HOME DEPARTMENT

MEDICAL

Simla, the 8th April 1909.

No 358.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel B. James, M.S., I.M.S., are replaced temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 15th April, 1909.

No 1970.—The Governor General in Council directs the following rules regarding the use of uniform by officers in civil employ shall be substituted for those published with the notification of the Government of India in the Home Department No 2431, dated the 23rd September 1907:

Rules regarding the use of uniform by officers in civil employ.

[These rules will not apply to officers holding political appointments, whose uniform will continue to be regulated by the orders issued in the Foreign Department.]

I.—The uniform to be worn by officers in civil employ will be that shown in the schedule appended to these rules.

II.—Civil officers who do not hold purely political appointments, but merely have some political work to do in addition to the ordinary duties of their office, are not entitled to wear political uniform.

III.—An officer is not entitled to continue to wear the uniform of an office which he has ceased to hold.

IV.—At Levées, Drawing Rooms and State ceremonials, officers of the Army in civil employ, for whom no political or special uniform is prescribed, shall wear the uniform of the Corps or Department to which they belong; and, on all occasions on which military mess dress is worn by officers in military employ, it may also be worn by military officers in civil employ. But when a military officer is appointed substantively to any civil office for which uniform is prescribed, he shall wear the uniform of that office.

V.—An officer appointed temporarily to an office, for which a uniform is prescribed, need not wear that uniform.

VI.—Retired civil officers, who, when last on duty in India, were entitled to wear uniform, will be permitted to wear their uniform at the Court of His Majesty the King-Emperor; such officers will, when living in India, be permitted to wear their uniform at Government Houses and on any occasion on which before their retirement, they would have worn it.

VII.—Civil officers whose retirement is due to misconduct will not enjoy the privileges conferred by rule VI.

VIII.—Members of the Indian Civil Service, when on leave in England or otherwise present there during their service, will be permitted to wear their uniform at the Court of His Majesty the King-Emperor.

When attending Full Dress functions, such as Courts and State Balls, in England, officers entitled to wear uniform of the first and second classes described below, should wear breeches, boots and shoes, as described in the extract from the publication entitled "Dress worn at Court," Edition 1906, reprinted below, instead of trousers and boots.

SCHEDULE

OFFICES AND APPOINTMENTS THE HOLDERS OF WHICH ARE ENTITLED TO WEAR UNIFORM.

PART I.

Officers holding appointments in or under the Government of India.

Office and appointments.	Uniform to be worn.
1 Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor General	The uniform prescribed for officers of the second class in the publication entitled "Dress worn at Court," Edition 1906 (extract reprinted).
2 Secretaries, Deputy Secretaries and Under Secretaries to the Government of India in the following Departments:— Home. Revenue and Agriculture. Finance. Public Works. Legislative. Commerce and Industry. Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy when not an officer of H.M. Army.	First class, as shown in the "Description of Civil Uniform" appended.

Office and appointments.	Uniform to be worn.
3. Heads of Departments subordinate to the Government of India viz. —	
Chairman, Railway Board.	
Members, Railway Board	
Comptroller and Auditor-General	
Director-General of the Post Office of India.	
Director-General of Telegraphs	
Director of Railway Construction	
Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue.	First class, as shown in the "Description of Civil Uniform" appended
Inspector-General of Forests	
Director, Geological Survey of India.	
Director-General of Education in India.	
Secretary, Railway Board	
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence	
Director-General of Archæology	
Inspector-General of Agriculture in India.	
Director-General of Observatories	
Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps	

PART II.

Heads of local Governments and Administrations and officers holding appointments subordinate to them.

Office and appointments.	Uniform to be worn.
1 The Governors of Madras and Bombay	The uniform prescribed for officers of the first class in the publication entitled "Dress worn at Court," Edition 1908 (extract annexed)
2 Lieutenant-Governors	The uniform prescribed for officers of the second class in the publication entitled "Dress worn at Court," Edition 1908 (extract annexed).
3 Ordinary Members of the Councils of the Governors of Madras and Bombay	The uniform prescribed for officers of the third class in the publication entitled "Dress worn at Court," Edition 1908 (extract annexed)
4 Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces	First class, as shown in the "Description of Civil Uniform" appended
5. Secretaries.	
Heads of the Principal Departments	
Commissioners of Divisions and Revenue officers superior to them	First class do. do.
The Superintendent of Port Blair.	
Settlement Commissioners under local Governments.	
Private secretaries to Governors when not officers of the Army	
6. Private Secretaries to Lieutenant-Governors when not officers of the Army.	
Under Secretaries in the Political Department.	
Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces when not an officer of the Army	Second class do. do.

NOTE.—Lieutenant-Governors and Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor General, or of the Governors of Madras and Bombay, may wear the evening dress prescribed in the "Description of Civil Uniform," and at open air functions the undress helmet

Extract from the publication entitled "Dress worn at Court," Edition 1908.

FULL DRESS.

Coat for 1st and 2nd classes. Blue cloth, single-breasted, stand collar. The collar and gauntlet cuffs are of black velvet, and the pocket flaps of blue cloth Nine buttons up the front showing between the two embroidered edge (which are made to hook) two at the waist behind, and two at the bottom of the back skirts White silk linings A white collar may be worn inside the collar of the coat.

Gold oak leaf embroidery on the fronts as follows:—

1st class, not more than 5 inches wide and the 2nd class not more than 4 inches wide at the base of each front, but to broaden across the chest according to figure.

The embroidery on the cuffs should not exceed the following widths:—1st class, 5 inches; 2nd class 4 inches. The 1st class has a purl edging and the 2nd a saw edge.

The collar, pocket flaps, back, skirts, and back-skirts are also embroidered.

Buttons.—Gilt, mounted the Royal Arms with supporters.

Coat for 3rd, 4th and 5th classes. The coat described below under Levée Dress

Hat.—1st class Black beaver cocked hat black silk cockade Treble gold bullion loop with tassels and hangers White ostrich feather border

2nd class, as above, with double gold bullion loop, plain gold tassels without hangers.

3rd, 4th and 5th classes as above with plaited gold bullion loop and *black* ostrich feather border No tassels.

Breeches.—White kerseymere with three covered buttons and gilt buckles at the knees.

Hose.—White silk

Shoes.—Black patent leather with gilt buckles.

Sword.—Of Regulation pattern with black scabbard and gilt mountings

Sword Knot.—Gold lace strap with bullion tassel.

Sword Belt.—White web, with white cloth frog

Gloves.—White

LEVEE DRESS

Coat.—Blue cloth, single-breasted, stand collar. The collar and pointed cuffs are of black velvet, and pocket flaps of blue cloth. Nine buttons on the front (to button), and two at the waist behind, and two at the bottom of the back skirts. Black silk lappets and a black silk stock at the foot of the neck. A white collar may be worn under the coat.

Buttons.—Gilt, mounted, the Royal Arms (without supporters) surmounted by the Imperial Crown.

The 1st and 2nd classes have gold embroidery on the collar, cuffs, pocket flaps, and between the buttons at the waist behind, as on the full dress coat.

The 3rd and 4th classes have embroidery with a saw edge on the collar cuffs, back, and pocket flaps. The embroidery on the cuffs of the 3rd class is 3 inches wide, and on the cuffs of the 4th class 2 inches wide. The 5th class has an edging of pearl embroidery of the collar, cuffs, and pocket flaps only.

Trousers.—Blue cloth, with gold oak leaf lace on the side seams.

The width of lace as follows:—

1st and 2nd classes, 2½ inches.
3rd and 4th classes, 2 inches.
5th class, 1 inch.

NOTE.—The Full Dress coat prescribed for the Governors of Madras and Bombay, Lieutenant Governors and Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor General should only be worn in India with knee breeches. (On certain ceremonial occasions in England the Full Dress coat is sometimes worn with trousers, as, at Royal Weddings and when His Majesty opens Parliament.)

The two classes of uniform should be worn on the following occasions respectively:—

Full Dress.—State Balls and Drawing Rooms, and all State ceremonies in the evening at which ladies are present.
Levée Dress.—State dinners, Levées, and Official arrivals and departures.

Boots.—Plain, military, patent leather are worn with trousers.
Hat.—
Sword.—
Sword Knot.—
} The same as full dress.
Sword Belt.—A blue cloth frog is worn with Levée Dress.
Gloves.—White.

For Mourning.—A black crape band 3½ inches wide, worn above the elbow on the left arm.

Description of Civil Uniform.

FIRST CLASS

FULL DRESS.

The Levée Dress prescribed for officers of the 3rd class is the annexed extract from the publication "Dress worn at Court," Edition 1908.

UNIFORM—(*Morning*).

Coat.—Blue cloth (frock) with black silk lining; black velvet collar and cuffs and gilt mounted buttons of Royal Arms (without supporters) surmounted by the Imperial Crown; 8 buttons on each side of coat, 4 on cuffs, 2 at waist behind, none at bottom of back skirts.

Waistcoat.—White marseilla, single-breasted, with 6 or 8 small buttons as above.
Hat.—Helmet, white cork, with edges with gold, peak and neck shade braided with gold, white silk puggree with gold fringe, according to circumstances, with gold oak-leaf one inch wide.
Trousers.—Blue cloth, or white, according to circumstances, with gold oak-leaf one inch wide, stirrups and gilt sword necked spurs.
Sword.—Mameluke pattern. Brass scabbard.
Sword Belt.—One and a-half inches wide. Lining of red Morocco leather. Sling Russia leather one inch wide on red Morocco leather, covered with gold oak-leaf lace.
Forage Cap.—Blue cloth with gold and silver oak-leaf peak on black patent leather, and band of gold oak leaf lace two inches wide round the cap.
Great Coat and Cape.—Blue melton cloth, double-breasted, two rows of gilt buttons down front, six in each row, stand and fall collar of black velvet, four inches deep, with fly to cover band of cape. Loose round cuffs six inches deep, pockets at sides with flaps. Two openings at side-seams with pointed flap 11 inches long, and three gilt buttons. Sword slit on left side. Opening behind about 25 inches long, and a gusset extending to bottom with a tab and button to close it when worn on foot. Cloth back strap with gilt buckle, two inches wide, to confine the coat at waist. Cape of same cloth as coat. Four small gilt buttons down front to fasten at neck with small strap and buckle; lined throughout.
Boots.—Plain Wellington.
Spurs.—Box, brass, swan-necked.
Gloves.—White dogskin.

EVENING DRESS.

Coat.—Blue cloth evening coat, black lining, velvet collar and cuffs, facings plain black silk; buttons as in morning undress, 4 on each side of coat, 2 at waist behind, 3 on cuffs, same at bottom of back skirts.
Waistcoat.—White marseilla, single-breasted, with 3 or 4 small buttons as above.
Trousers.—Plain black cloth.

SECOND CLASS
FULL DRESS

The Levée Dress prescribed for officers of the fifth class is the same as extract from the publication "Dress worn at Court," Edition 1902.

UNDRESS—(*Morning*)

Coat.—Blue cloth (frock), with black silk lining; velvet collar and cuffs and gilt mounted buttons of Royal Arms (without supporters, surmounted by the Imperial Crown); 3 buttons on each side of coat, 2 on cuffs, 2 at waist behind, worn at bottom of back skirts.

Waistcoat.—White mercale, single-breasted, with 5 or 6 small buttons as above.

Hat.—Helmet, white felt, rim edged with gold, with white silk puggree according to sealed pattern.

Trousers.—Blue cloth or white, according to circumstances, with gold oak-leaf half inch wide, straps and gilt swan-necked spurs.

Sword.—Mameluke pattern. Steel scabbard.

Sword Belt —
Foreign Cap.—
Great Coat and Cape.—
Boots —
Spurs.—
Gloves —
} Same as for class I.

EVENING DRESS.

Coat —
Waistcoat —
Trousers.—
} Same as for class I.

NOTE.—The helmet may be worn with full dress when the officer is exposed to the sun. Officers need not, unless they so desire, provide themselves with the great coat and cape described in these Regulations.

Hot weather uniform.

Patrol coat.—White cotton drill, stand and fall collar fastened with one hook and eye, 5 gilt medium buttons down front, 2 patch breast pockets with box plait, one inch wide in centre and pointed flaps with small gilt button in each. Sleeves plain with pointed cuffs 6 inches high at point and 2½ inches behind.

Rank will be designated by shoulder cords and number of buttons on cuffs as follows:—

Shoulder cords.—Of gold wire Lancer shoulder strap cord, on each shoulder.

For Lieutenant-Governors and Members of Council—
4 cords twisted.
" Class I.—2 cords twisted,
" " II.—2 " straight.

Buttons on cuffs.—For Lieutenant-Governors and Members of Council—
4 buttons.
" Class I.—3 buttons.
" " II.—2 buttons.

Trousers.—White cotton drill over-alls with black leather foot straps.

Buttons.—Lieutenant-Governors and Members of Council will wear gilt mounted buttons with the Royal Arms, with supporters. The buttons to be worn with the other two classes of uniform should be gilt mounted bearing the Royal Arms without supporters, surmounted by the Imperial Crown.

Helmet, boots, spurs, foreign cap, sword and sword belt.—As for undress. Lieutenant-Governors and Members of Council to wear the same as 1st class officers. Belt to be worn under the coat.

NOTE.—This uniform will be worn in substitution either for the full dress or undress uniform, during such periods of the year as the local Government may prescribe. Local Governments are authorised to declare that officers need not provide themselves with it unless on occasions when they will require it. When the uniform is worn as full dress, medals and decorations will be worn. When it is worn as undress, ribbons only will be worn. No separate evening dress is prescribed for hot weather.

C. J. WEIR,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

Ootacamund, April 26, 1909.

No. 233.—The following probationary Deputy Superintendents of Police are confirmed as Deputy Superintendents of Police, Fourth Grade:—

M. R. Ry. Madura Subramaniya Aiyar Ramaswami Aiyar Avargal.
M. R. Ry. Pakam Devaraja Mudaliyar Avargal.
M. R. Ry. Bhashyam Srinivasa Aiyar Krishnaswami Aiyar Avargal.
M. R. Sy. Francis Elangamadhan Selvanayagam Avargal.
M. R. Ry. Swaminatha Aiyar Subramania Aiyar Avargal.
M. R. Ry. Nanjegowda Bommaraja Aiyangar Avargal.
M. R. Ry. Venkatasawmy Ramachandra Aiyar Avargal.
M. R. Ry. Meenath Govindan Nair Avargal.
Sayyid Muhammad Macci Sahib Bahadur.

Cuttammud, April 27, 1909.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 12 49 acres, is the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for excavating the C. Distributary of the Perungalattu channel, South Arcot district; and, under sections 8 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector appointed for the acquisition of the lands required for connecting the Lower Coleroon anicut system with the Shettitope anicut system and improving the supply to the Veeranam tank, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Serampan

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or patchaka with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
			ACS.
South Arcot district, Chidambaram taluk, Vilitigavalla village.			
Govt., dry, No 507 A	Mohamad Hussain Maraikayar.	South, No. 462 A-2, east, No 442 B-2, south, No 507 B; west, No. 554	16
Do. No 452 A-2	Vethukapana Padaiyachi ..	North, No. 452 A 1; east, Nos. 459 C 1 and 453 B-2, south, No 507 A; west, No. 451.	·25
Do. No. 452 B-2	Nataraja Padaiyachi, Methoosami Naikkan and Ketumaiyanayachi.	South, No. 451 C 1, east, No. 453 A 2, south, Nos. 452 B-1; west, Nos. 452 A 2, 507 A and 507 B	·69
Do. No. 453 C-1.	Poppal	North, No 452 C-2; east, No 456; south, No. 452 B-2, west No. 452 A-2.	·03
Do. No. 453 A-2.	Kalbaraya Padaiyachi ..	North, No 453 A-1; east, No. 453 B-2, south, No 452 A-2; west, No. 454 B-2.	·10
Do. No. 499 E 2.	Arumachala Padaiyachi ..	North, No. 453 E 1, east, Nos. 501 B-2 and 502 C-1, south, No. 503 B-2; west, No 453 A-2.	10
Do No. 501 B-2	Chakrapani Sayudo ..	North, No 502 B-1, east, No. 501 E-2 south, Nos 502 C-1 and 502 C-2, west, No. 503 C-2	·10
Do No. 502 C-1.	Thagam, Veiyapuri Padaiyachi and Papa Ammal.	South, No 502 B-2, east, No. 502 C-2, south, No. 05 C-1; west, No 503 B-2	·14
Do. No. 502 C-2	Do. do.	North, No 502 B-2; east, No 502 B-2, south, No 502 C-1; west, No. 502 C-1.	07
Do. No. 502 B-2	Kaliyaperumal Padaiyachi ..	North Nos. 502 A, 503 and 504, east, No. 504 C-2, south, No 500 E-1, west, Nos 502 C-2 and 502 B-2	48
Do No. 504 A-2.	Ramasami Padaiyachi .	North, No 504 A-1 east, No 497 B; south, No 497 B and 504 B-2; west, No 504 B-2	10
Do. No. 504 B-2	Narayana Padaiyachi and Adikesava Padaiyachi.	North, No 504 B-1, east, No 504 A-2; south, No 504 B-3, west, Nos 503 and 502 B-2.	35
Do No. 504 C-2	Muthukoona Padaiyachi ..	North, No, 504 B-2, east, No 497 B-2, south, No. 505 C-2, west, No 504 B-3	·95
Do. No. 490 A.	Chinniya Padaiyachi . ..	North, No 490 B-1; east, No. 474; south, Nos 490 A-1 and 497 B, west, No. 497 E.	·37
Do No. 490 B-1	Poppal	North, No 490 B-2, east, No 494, south, No. 490 A, west, No 497 B	·13
Do. No 495 A-1	Adikesava Padaiyachi and Narayanasami Padaiyachi.	North, No 495 A, east, No 494, south, No. 495 A-2; west, No 497 B	·20
Do. No. 493 B-2	Narayanasami Padaiyachi ..	North, No. 493 E-2, east, No 497 B-2; south, No 495 B-1, west, No. 493 C-1.	·14
Do. No 493 C-1.	Ramasami Nadan	North, Nos. 493 A 2, 491 B, 499 B 2 and 493 E-2; east, No, 493 B 2, south, No. 493 C-2; east, No. 493 E-1	·26
Do No. 493 E 2	Narayanasami Padaiyachi, Ayyasami Padaiyachi and Adikesava Padaiyachi	North, Nos. 491 E-2 and 491 B; east, No 493 C-1; south, No 493 E-1; west, No 494	30
Do No. 493 E 2.	Pavadai Padaiyachi and Jagannada Padaiyachi.	North No. 493 E 1, east, No. 491 E; south, No 493 E-2, west No. 494.	31
Do. No. 491 B ..	Mathiya Nayinar and Vellaikanno Nayinar.	North, No 491 A; east, No. 195 B 2, south, Nos 493 E-2 499 E-2 and 493 C-1; west, Nos. 493 E-2 and 492 E-2.	·49
Do No. 490 A-2.	Ramasami Padaiyachi ..	North, No. 490 A 1; east, No. 488 B-2, south, No. 493 C-1; west, No. 490 B-2	·03
Do. No. 490 B-2.	Veiyapuri Padaiyachi ..	North No. 490 B-1; east, No. 490 A-2; south, No 493 C-1; west, No 491 B	21
Do. No. 488 B-2	Appavu Padaiyachi	North, No 488 B; east, No. 488 C-2 south, Nos 493 C 1 and 493 E 2; west to 490 A-2	·36
Do. No. 487 B 2.	Mahomed Hussain Marakayar..	North, No. 487 E 1, east, No 485 B-2; south, No 487 B-3; west, Nos. 488 C-2 and 493.	·76
Do No 485 B-2.	Kannusami Padaiyachi ..	North, No. 490 E 1, east, Nos 481 A-1 and 483 B-1, south, No. 489 E 2; west, No. 487 B 2.	·5
Do No. 484 A-1.	Ammayi Ammal	North, No. 484 A-2, east, No 484 C-2, south, No. 485 A-1; west, No. 489 B-2	·12
Do. No. 483 A-1.	Ramasami Padaiyachi ..	North, No 488 A 1, east, Nos. 483 C-2; south, No 485 A-2; west No 485 B-2.	47
Do. No. 483 B-2.	Ayyasami Padaiyachi ..	South No 487 E-1; east, No. 489; south and west, No 493 C 2.	20
Do No. 482 C-2.	Dandasami Padaiyachi and Rangasami Padaiyachi.	North, Nos. 481 C-1 and 482 B 2; east, Nos 482 B-2 and 703, south, No. 482 C-2, west, Nos 483 A and 481 A-1.	75

7

Description of land wet or dry, inam or pannaboke, with survey or puramb number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.

South Arcot district, Chidambaram taluk, Vilupuram village—cont.

				acs.
Govt., dry,	No. 195 A-1	Ammanla Pattiyachi and Nara yanasami Pattiyachi.	North, No. 196 A-2, east, No. 193 A-2; south, No. 193 A; west, No. 194 B.	·25
Do	No. 194 B	Do. do.	North, No. 194 A; east, No. 195 A-1; south, No. 198 A; west, No. 238	·43
Do.	No. 198 A	Do. do.	North, Nos 191 B and 195 A-1; east, No. 192 A-2; south, No 193 B; west, No 238	·26
Do.	No. 192 A-2	Chattrapati Nayudu	North, No 192 A-1, east, No. 193 C 2, south, No. 192 A-3; west Nos. 193 A and 193 A 1	·28
Do.	No. 192 C 2	Ramasami Padayachi and Chinnasami Padayachi.	North, Nos. 190 A and 192 P 1; east, Nos 192 and 194; south, No. 192 B-2; west, No. 193 A-2.	·61
			Total ..	12·10

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 5·07 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose to wit, for excavating the Mahanadi right embankment channel; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Goomsur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.—

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry inam or pannaboke with survey or puramb number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.

Goomsur district, Goomsur taluk, Berigudi village.

				acs.
Inam, wet, S	No. 119 E	Bhikari Bondo	North, No 120, east, No. 113 A, south, No 118, west, No 119 C	·02
Do.	No. 135 B.	Do.	North, No 136, east, No. 135 C; south, No. 131, west, No. 135 A.	·05
Do.	No. 140 B.	Ratna Dalai . .	North, No. 122 east, No. 138 A; south, No 119, west, No. 120 C.	·03
Do	No 137 A	Do. .. .	North, No. 138, east, No. 136; south, No. 135; west, No 137 B	·01
Do	No 132 B	Do ..	North, No, 134 east, No. 132 A; south, No 131, west, No. 132 C	·04
Do.	No. 135 B	Do ..	North, No 136 east, No. 135 A; south, No. 135, west, No 137.	·005
Do.	No. 116 B	Punya Mahanti	North, No 119; east, No 118 A; south, No. 117, west, No 118 C.	·01
Do	No 124 B.	Do ..	North, No. 126, east, No. 134 A; south, No 124; west, No 124 C.	25
Do	No 132 B	Raghu Bohra ..	North, No. 133, east, No. 122 A, south, No. 120; west, No. 122 C.	04

Brigada (whole town village).

Inam, wet ..	..	Sri Rajkonadhawamy Vara .	North, river, east and south, Kurugadiya.; west, Bandipalli.	·02
Inam, dry ..	..	Do .	Do do.	·19
Inam, wet .	.	Ghana Naiko ..	Do do.	23
Do. ..	..	Khetta Reddi . .	Do do.	08
Do. ..	..	Harikrishna Patnaik ..	Do do.	06

Rottera-Odiaya (whole town village).

Inam, dry .		Sri Kshatra Jagannadhawami Vara.	North Chittahora; east, Bodo river; south, Kapimangali, west, Bedakodunga	1·11
Inam, wet ..		Do do	Do. do.	1·56
Inam, dry ..	.	Jagali Medha Naiko . ..	Do. do	·19
			Total ..	3·07

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 5·20 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for Chelavoi-Mattlar high level channel of the Appaparam

project; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Appapuram project, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the lands required is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pannibobe, with survey or paimash number	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
		Guntur District, Narasaraopet taluk, Kandukuru village.	
			Acs.
Govt., dry, No. 429 A.	Pooram Subbayya, Ankamma and Pitchamma.	North, No. 430, east No. 430 A; south No. 433 A; west, No. 429 A.	·49
Do. No. 433 A ..	Sanampoody Ammakka ..	North, No. 1 0 A, west, No. 433 A; south, No. 426 B; west, No. 433 A	·29
Do. No. 404 B ..	Swarna Abbayya and Patcha Venkata.	North, No. 433 A; east, No. 404 B; south, No. 437 A; west, No. 434 B	·45
Do. No. 437 A ..	Swarna Rajamma, Chinabbi and Mutthi.	North, No. 434 B, east, No. 452 A; south and west, No. 437 A	·34
Do No. 452 A ..	Muttamsetti Venkatapathi ..	North, No. 452 A; east, No. 452 B, south, No. 459 A; west No. 437 A	·27
Do No. 452 B ..	Swarna Ghina Abbayya ..	North, No. 452 B, east, No. 452 C; south, No. 452 B; west No. 452 A	·21
Do No. 452 C ..	Muttamsetti Venkatapathi ..	North and east, No. 452 C, south, No. 451; west, No. 452 C	·10
Do No. 451 ..	Yarlagadda Ramanna ..	North, No. 452 C; east, No. 477; south and west, No 151	·44
Do. No. 478 A ..	Sanampoody Ammakka ..	North, No. 475 A; east, No. 480 A; south, No 478 A, west, No. 477.	·34
Do. No. 480 A ..	Yarlagadda Rajamma, Anjanayyan Veeraya, Venkatasubbaya and Veeraya.	North, No. 480 A, east, No. 481, south, No 480 A, west, No. 478 A.	·32
Do. No. 481 ..	Sanampoody Ammakka ..	North, No. 481, east, No. 482; south, No 481, west, No. 480 A	·27
Do. No. 482 ..	Patcori Veeranna	North, No 482; east, No 486 south, No. 482, west, No 481	·26
Do. No. 486 ..	Kalcori Sreeramulu, Brahmayya and Malayya	North, No 486, east, No 486-2; south, Cheruvkar, west, No. 482	·74
Do. No. 486-2 ..	Tenigepalli Lakshmikori Kotamma, Ramachandrudu, Ayyavaru, Vaokatramudu, Talapatki Nagabushanam, Kotayya, Appayya, Sreeramulu and Narayana	North, No. 486-2; east, No 481; south, Cheruvkar, west, No 486.	·19
Do No. 487 ..	Tenigepalli Ramanna and Swarna Venkanna	North, No 487; east, No 488; south, Cheruvkar; west, No. 486-2	·09
Do No. 488 ..	Swarna Venkanna and Ginnapalli Mahalakshmi,	North, No. 489, east, No. 490 A; south, Cheruvkar, west, No 488.	·07
Do. No. 490 A ..	Daggupati Pitchanna ..	North, No. 490 A, east, No 491 A, south, Cheruvkar, west, No 489	·08
Do. No 491 A ..	Swarna Venkanna and Ginnapalli Mahalakshmi,	North, No 491 A, east, No. 492 A; south, Cheruvkar, west, No 490 A	·10
Do No 492 A ..	Ginnia Ammakka	North, No. 492 A; east, No. 493 A; south, Cheruvkar, west, No. 491 A	·05
Do. No 493 A ..	Muttamsetti Venkatapathi ..	North No 493 A, east, No. 494 A, south Cheruvkar; west, No 492 A.	·07
Do No 494 A ..	Swarna Venkanna and Ginnapalli Mahalakshmi,	North, No 494 A; east, No. 520; south, Cheruvkar, west, No. 492 A	·40
Do. No 496 ..	Swarna Nayudu Gari Ayyavaru,	North No. 491; east, No. 520 A; south, Cheruvkar; west, No. 494 A	·35
Do. No 520 A ..	Pamana Veeraya and Kalayya.	North, No 520 B; east No. 510-2; south, Cheruvkar, west, No. 491.	·35
Do. No. 510-2 ..	Ghanta Rattam Appadu and Nagamma, being minors by mother and guardian Mahalakshmi.	North, No 510-2 east, No. 511; south, Cheruvkar, west, No. 520 A.	·10
Do. No 511 ..	Ghanta Veeranna	North, No 511; east, No. 514 A, south, Cheruvkar, west, No. 510-2.	·10
Do. No 514-A ..	Muttamsetti Veerannagari Ankamma	North, No. 514 A, east, No. 514 C; south, Cheruvkar, west, No 511.	·47
Do. No 514-C ..	Do. do	North, No. 514 C; east, No 514 B, south, Cheruvkar; west, No. 514 A.	·04
Do. No. 514-B	Do. do.	North, No 514 B; east, No 516, south, Cheruvkar, west, No. 514 C	·01
Do. No 520-B ..	Muttamsetti Venkatapathi ..	North, No. 520 B, east, No 520 A; south, Cheruvkar, west, No 515	·14
Do. No. 520-A ..	Do.	North, No 520 A east, No 491, Cheruvkar, south, No. 520 A; west, No. 520 B, Cheruvkar	·37
Do. No 520-B ..	Katuri Peda Veeraya ..	North and east, No. 502 B; south, Cheruvkar, west, No. 521	·04
		Total ..	4·36

Under section 5, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·90 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for improving the cudsbah Alambadi branch of the Manambadhan channel, South Arcot district, and under sections 4 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, appointed for the acquisition of the lands required for connecting the Lower Coleroon anicut system with the Shanmuga anicut system and improving the supply to Viranam tank, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2 A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet, or dry; name or patta No. with survey or puimash number.	Name of owners or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
	South Arcot district, Chidambaram taluk, N. Odeiyur village.		Ac.
Garden, wet, No. 416 B	Vaithinatha Reddi	North, No. 415 A; east, No. 416 E, south, No. 418, west, No. 433	·03
Do. No. 418 B ..	Do.	North, No. 418 A; east, No. 417 E; south, No. 419, west, No. 416 B	·02
Do. No. 417 B ..	Vaithinga Reddi and Pandu-ranga Mudaliar	North, No 447 A, east cudsbah Alambadi; south, No 418, west, No 416 B.	·06
Do. No. 418 B ..	Pandurunga Mudaliar ..	North, No 419, east, cudsbah Alambadi; south, No 419 A, west, No 416 B	·03
Do. No. 432 B ..	Pillai Perumal Pillai ..	North, No. 441, east, No. 433 C, south, No. 432 A, west, No 433 B	·06
Do. No. 433 E ..	Rajagopala Pillai and Ganapathi Pillai	North, No. 436, east, No. 434 B; south, No 433 E, west, No 435	·10
Do. No. 434 E ..	Kesavami Pillai	North, No. 418; east, No. 418 B, south, No 434 A; west, No. 432 B.	·05
Do. No. 436 E ..	Ramalinga Pillai	North, No 436 A, east, No. 418 E; south, No. 434, west, No. 437 B.	·05
Do. No. 437 E ..	Ganapati Pillai	North No 437 A, east, No 436 E; south, No 438, west, No. 440 B	·04
Do. No. 440 E ..	Kesava Pillai and Rajagopala Pillai.	North, No. 443 A; east, No 437 E; south, No. 441, west, No. 852 B	·12
Do. No 441 E ..	Ganapatha Pillai	North, No. 447, east, No. 441, south, No. 441 A; west, No 440 B	·02
Do. No. 443 E ..	Rajagopala Pillai	North, No 441, east No. 432 E; south, No 443 A, west, No. 440 B	·06
Do. No. 446 E ..	Pillai Perumal Pillai	North No 447; east, No. 447 E; south, No 446 A; west, No. 446 B	·03
Do. No. 445 E ..	Muthuranga Pillai	North, No 447, east, No. 445 E; south, No 446 A, west, Vandarayampatta.	·04
Do. No. 446 E ..	Kesava Pillai and Pillai Perumal Pillai.	North, No 445 A; east, No. 852 E; south, No. 447; west, No. 442 E.	·01
Do. No. 449 E ..	Muthuranga Pillai	North, No. 445 A, east, No. 446 E, south, No. 447; west, Vandarayampatta	·06
Do. No. 450 E ..	Ganapatia Pillai	North, No. 852 A east, No. 460 E; south, No. 447, west, No. 448 B.	·04
Do. No. 474 A-2	Rajagopala Pillai	North, No. 475 A-1, east, Vandarayampatta; south, No. 474, west, No 476 B-2.	·01
Do. No. 476 B-2	Ganapatia Pillai	North, No. 476 B-1, east No. 476 A-2; south, No. 525, west, No. 524 A-2.	·03
Do. No. 524 A-2	Subramanya Pillai	North, No. 477 B-2, east Nos. 525 and 526; south, No 524 B 2, west, No 524 A-1.	·02
Do. No. 524 B-2	Do.	North, No. 524 A-2, east, No. 526; south, No. 524 C-2, west, No. 526 B-1	·01
Do. No. 524 C-2	Annakurnu	North, No 526 B-1, east, No. 525, south, No. 524 D-2, west, No. 526 C-1.	·01
Do. No. 524 D-2	Perumal Naicken	North, No 524 C-2, east, No 526; south, No. 847 E; west, No 524 D-1.	·01
Govt. dry, No. 526 B.	Ganapatia Pillai	North, No 526, east, Vandarayampatta; south, No. 522 A; west, No. 527 A-2	·05
Govt., wet, No. 527 A-2	Subramanya Pillai	North, No. 526 B, east, No 527 A-1; south, No 527 B-2, west, No. 524.	·02
Do. No. 521 B-2	Do.	North, No. 527 A-2, east, No. 527 B-1; south, No 527 C-2, west, No. 526.	·02
Do. No. 527 C-2	Vallianmal	North, No 527 B 2, east, No. 527 C-1, south, No. 527 D-2 west, No. 524.	·02
Govt. dry, No. 527 D.	Perumal Naicken	North, No 527 C 2, east, No. 527 D-1; south, No. 528 C 2; west, No 528	·13
Govt., wet, No. 528 A-2.	Sundara Vathi	North not cast, No 530 A-2; south, No. 524 B, west, No. 526	·05
Do. No. 530 A-2.	Ganapatia Pillai	South No. 530 C-2, east, No. 530 A-1; south, No 524 A-2; west, No 528.	·01
Do. No. 532 C-2	Muthevelu Pillai	North, No 526 east, No. 526 D; south, No. 530 A-2; west, No. 525.	·03
Do. No. 530 D-2.	Arunuga Padayachi	North, No. 527 D-2, east, No. 526 C-1; south, No 530 C-1; west, No 528	·01
Do. No. 528 E-2.	Sundara Vathi	North, No. 525 E-2 east and south, No 526; west, No 528 E-2.	·01
Do. No. 527 E	Subramanya Pillai	North, No 524; east, No 528; south, No. 520, west, No. 527 A	·06
		Total .	1·33

Description of land, wet or dry, from new patta book, with survey or puramboke number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up
		South Arcot District, Chidambaram taluk, Vadampoyanallur village.	
Inam, wet, No. 36 A.	Raja Pillai	North, S Udaiyar; east, No. 64, south, No. 38 A, west, No. 36 B.	Acre. ·02
Govt., wet, No. 38 A.	Thiruvenkata Padayachi ..	North, No. 34 A, east and south, No. 34 west, No. 38 B.	·02
Do. No. 37 A.	Annambanno and Narayana and Nallan.	North, No. 38 B, east, No. 36; south, No. 38 A, west, No. 37 B	·04
Do. No. 39 A.	Venugopala Pillai	North, No. 37 A, east and south, No. 41, west, No. 39 B.	·03
Do. No. 40 A	Do.	North, No. 39 A, east and south, No. 41, west, S Udaiyar	·02
Do. No. 94 A.	Muthuvela Pillai, Subramania Pillai and Venugopala Pillai.	North, No. 93 A, east, No. 94 B, south, No. 95; west, No. 91	·03
Do. No. 95 A	Venugopala Pillai	North, No. 93 A, east, No. 93 B, south, No. 94 A west, No. 91	·03
Do. No. 92 A.	Vellammal	North, No. 91, east, No. 92 B; south, No. 93 A, west, No. 91	·04
Do. No. 92 B-2	Ponnambala Padayachi ..	North, No. 93 A, east, No. 93 B-1, south, No. 93 A, west, No. 84.	·03
Inam, wet, No. 93 A.	Raja Pillai	North, S Udaiyar, east, No. 93 B, south, No. 93 A, west, No. 94.	·05
		Total ..	53
		Kirala Mandala village.	
Govt., wet, No. 378 B	Ramalinga Reddi	North, No. 378 A; east, No. 379 B, south, No. 393, west, No. 373.	·03
Do. No. 379 B.	Gopal Reddi	North, No. 379 A, east, No. 380 B; south, No. 399, west, No. 378 B	·05
Do. No. 380 B	Rama Reddi, ...	North, No. 380 A, east, No. 381 B; south, No. 400, west, No. 379 B	·06
Do. No. 381 B	M Vaidilinga Reddi and Kupusami Mudali	North, No. 381 A, east, No. 398 A-2, south, No. 399, west, No. 380 B	·11
Do. No. 396 B	M Vaidiinga Reddi . .	North, No. 396 A, east, No. 398 A-2, south, No. 405, west, No. 394 B.	·01
Inam, wet, No. 396 A-2	M Vaidilinga Reddi and Muthu Reddi.	North, No. 396 A-1; east, No. 396 B, south, No. 405, west, No. 395 B.	·10
Govt., wet, No. 370 B	Rajagopalammal, guardian, mother of Ramana Reddi.	North, No. 396; east, No. 371 B, south, No. 370 A; west, No. 398 B.	·06
Do. No. 371 B.	M Vaidilinga Reddi . ..	North, No. 376, east, No. 372 B, south, No. 371 A; west, No. 370 B.	·07
Do No. 372 B	Do	North, No. 372; east No. 374 B, south, No. 372 A; west, No. 371 B	·07
Do. No. 374 B	Kuppusami Mudali . .	North, No. 372 east No. 375 B; south, No. 374 A, west No. 373 B	·03
Do No. 375 B.	Kondo Reddi	North, No. 376 east No. 380 A, south, No. 378 A, west No. 374 B	·016
Do No. 377 B	M Vaidilinga Reddi	North, No. 377 A, east, No. 384 A-2; south, No. 376, west, No. 376 B	·06
Do. No. 378 B	Kuppusami Mudali . ..	North, No. 378 A, east, No. 377 B; south, No. 378; west, No. 376 B,	·03
Do. No. 379 B	Do	North, No. 380 A, east, No. 379 B; south, No. 378, west, No. 380 B	·05
Do No. 380 B	Do	North, No. 380 A, east, No. 379 B; south, No. 396, west, No. 380 B.	·01
Do. No. 394 A-3	Sonda Kuppusami Mudali ..	North, No. 394 A-1, east, No. 377 B, south, No. 395, west, No. 394 B.	05
Inam, wet, S No 393 A-2	Vaidilinga Reddi and Muthu Reddi	South No. 393, east, No. 397 B; south, No. 396 A-1; west No. 396 B.	13
Govt., wet, No. 397 B	Vaidilinga Reddi and Kuppusami Mudali	North, No. 398, east, No. 396 A-2, south, No. 397 A; west, No. 396 A-3.	·16
Do. No. 398 A-2	Kuppusami Mudali	North, No. 398, east, No. 396 B-3, south, No. 396 A-1, west, No. 397 B.	·01
Do No. 398 B-2	Para Annavasal	North, No. 398, east, No. 398 A-2, south, No. 398 B-1, west, No. 396 A-3	·14
Do. No. 399 A-2, C-2.	Ramalinga Reddi	North, No. 399, east, No. 396 B-3; south, No. 396 A 1, west, No. 397 C-2.	·038
Do. No. 402 C-2.	Para Jagannadan	North, No. 402, east, No. 396 A-2, south, No. 396 C-1, west, No. 396 D	·038
		Total ..	1·16
		Grand total ..	2·79

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·16 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Chebrole-Muttar High Level channel of the Appapuram Project; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector of Appapuram Project is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Appapuram Project, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnam number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Guntur District, Guntur taluk Nallanadu village		Acs.
Govt., dry, No. 149 A	Kotapalli Venkayya, Nagamma, Lakshmanna and Thathayya	North, No. 151-A; east, No. 158-B; south, No. 153 A; west, No. 150 A	·19
Do. No. 153 1-A	Myla Nagulu	North, No. 150 A; east, No. 153-1 A-2; south, No. 153-2; west, No. 153-1 A-1	·06
Do. No. 153 2-A	Kommareni Lakshmikanta Rao	North, No. 153 1 A-1; east, No. 153 3-B; south, No. 154 A; west, No. 153 2-A	·03
Do. No. 154 A-1	Do.	North, No. 153 2-A; east, No. 154 A-2; south, No. 155 D-1; west, No. 154 A-1	·11
Do. No. 155 D-1.	Myla Nagulu	North, No. 153 D-1; east, No. 154 A-1; south, No. 155 A; west, No. 154 D-1.	·04
Do. No. 154-A ..	Ravipati Kotappa	North, No. 155 D-1; east, No. 156-B; south, No. 155-2; west, 155-A	23
Do. No. 155-A ..	Chennupragada Chennayya being minor by mother and guardian Subbamma	North, No. 155-1; east, No. 153-B; south, No. 155-A; west, 152-A.	·07
Do. No. 49-A ..	Kapa Ammayya, son of Lakshmayya	North, No. 48-A; east, Nos. 49-B & 51 A, south, No. 50-A; west, No. 49-a	·10
Do. No. 51-A ..	Mavva Subbamma, son of Gurappa	North, east and south, No. 51-E, west, Nos. 49 A & 50-A	31
Do. No. 45 A ..	Chennupragada Chennayya being minor by mother and guardian Subbamma	North, No. 49-A, east, Nos. 46-B & 51-A; south, No. 56 K-1, west, No. 46-A.	19
Do. No. 38 K-1.	Nadupuli Ratnam ..	South, No. 40 A; east, No. 38 K-2, south, No. 38 J-1; west, No. 36 K-1.	·05
Do. No. 36 J-1..	Tammala Ramaswami ..	North, No. 36 K 1; east, No. 36 G-2; south and west, No. 36 J 1.	·05
Do. No. 56 I-1..	Mavva Lakshmayya	North, Nos. 36 J-1 & 36 I-1, east and south, No. 36 I 2; west, No. 36 E-1.	·03
Do. No. 36 E 1..	Kapa Chinnayya	North Nos. 36 E-1, east, Nos. 36 I-1 & 36 E-1; south, No. 36 G-1; west, No. 36 E-1.	·01
Do. No. 36 G-1.	Gummidipudi Subbayya ..	North, No. 36 E-1; east, No. 36 G-2; south Metlur, west, No. 36 G 1.	·07
		Total ..	1·23

Under section 6, Act 1 of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 35 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing a weir at the right flank of Annamalaicheri tank; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector, Tiruvallur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, Tiruvallur division, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Chingleput District, Tiruvallur taluk, Poondi Veppathur village		Acs.
Dry, S. No. 196 ..	Raghavan	North, other portions of S. No. 196; east, other portions of S. No. 198 and Annamalaicheri tank; south, S. No. 198, west, S. Nos. 197 and 196	35

Under section 6, Act 1 of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·08 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for excavating an irrigation channel, and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar of Madura is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Madura and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or paimash number	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
Madura district, Madura taluk, Paravai village.			
S. No. 564 ..	Malayappan Ateri and two others.	North, Mukkandu odai; east, S. No. 563; south, Vaigai river, west, S. No. 565.	ACRE. 06

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 92 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Chebrole-Muttur high level channel of the Appapuram project; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Appapuram project, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Appapuram project, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or paimash number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Guntur district, Guntur taluk, Mutlur village.			
Govt., dry, No. 68 A.	Tekala Pulleyya and Tekala Ammayya.	North, No. 69 A., east, No. 61 A; south, No. 40 B., west, No. 61 A.	ACRE 32
Do. No. 67 A.	Gaddela Venkanna, Penati Kotayya and Tekala Kotayya.	North, No. 67 A; east, No. 55 A., south, No. 67 E, west, No. 60 A.	32
Do. No. 51 A.	Gone Papayya	North, No. 51 A; east, No. 37 A., south, No. 51 E, west, No. 56 A.	·34
Do. No. 37 A.	Kanna Dhanam and Joseph and Maryenna	North, No. 37 A; east, No. 37-1 A; south, No. 67 B; west, No. 61 A.	·21
Do. No. 42 A-1.	Gone Rayanna	North, No. 40 A 1; east, No. 39 A; south, No. 40 A-2; west, No. 37-1 A	·14
Do. No. 39 A.	Kotcherla Rajanna	North, No. 39 A; east No. 23 A; south, No. 39 E; west, No. 40 A-1	·09
		Total ..	·92

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·92 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for Chebrole-Muttur high level channel at Vangiparam, Appapuram project; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Appapuram project, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Appapuram Project, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or paimash number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Guntur district, Bapatla taluk, Vemparam village.			
Govt. dry, No. 429 B	Eatam Punnayya	North, No. 431, east and south, No. 429 B; west, No. 429 A.	ACRE 01
Do. No. 429 A ..	Sanireddy Krishnamma ..	North No. 431; east, No. 429 B; south and west, No. 428 A	01
		Total ..	·02

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·03 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for forming the Mannyar left bank, Tanjore district, and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar of Kumbakonam is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the site is kept in the office of the said office and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Schedule

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pannaiboke, with survey or poramboke number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Tanjore district, Kumbakonam taluk, Satyamangalam village.			
			Acres.
Dry, S. No. 450-2 A-2 1.	36 Karuppa Padayachi ..	North, S No. 450 2 A 1; east, S. No 452 Z 1; south, S Nos. 450 2 A 2 and 452; west, S. Nos. 456 and 461 K	0·3

T. W. S SMYTH,
Under Secy. to Govt., P.W.D., Irrigation Branch.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 7·58 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Guindy Government House water-supply; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector, Saidapet Division, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land

2. A plan of the site is kept in the Deputy Collector's Office, Saidapet, and can be inspected at any time during the office hours.

3. As the matter is an urgent one the Deputy Collector, Saidapet Division, is authorized to proceed with the acquisition under section 17 (1) of Act I of 1894

Schedule.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pannaiboke, with survey or poramboke number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Chingleput district, Saidapet taluk, 136. Zamin Alandoor village.			
			Acs.
Dry, P No 268 .	Kuppuswami Reddi . ..	North, P No 277, east, P No 265; south, P. No. 267; west, P. No 272	1·51
Do. P. No. 273 ..	Do. . ..	North, P No 277, east, P. No. 268; south, P. No 274, west, P No 273	·09
Do. P. No. 276 ..	Do.	North, P No 265; east, P. No. 273; south, P. No 276, remaining portion; west P. No. 273	·16
Do. P. No. 276 ..	Do.	North and east, P. No 265; south, P. No 276, east, P. No. 273	·15
Do P. No 265 ..	Do.	North, P. No 273; east, P. No. 268; south, P No 265; west, P. No. 277.	·03
		Total ..	2·76
Dry, P. No. 267 ..	Sowrammal	North, P. No. 268, east and south, P. No. 267, west, P. No 276.	1·10
Do. P. No. 274 ..	Do.	North, P No 272, east, P. No. 267; south, P. No 274, west, P No 276.	·68
Do. P. No. 272 ..	Do.	North P. No. 272, east, P. No. 274; south, P No. 276, west, P. No. 276.	·48
Do. P. No. 276 .	Do	North, P No 276; east, P. No. 276; south, P. No. 274, west, P. No. 276	·04
		Total ..	2·00
Dry, P. No. 267 ..	Chinnappa Reddi	North, R P. of No. 262; east, P. No. 267; south, R. P. of No. 267; west, P No. 274.	1·22
Do. P. No 274 ..	Varada Reddi	North, R. P. of No. 274; east, P. No. 267; south, P. No. 274; west No P 276.	·61
Do. ..	Do	North, R P. of No 276, east, P. No. 274, south, P. No. 274, west, P. No. 276.	·56
		Total ..	2·26
Dry, P. No 261 .	K. Appavu Reddi	North, R P. of No 251; east, P. No. 262, south, P. No. 261; west P. No. 265	·07
Do P. No 261 .	Arumoyee Ammal by her nominee Appappa Reddi.	North, R. P. of No. 251, east, P. No. 158 of same, Adyar; south, R. P. of No. 261; west, P. No. 261.	·07
Minor zamindar (soliyazamdar) G. M. Kasim Ali Sahib by his guardian Asma Begam Sahiba, one of Triplicane.		Total ..	2·87
		136. *Zamin Adyar.*	
Dry, P. No. 158 ..	Durvesani Muniy	North, R P. of No. 158, east, P. No. 159, south, R. P. of No. 160, west, P. No. 261, zamin Alandoor	·04
Do. P. No. 159 ..	Tiruvengada Pillai . ..	North R. P. of No. 159; east, public road to Mount; south, R. P. of No. 159, west, R P. of No. 158	·17
Minor zamindar (soliyazamdar) G. M. Kasim Ali Sahib by his guardian Asma Begam Sahiba.		Total ..	·21
		Grand Total ..	7·53

Under section 9, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 3·06 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for building a latrine and a dumping pit; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Coonoor, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land :—

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or paimash number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
Nilgiris district, Coonoor taluk, Coonoor village.			
Dry, No. C-328 A ..	Mr Rangiah Gowndan ..	North, No. C-330, east and south, No. C-328 A; west, Nos. C-329 and C-327 C	acres. 3·06

P. HAWKINS,
Under Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (RAILWAY).

NOTIFICATION.

Ootacamund, April 30, 1909.

No. 7.—The following Railway Board's notification published in part I, page 910 of the *Gazette of India*, dated 24th April 1909, is republished :—

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

Simla, 22nd April 1909.

No 125.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned a survey being made by the agency of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company for a line of railway on the 5 feet 6 inches gauge from Rajahmundry station on the North-Eastern line of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway system along the Godavari Valley to Srikakulam, a distance of about 200 miles.

2. This survey will be known as the Rajahmundry-Srikakulam Railway Survey.

ACQUISITION OF LAND.

Ootacamund, April 28, 1909.

Under section 5, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·94 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for providing a cart track at mile 328, 4 at Pallapatti; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Tahsildar of Nilakottai is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Tahsildar, Nilakottai, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Madura district, Dindigul taluk, Pallapatti village.			
Dry in wet, S. No. 467	Muthayan Servai and Periaswami Servai.	North, Ponnya Kavandan's dry land (S. No. 13), east, Periyaswami Servai's dry land; south, path; west, railway land.	acres. ·10
Dry, S. No 467 ..	Do do	Do. do.	·34
Do. No 13 ..	Ponnya Kavandan and his son Ramaswami Kavandan (enjoyer).	North, dry land belonging to Muthan Kavandan and others, east, Muthammal's dry land, south, Alagi Servai's dry land, west, railway land.	·47
		Total ..	·91

W. NATHAN,
Secretary to Govt., P.W.D. (Railway).

LIST OF PAPERS PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE PRESS

The following list of papers, placed at the disposal of the Press between 27th April and 4th May 1909, is published for general information :—

No. on the list.	Department.	G. O. No. and date.	Subject.
		1909.	
1	Public ..	No. 296, April 21.	Vaccination certificates.—Exempting candidates for employment as police constables from payment of fees for vaccination certificates. [1 s.]
2	Judicial ..	No. 169, April 5.	Change of name of a company.—Sanctioning the alteration of the name of the "Madras Railway Co-operative Society (Limited)" to the "Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Co-operative Society Limited)". [1 s.]
3	Pa. ..	No. 493, April 15	Sub-Registry office.—Approving the proposal of the Inspector-General of Registration to open a joint — at Uthamapalayam in the Madura district and strengthening the establishment of the existing office at that place [1 s.]
4	Marine ..	No. 181, April 6	Budget estimate.—Sanctioning the — of the Minor Ports Fund for 1909-1910. [2 rs.]
5	Revenue .	No. 857, Mar 29	Approving the Board's proposals for the registration of road traffic in the Madras Presidency during the official year 1908-1910 [1 s.]
6	Do. ..	No. 894, Apr 1.	Recording correspondence relating to the principles on which the forest revenue and expenditure are distributed between the two heads removal s by Government Agency and removals by purchasers and consumers. [1 s.]
7	Do	No. 946, Apr 5.	Sanctioning the suspension till fasli 1319 of the collection of the revenue of fasli 1318 in seventy villages and the remission of the suspended revenue of fasli 1317 in thirty three villages of the Bellary taluk [1 s.]
8	Local and Municipal	No. 444 L., April 8	Minor Sanitary Engineering for district Surgeons.—Furnishing the syllabus in Hygiene and Sanitary Engineering required for the appointment — and stating that the course will be held in the Madras Medical College [1 s.]
9	Do	No. 448 M., March 31.	Reclamation of the swamp Kodaikanal.—Approving, with remarks, the proposal of the Municipal Council of Kodaikanal to reclaim the swamp at the west end of the lake in the Municipality at a cost of Rs. 9,100 and making a grant of Rs. 9,000 from Provincial funds for the purpose. [1 s.]
10	Do.	No. 494 M. April 9	Grant.—Specifying the purposes for which the — of Rs. 8,000 made to the Mangalore Municipality in G. O., No. 455 M., dated 23rd March 1909, is intended. [1 s.]
11	Do	No. 578 M., April 14	Drains.—Approving, with remarks, the proposal of the Sanitary Engineer that in order to avert the flooding of storm water in the main sewer in the Cotton-mound Municipality all street — for carrying off surface water should be disconnected from the sewer and overflows built to open — on cesspits of private houses. [2 rs.]

N.B.—A copy of any of the foregoing papers can be obtained, on payment of the price noted against each, on application to the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.

C. J. WEIR,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

MADRAS : PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 18.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 4, 1909. [Price, 6 pies.

Malayalam Translations of Notifications by Government.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

പരസ്യങ്ങൾ.

ഫോർട്ട് സെന്റ് ജോർജ്, 1909 ഏപ്രിൽ 30ന.

നമ്പർ 214.—മതിശോശി സംസ്ഥാനത്തിലേക്കു കല്പിക്കുന്ന കടൽവഴിയായിട്ടോ വരുന്നതു കുമ്പിപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ 1899 ലെ (1899 നം 8) ഇന്ത്യൻ കല്പിക്കുന്ന അടു 2 - ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കിയ ചട്ടങ്ങളിലെ 2 - ം 14 - ം ചട്ടങ്ങൾക്കുപകരം താഴെ പറയുന്ന ചട്ടങ്ങൾ ചേർപ്പാൻ അടു 2 - ാം വകുപ്പിനാൽ തനിക്കു സിദ്ധിച്ചു അധികാരങ്ങൾപ്രകാരം ഗ്രാമലോചന സഭയിൽ ഗവർണർ ഗ്രാമലോചന സഭയിൽ ഗവർണർ ഇന്നുമുതൽ മുൻകൂട്ടി അറിവാനായി വാങ്ങിക്കാണ്ടു കല്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

ചട്ടങ്ങൾ.

കോഴിക്കോട്, മലിയാൽ, പുതുപട്ടണം, കൊച്ചി, കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂർ, മംഗലാപുരം, കാസർഗോഡ്

"2. മാജിനിൽ പേർപറഞ്ഞ ബന്ദറുകൾ മാത്രമാണ കല്പിക്കുന്നു കൊടുക്കുന്നതാകുന്ന ബന്ദറുകൾ എന്നു ഇനിമേൽ അറിയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു."

കോക്കനാഡ, ഭീമുനിപട്ടണം, കൊച്ചി, കോഴിക്കോട്, മംഗലാപുരം, തൂത്തുക്കുടി

"14. മതിശോശിയിൽ ക്രമപ്രകാരം നടത്തിയ 13 വകുപ്പു ചട്ടങ്ങളാൽ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള പാസ്സിൽ മാജിനിൽ പേർപറഞ്ഞ ബന്ദറുകളിലും അതിനപ്പുറത്തേക്കും പോകുന്ന തോണികൾക്കു ഏതാൻ മേൽപറഞ്ഞ ചട്ടങ്ങൾപ്രകാരം കൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള അധികാരത്തോടെ പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്ന ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് മജിസ്ട്രേ

ളിന്നോ കൂടുക ഗവൺമെന്റിനു തരാറുള്ള സമയം എഴുത്തുലായ കല്പനയാൽ ഒരു കാര്യാന്തം നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്ന പക്ഷം ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനെ ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതും അവർ നടപ്രത്തണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു."

നമ്പർ 215.—1899 ലെ (1899 ലെ 8) ഇന്ത്യൻ കല്പിക്കുന്ന ആധിപത്യങ്ങൾക്കായി ഫലശ്രുതി സിവിൽ സർവീസിലോ കൂടുതൽ ഇല്ലാത്തപ്പോൾ അയാളുടെ പ്രവൃത്തി നടത്തുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനായി മലശ്രുതി പെന്തലിലെ പരിശോധക ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനായി മേപ്പടി ആക്ട് 10 - ാം വകുപ്പ് (1) - ാം ഉപവകുപ്പിനാൽ സിദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള അധികാരങ്ങൾ പ്രകാരം തൃലോചന സഹായി ഗവർണർ നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

നമ്പർ 216.—മതിയായി സംഖ്യ നൽകിയിട്ടുള്ള കരിവഴിയായി കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതു കുറച്ചുടുത്തുവാൻ 1899 ലെ (1899 ലെ 8) കല്പിക്കുന്ന ആക്ടുപ്രകാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കിയ ചട്ടങ്ങളിലെ 3 ാമത 14 വരെ ചട്ടങ്ങൾപ്രകാരം മലശ്രുതി ജന്തുവിൻ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടിനുള്ളതും ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കുന്നതും ആയ അധികാരങ്ങളും പ്രവൃത്തികളും മേപ്പടി ആക്ട് 9 - ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കിയ ചട്ടങ്ങളിലെ 14 - ാം ചട്ടപ്രകാരം തൃലോചന സഹായി ഗവർണർ മലശ്രുതി ഡിവിഷൻ അസിസ്റ്റന്റ് നല്കിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

സി. കൃഷ്ണൻ,
സ്റ്റേറ്റ് ചീഫ് സെക്രട്ടറി.

(A true translation)

M. KRISHNAN,
Malayalam Translator to Government

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 18.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 4, 1909. [Price, 1 a. 6 p.

Part I-A.—Local and Municipal Department.

APPOINTMENTS

Cutcherry, House, May 4, 1909.

No. 560.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 24 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council approves of the appointment by election of the Hon'ble Mr. Mangath Krishnan Nayar as Chairman of the Municipality of Calicut.

No. 561.—Under sub-section (2) of section 28 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Governor in Council declares that Mr. E. F Hindmarch has been duly elected with effect from 21st April (included) as Chairman of the Municipal Council of the Municipality of Cuttacumand

No 562.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint V. Meera Sahib Bahadur to be a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Chingleput.

No. 563.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M. R. Ry. Malladi Venkatarathnam Garu, B. A., to be a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Rajahmundry.

No 564.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lt.-Col. John Caillard Wentworth Erck to be a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Cannanore.

No 565.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint M. R. Ry. Koroth Kannan Avargal to be a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Tellicherry.

No 566.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint the Rev. William Hinkley, B.A., to be a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Aeonipur.

No. 567.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884 M. R. Ry. A. Subbapathi Chettiyar Avargal has been duly elected as a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Gudiyattam.

No. 568.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M. R. Ry. P. Venkatareddi Garu, B. A., has been duly elected as a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Guntur.

No. 569.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M. R. Ry. N. Hanumanta Rao Pantulu Garu has been duly elected as a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Guntur.

No 570.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M. R. Ry. Chintapu Narasimha Rao Garu has been duly elected as a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Rajahmundry.

No 571.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M. R. Ry. Arunachalam Pillai Iruda Pillai Avargal has been duly elected as a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Tanjore.

No 572.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M. R. Ry. M. G Pattabhi Chettiyar Avargal and Ghulam Mohi-ud-din Sahib Qureishi Sahib Bahadur have been duly elected as Municipal Councillors of the Municipality of Karur

NOTIFICATIONS BY PRESIDENTS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

No 573.—The President, District Board, Malabar, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints Kallangodan Muhi-ud-din Sahib Bahadur to be a member of the Wynaad Taluk Board.

No 574.—The President, District Board, Tanjore, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints M.R.Ry. Narasimhachariar Viraraghavachariyar Avargal to be a member of the Tanjore Taluk Board.

No 576.—The President, District Board, Tinnevelly, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints M.R.Rv. Tarakad Jeyanti Aiyar Venkatachala Aiyar Avargal to be a member of the Tinnevelly Taluk Board.

No. 578.—The President, District Board, Cuddapah, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints M.R.Ry. Aringuoram Sam amva Aiyar Avargal, M.A., to be a member of the Siddhavattam Taluk Board.

No 577.—The President, District Board, Cuddapah, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints M.R.Ry. Gangavaram Venra Reddi Garu to be a member of the Cuddapah Taluk Board.

No 578.—The President, District Board, Trichinopoly, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints Muhammad Kajab Meah Raventur Sahib Bahadur to be a member of the Trichinopoly Taluk Board.

No 579.—The President, District Board, Ganjam, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints Shaik Nyaz Muhammad Sahib Bahadur to be a member of the Goomsur Taluk Board.

No 580.—The President, District Board, Ganjam, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby re-appoints M R Ry. Sri Kisora Chandra Simha Deo Garu to be a member of the Goomsur Taluk Board.

No 581.—The President, District Board, Coimbatore, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby removes from office M.R.Ry Parumal Naicken and Nagor Meera Raviuar, members of the Pallapatti Union Panchayat, for having without sufficient excuse neglected for more than three consecutive months to be present at the meetings of the said Panchayat

No. 582.—The President, District Board, Trichinopoly, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby removes from office M R Ry Perumbumbi Padayachi, a member of the Kilapalur union panchayat, as he has been convicted of a criminal offence which unfits him to be a member of the panchayat.

No. 583.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Jagannatha Pudhi Khadanga Garu has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Ganjam District Board by the Berhampur Taluk Board

No 584.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. N. Ranganatha-charyulu Garu, B.A., B.L., has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Godavari District Board by the Cocanada Taluk Board.

No 585.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, H. M. D. Muhammad Sultan Sahib Bahadur has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Kurnool District Board by the Markapur Taluk Board.

NOTIFICATIONS

No. 586.—Under clause (*d*) of sub-section (1) of section 250 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Governor in Council substitutes the following rule for Rule No. 2 of the rules regulating the grant of pensions and gratuities to servants of Municipal Councils issued under notification No 376 at pages 187 and 188 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 25th August 1891:—

Rule.

2. Other servants of Municipal Councils are not, in any case, entitled to pension as a matter of right, but applications may be made by Municipal Councils for gratuities, on retirement, in individual cases of long and good service. Collectors may, on the application of Municipal Councils, sanction gratuities up to a limit of six months' salary. Recommendation of Councils for gratuities in other cases will be considered by Government, provided that the amount of the gratuity recommended shall not in any case exceed nine months' emoluments of the officer concerned

No. 587.—Under section 145 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council directs the publication of the following draft of an alteration which it is proposed to make in the rules framed under clause (xvi) of section 144 of the said Act for the guidance of District Boards in the supply of tents to District Board Engineers and for the maintenance of such tents, and published under Notification No. 799 at page 259 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 4th June 1907. Any objection or suggestion which may be made in respect of the draft alteration by any person interested will be considered on or after 1st June 1909 :—

Alteration.

"Omit the last sentence of rule 6."

No. 588.—Under sub-section (1) of section 106 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council declares that vaccination shall be compulsory in the Kannyambram amsam of the Walavanad taluk in the district of Malabar from and after the 1st June 1909.

No. 589.—Under sub-section (1) of section 106 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council declares that vaccination shall be compulsory in the undermentioned villages of the Trichinopoly taluk in the Trichinopoly district with effect from 1st June 1909 :—

Tiruppalitturai.	Küttappár
Sirukamani.	Kolattúr.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

No. 590.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 16 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for opening a public road in the Kodaikanal Municipality, and, under sections 5 and 7, the Deputy Tahsildar, Kodaikanal, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land has been made and may be inspected in the office of the Deputy Tahsildar, Kodaikanal, at all times during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Madura District, Kodaikanal taluk, Kodaikanal village.			
Dry, No. 135 ..	Dr. Riddle	North, S. No. 153, the land belonging to the Madura Jesuit Mission; east S. No. 134 patta land of J. Shawman; south, S. No. 135 portion of S. No. 135 belonging to Dr. Riddle; west, S. No. 160, patta land of Dr. Riddle.	16 of an acre.

No. 591.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 64 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of travellers' bungalow at Arevakurichi, Karur taluk; and, under sections 5 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Erode, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Erode and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Coimbatore district, Karur taluk, Arevakurichi village.			ACRE. cent.
Dry, No. 760 .	Kanthasami Chetti .. .	North, S. No. 760, east, eastern portion of S. No. 759, south, road poramboke No. 758, west, S. No. 643, Pallapatti road.	

No. 582.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·31 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the diversion of Narasapur-Pangidi road; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Narasapur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the site is available in the office of the Divisional Officer and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, kism or pottah no., with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
			Acs.
Kuttu district, Tanuku taluk, Tenguru village.			
Inam, dry, No. 184 1-E	Kuchibhotla Venkata Subbarayudu and Sattulu	North, No. 183-1, east, No. 184-1 E, south, No. 186, west, Local Fund road	·38
Zamin, dry, No. 183-1	Bhogavalli Balli Venkanna and Ramakrishnamma, registered of Nidadavole Estate	North, No. 182-1-1, east, No. 183-1; south, No. 184-1 E, west, Local Fund road	·37
Do. No. 182-1.	Do. do.	North, No. 179-1; east, No. 182-1-2-1; south, No. 183-1; west Local Fund road	·17
Do No. 181-4.	Do. do.	North and east, No. 181-4, south, No 181-3, west, No. 182-1	·12
Do No. 182-3.	Do. do.	North, No. 182-1, east, No 182-2; south, No. 182-4, west, No. 182-1.	·01
Inam, dry, No. 179-1.	Paramayanta Narayana Sastrulu and Venkata Sastrulu.	North, No. 177-2; east, No 179-1; south, No. 183-1, west, Local Fund road.	15
Do. No. 177-2, temple service.	Sri Lakshmi Narasimhaswami Vaksthalu Lakshmanachelu	North, No 177-1, east, No 177-2; south, No 179-1, west, Local Fund road	·14
Do. No. 177-1, personal.	Paramapanda Sahyadri Sastrulu and Venkata Sastrulu.	North, No 128, east, No. 177-1, south, No 177-2, west, Local Fund road	·17
		Total ..	1·31

No. 583.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for sinking drinking water wells; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahsildar of Pattukkottai is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. Plans of the lands are kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Pattukkottai and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, kism or pottah no., with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
			Acs.
Tanjore district, Pattukkottai taluk, Tirumgala village.			
Inam, dry, P. No 605.	Krishna Aiyar, son of Matha Aiyar, shrotriemdar of Tirumgala.	North, Krishna Aiyar's punja land, east, Venkatesam Aiyar's punja land, south and west, Krishna Aiyar's punja land.	·32
Ramanpalem North village			
Dry, S, No. 13 A ..	Pattadar No. 3, Sri Somasundaraswami represented by agandum Veera Pillai	North, east and south, Sri Somasundaraswami punja land, west, Rama Tevan's punja land	·07
Inam Kalaiyarasi village.			
Dry	Arjunasami Aiyar and Thuvangadath Aiyangar.	North, tank of Vaikkal, east, dry, jail land belonging to Arjunasami Aiyar, south, pathway, west, same dry land.	·03
Inam Kalaiyarasi village.			
Dry ..	Kuppusami Aiyar, muthuramadar, Rama Tevan, kudivaramdar	North, Local Fund road, east, Rama Tevan's dry land, south, Veluyan Tevan's dry land, west, Rama Tevan's dry land.	·03
		Total ..	·1

No. 624.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·72 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of the Kalligadi market, and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahsildar of Tiruvangalam is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Tiruvangalam and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or patta book, with survey or poramboke number	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Madras district, Tiruvangalam taluk, E Vellakulam village.			
Dry, S. No 749 A..	1/3 K Subba Reddi (pattadar), died Patta transferred on the name of his son. Gopala Jayarama Reddi Enjoyers.—Subba Reddi, 62 cents, Ponnaya Nadar, other Sami Nadar, 1 20 acres.	North, S No. 748 A., east, S. No. 751; south, S. No 750; west, S. No. 745 A.	acre. 1·72

No. 625.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1193 sq. acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening the Coelho lane in the Mangalore Municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Head-quarters Deputy Collector, South Canara, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the Office of the Head-quarters Deputy Collector, South Canara, and may be inspected at any time during office hours

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up
South Canara district, Mangalore taluk, S. No. 100 H Kodialbail village.			
Ryotwari, Bagayath, S. No 485.	M. Rahimatullah Sahib ..	North, water drain and S. No. 486; east, Coelho lane and S. No 484, south, lane and S. No. 484, west, S No. 486	acre. 01
Do. No. 342-1 C-2.	Lipuel Coelho	North, S. No. 342 B-2, east, S. No. 342 C-1; south, S No. 339; west, S. No. 500	·01
Do. No 342-1 B-2.	Rev. Fr. C. Coelho . ..	North, S No. 34. A-2, east, S. No 343 A; south, S. No. 342 B-2, west, S. No. 502.	·01
Do. No 342-1 A-2	Nicholas Noronha .. .	North, S No 342 A., east, S No. 343 A; south, S No 342 B-2, west, S No 500.	·01
Do. No 134-B.	J. J. C. Fernandes	North, S. No. 502, east, S No. 505; south, S. No 506, west, S No 504 A	·01
Do No. 502-B..	Do.	North, S Nos. 505 and 503; east, S. No. 506; south and west, S. No. 503 A.	·01
Do. No 342-1 A 2	Nicholas Noronha	North and east, S. No. 342 A., south and west, S. No 500.	·02
Do. No. 501-1 B.	J. J. C. Fernandes . ..	North, S. No. 501 A., east, S. No. 502, south, S. No. 499; west, S. No. 501 A.	·0015
Do. No. 501 C..	Do.	North, S No. 501 A., east, B. No 503; south and west, S. No. 501 A.	·0015
Do. No. 501-D..	Do.	North, S. No. 505, east, S. No 503; south and west, S No. 501 A	·0023
Do. No. 342-B..	Abdulla Sahib	North, east and south, S. 343 A; west, S. No 502	·003
Do. No 344 C ..	Do. .. .	North and east, S. No. 343 A., south, S No. 501; west, S No. 484	·001
Do. No. 344-B ..	Do.	North east and south, S No. 344 A; west, S No. 484.	·001
Do. No. 342-B ..	Do.	North, S. No. 501; east and south, S. No. 343 A; west, S. No. 484	·001
Do. No. 483-B ..	M. Rahimatullah Sahib ..	North, S No. 343 A; east and south, No. 484, west, S. No. 483 A.	·0003
Do. No. 486-D ..	Victor Pais	North, S. No 343 B; east, S No. 344; south, S. No. 483; west, S. No 343 A	·0003
Do. No. 346 B ..	Boltgar Pinto	North and east, S. No 344, south, S No. 345 B; west, S No. 346 A.	·0026
Do. No. 360-B ..	Florana Noronha	North and east, S. No. 360 A., south and west, S No. 484	·0026
		Total ..	·1193

A-2

No 596.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·15 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of the bridge across the Kodakkal channel; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ramnad, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the lands is kept in the Revenue Divisional Office, Ramnad, for inspection during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pannaikka, with survey or puramboke number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	North Arcot District, Wallajah taluk, Kodakkal village.		ACS.
Garb, wet, puramboke, No 493-1.	Kalavai Ramaswamy Chetty ..	North, S No. 493; east and south, S. 493-2; west, S. No. 1260	02
Do. No 492 ..	Do. ..	North, S No 1051 A; east, S No 493-2, south, S Nos 493-1 and 493-2, west, S No 1260.	31
Do. No. 1051 A	Venga Reddi	North, S No 1051 E, east, S No 1050 south, S Nos 499 and 498-1, west, S. No. 1246	52
Do. No. 1051 E.	Muri Reddi	North, S No. 1051 C & D, east, S. Nos 1044 and 1051, south, S No 1051 A; west, S No. 1246.	30
		Total ..	1 15

No 597.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·08 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a drinking water well; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tuticorin, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.—

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pannaikka, with survey or puramboke number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Tinnevelly District, Srivaikuntam taluk, Kayalpatnam village.		ACRE.
Dry, portion of S No 182 B-A	Chinnatambi Nadan, Malava Nadan, Adimuyana Nadan, Krishna Nadan, Ramaiya Nadan and Sami Nadan (minor)	North, path from Kayalpatnam to Arumuganeri, east, south and west, portion of S No 182 B-A	·08

No 598.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·15 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a pathway to the cart-stand site behind the Telegraph office, Masulipatam; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Bandar, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Bandar, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pannaikka, with survey or puramboke number	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up
	Kistna District, Bandar taluk, Bandar village.		ACRE.
Town site	Tadepalli Chinna Patrudoriam ..	North, Cantonment road; east, Telegraph office, south, tank, west, compound of Nagaiya Venkatasubbaiah and others.	·13
Do.	Somayamantri Subrahmanyam.	North, Somayamantri Subrahmanyam's site, east, tank; south, lane leading to the tank, west, lane leading to the Cantonment.	·02
		Total ..	·15

No. 599.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·15 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a Muhammadan School in Tuticorin; and, under sections 8 and 7 the Revenue Divisional Officer, Madurapalle, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the site is available in the Revenue Divisional Officer's Office for inspection during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, thatched or pyramboke, with survey or puramb number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Chittoor district. Vayalpad taluk, Tarigonda village.			
Eyrtoar, dry, D. No. 687 C-2	Nallappa and Venkatanarasaiya	North, No. 689 A.; east and south, No. 687 C-1; west, No. 681, road.	ACRE. ·15

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

Plague.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ootacamund, May 1, 1909.

No. 127-*P.*—In modification of notification No. 124-P., published on pages 326-28, Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 24th April 1909, the following revised lists of plague-infected areas and of passport stations are published :—

A.—PLAGUE-INFECTED AREAS.

I.—In the Madras Presidency.

District.	Taluk.	Village or town.	District.	Taluk.	Village or town.
Bellary ..	Harpenhalli	Sasivihalli.	Salem ..	Hosur ..	Arteri.
					Mattigiri.
Coimbatore.	Coimbatore	Coimbatore.			
		Ganapati.			
		Komarapalaiyam.		Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri.
	Kollegal ..	Chennalingenalli.			
		Kollegal.			
Nilgiris, The.	Coonoor ..	Coonoor.	South Canara	Mangalore ..	Mangalore.
		Wellington Cantonment.			

II.—Outside the Madras Presidency.

Presidency or Province.	Infected localities.	Presidency or Province.	Infected localities.
	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.		Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.
1. Mysore ..	The whole Province.	II. Bombay —*contd.*	1. *Northern Division*—*contd.*
II. Bombay.	1. *Northern Division*—		(c) Towns—*contd.*
	(a) Districts—		Sholapur town.
	Ahmedabad		Thanapur.
	Broach.		2. *Central Division*—
	Kaira.		(a) Districts—
	Surat		Ahmednagar.
	Thana		Nasik
	(b) States and Agencies—		Poona.
	Mahikantha.		Satara.
	Palanpur.		Sholapur.
	(c) Towns—		(b) Town—
	Ahmedabad.		Poona City.
	Baroda port.		3. *Southern Division*—
	Dhanera unit.		(a) Districts—
	Bombay City.		Belgaum.
	Bulsar port.		Dharwar
	Mahim port.		Kanara
			Kolaba.
			Ratnagiri.

Presidency or Province.	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants
II. Bombay —*cont.*	3. *Southern Division*—*cont.* (b) Towns— Panvel port. Vengurla port. (c) Savantvadi State. 4. *Sindh*— Towns— Karachi town and port 5. *Political Charges*— (a) States and Agencies— Baroda State. Cutch State. Kathiawar Agency. Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country. Satara Agency. Surat " " (b) Towns— Jamnagar town and port. Mandvi port.
III. Bengal.	(a) Districts— Bhagalpur. Darbhanga. Gaya. Monghyr. Muzaffarpur. Patna Saran. Shahabad. (b) Towns— Calcutta City. Monghyr.
IV. The Punjab.	(a) Districts— Ambala. Amritsar Delhi. Ferozepur. Gujranwala. Gurdaspur. Gurgaon. Gujrat. Hissar. Hoshiarpur. Jhang Jhelum. Jullundar. Karnal. Lahore Ludhiana Lyallpur. Montgomery. Multan. Muzaffargarh. Rohtak. Shahpur Sialkot District (b) States— Faridkote. Jind State. Kalsia " Malerkotla State Nabha " Patiala " (c) Amritsar City. Lahore " Patiala "
IV. Burma ..	(a) Districts— Amherst (Moulmein). Bassein. Hanthawaddy. Henzada. Katha.
V. Burma —*cont.*	(a) Districts—*cont.* Kyaukse. Mandalay. Meiktila Myingyaya. Myingyan. Pegu Prome Saguing. Shwebo. Tharrawaddy Thatoe Yamethin. (b) Towns— Mandalay. Moulmein. Rangoon (Port) Tenegan. Northern Shan States.
VI. The Central Provinces.	(a) Districts— Akola. Amraoti. Betul. Bilaspur. Buldana Nagpur Yeotmal. (b) Towns— Akola. Amraoti. Bhandra. Kamptee Cantonment Nagpur City.
VII. Hyderabad State.	Raichur District.
VIII. The Central India.	Indore Residency Indore State Jaora " Ajmer District. Alwar State.
IX. Rajputana.	Bharatpur State Jaipur " Jaipur City. " Marwar State (Jodhpur). Mewar State.
X. The United Provinces.	(a) Districts— Agra. Allahabad Azamgarh Ballia. Bara Banki. Basti. Badaun Cawnpur. Etah. Etawah Farrakhabad Ghazipur. Gorakhpur. Hardoi. Jaunpur. Kainpur. Moradabad. Mattra. Muzaffarnagar. Rae Bareli. Saharanpur. Sultanpur. Unao. (b) Towns— Cawnpur. Gorakhpur.
XI. Kashmir	Jammu District.

E.—PASSPORT STATIONS.

South Indian Railway.

Singanallur.	Tediyalur.	Gargur	Mangalore.
Podanur.	Peringarem.	Kandikuppam	Mettupalayam
Coimbatore.	Perumbadli.	Krishnagiri.	

The Nilgiri Railway.

Coonoor. | Wellington

Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

Gudupalli.	Kuppam	Mulanur.	Pattur.

2. Persons arriving from the places above mentioned should be required to take out passports. Careful attention should be given to the instructions contained in G.O., No. 632-P., dated 31st May 1909.

Fort St. George, April 13, 1909.

No. 128-P.—In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council directs that the Plague Regulations for the inspection of inward-bound vessels published as Notification No. 72 on pages 1118—1122 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 11th June 1901, be amended as follows:—

Substitute the following for the existing rule 2:

"2. The master of every 'infected,' 'suspected' or 'healthy' vessel or of every vessel which has been in communication otherwise than orally or by signal with a vessel from an infected port, shall, when within three miles of the coast of any part of the Madras Presidency, cause to be hoisted by day and by night the port signals provided for infected vessels, viz., from sunrise to sunset flag L of the Commercial Code and from sunset to sunrise a triangle of lights, which shall be arranged at a distance of not less than six feet apart, white at the apex and red at the base. The master shall also signal the fact of the vessel being 'infected,' 'suspected' or 'healthy' immediately to the port authorities independently of the above signals."

Ootacamund, April 26, 1909.

No. 129-P.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Azhvarkurichi in the Srivaikuntam taluk of the Tinnevelly district, if persons from the infected taluks of the Coimbatore and Salem districts, the Mysore State and other ports declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Vaikasi festival and cattle fair;

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival or fair from the 20th May to the 25th June 1909, inclusive, of persons from the said ports.

All persons proceeding to the said festival or fair in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

No. 130-P.—Statement showing Plague Seizures and Deaths in each district of the Madras Presidency from August 1898 to 24th April 1909.

Districts.	First period (August 1898 to June 1899)		Second period (July 1899 to June 1900)		Third period (July 1900 to June 1901).		Fourth period (July 1901 to June 1902).		Fifth period (July 1902 to June 1903).		Sixth period (July 1903 to June 1904)		Seventh period (July 1904 to June 1905)		Eighth period (July 1905 to June 1906).		Ninth period (July 1906 to June 1907).		Tenth period (July 1907 to June 1908)		Eleventh period (1st July 1908 to 24th April 1909).		Grand Total	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Anantapur	748	680	6	5	3	3	85	56	148	108	1,021	1,000	1,513	1,396	4	3	10	7	252	175	34	23	4,597	3,529
Bellary	78	577	178	85	6	6	6,525	6,238	6,998	6,648	3,695	3,664	10,873	9,938	2,800	2,199	30	207	4,295	3,561	159	107	38,540	33,756
Chingleput	6	4	4	4	2	2	7	4	11	8	12	10	5	4	2	2	7	2	16	13	8	2	100	57
Chittoor	2	1	45	34	4	4	948	900	954	899	4,857	3,776	9,979	8,111	207	164	2	2	240	210	1,209	1,039	17,975	7,201
Coimbatore	4	2	—	—	—	—	8	2	2	1	201	174	201	70	3	2	—	—	1	1	1	1	502	253
Ganjam	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	4	20	8	4	3	4	3	4	3	45	14
Godavari	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	8	—	4	3	2	2	1	1	1	—	16	4
Guntur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
Kistna	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Kurnool	178	1,348	—	—	—	—	18	9	819	451	971	616	240	178	3	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	3,410	2,607
Madras City	10	11	2	—	11	9	7	3	16	12	13	10	30	19	24	17	3	3	4	3	8	5	176	124
Madura	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	3	3	27	23	5	5	—	—	—	—	3	2	38	26
Malabar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	31	9	42	41	30	30	250	231	58	58	568	411
Nellore	4	1	—	—	2	1	2	2	4	4	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	15	8
Nilgiris, The	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	42	30	200	113	113	80	100	100	30	19	140	93	140	136	1,005	1,005
North Arcot	115	111	14	13	25	20	1,619	1,268	1,176	895	1,806	1,430	778	600	61	49	13	6	85	55	11	11	6,868	5,160
Salem	791	436	218	207	1,903	1,119	1,046	1,291	5,208	4,727	1,580	819	3,258	1,889	168	68	207	204	1,204	876	158	146	14,471	10,040
South Arcot	—	—	—	—	6	6	2	1	6	6	1	1	1	1	68	60	—	—	4	3	1	1	91	82
South Canara	1	1	1	1	2	1	48	48	1,149	994	658	479	719	603	202	178	138	114	104	104	158	158	3,977	3,634
Tanjore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	2	2	1	1	—	4	1	5	2	3	2	19	10
Vizagapatam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	4
Trichinopoly	7	4	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	3	1	—	—	1	—	14	8
Tinnevelly	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	8
Cochin State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	5	—	—	9	7
Travancore State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	2,198	2,594	1,110	864	1,166	1,172	8,966	8,197	17,418	14,908	16,911	16,119	30,602	24,548	3,918	3,021	913	679	6,678	4,440	2,159	2,017	86,260	67,134

Statement showing Plague Seizures and Deaths in each infected place in the Madras Presidency for three weeks ending 24th April 1909.

District and place.	Reported during the week ending 10th April 1909						Reported during the week ending 17th April 1909.						Reported during the week ending 24th April 1909.					
	Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Bellary district	2	...	24	...	1	...	1	0	...	...	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
Coimbatore district—																		
Coimbatore	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	2	2	2	2
Other places	...	...	5	5	5	5	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	7	4	7	4
Madura district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
Salem district	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Canara district—																		
Mangalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	2	1	2	1
Total ...	3	1	7	6	10	7	3	2	4	4	7	6	2	1	11	7	13	8

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

Government, April 30, 1909.

No. 131-P.—The following notification of the Mysore Darbar, General No. 16031—San. 131-08-12, dated 14th April 1909, is republished :—

Whereas the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague in Bowringpet in the Bowringpet taluk, Kolar district, if persons from plague-infected areas are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of Sri Kodandaramaswami car festival and jatra :

The Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, in exercise of the powers vested in them by the Epidemic Diseases Regulation, II of 1887, prohibit the attendance of persons thereat from plague-infected areas from the 1st to 15th May 1909, inclusive.

All persons proceeding in the said festival and jatra in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

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Reg No. M.—1.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 18.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 4, 1909 [Price, 1 a. 6 p.

Part I-B.—Educational Department.

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Supplement—
Final Examination for Teachers' Certificates, 1908—Candidates passed and failed.

NOTIFICATIONS BY GOVERNMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

Gazetted, April 26, 1909

No. 60.—Mr. Henry Dodwell, M.A., to act as Professor of History, Presidency College, Madras, during the absence of Mr. Allen on leave or until further orders.

The above appointment will have effect from the 5th July 1909, the date of the re-opening of the Presidency College after the ensuing Summer vacation.

Gazetted, April 29, 1909

No. 61.—Miss Treslove Maud Marglot, B.A., Sub-Assistant Inspectress, North Arcot-Salem Girls' Range, to act as Assistant Inspectress, Kistna-Guntur Girls' Range, during the absence of Mrs. M. A. Shrinivasa on leave or until further orders.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 62.—In the list of backward classes or castes given in rule 15 of the Grant-in-Aid Code, for the words "Pattanavars (fishermen)" shall be substituted the words "Pattanavars (and other fishermen castes)".

Ootacamund, April 22, 1909.

No. 63.—The following will be inserted as rule 45-A of the rules to regulate the constitution and working of the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, viz.:—

"45-A. When the fees payable in respect of any pupil have not been paid on the date "fixed for the payment of such fees, the Principal, with the consent of the Committee, shall "give notice by registered letter to the parent or guardian of such pupil that unless the fees are "paid within fifteen days of the receipt of the notice, the name of such pupil will be struck off "the rolls. In the event of the pupil's being readmitted to the Asylum, he shall pay, in "addition to the amount of fees due by him on the date on which his name was struck off, a "fine not exceeding two annas in the rupee for each rupee due by him."

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

The privilege leave for two months granted to M R Ry S. Saundararaja Ayyangar, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Hosur Range, in the notification published in Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 2nd March 1909, is extended by four months, one month being privilege leave and three months being leave on private affairs under article 357 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 29th April 1909.

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified that, under rule 195 of the Madras Educational Rules, Fifth Edition, the trained teachers' certificate of the Primary grade bearing No 2425, dated 30th March 1903, held by K. V. Ramasubramaniya Ayyar and approved service certificate of the Lower Secondary grade bearing No. 49, dated 18th May 1899, held by Kumaraswami Pillai, will be considered to have been cancelled.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras 27th April 1909.

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—NOVEMBER 1909.

MUSIC—INTERMEDIATE GRADE.

It is hereby notified that the following form is prescribed for the coming examination in Music, Intermediate Grade, with reference to paragraph (b) 5 of the syllabus for that grade :—

Concerto.

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 23rd April 1909.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—APRIL 1909.

Oral and Practical Examinations.

It is hereby notified that the arrangements made for the conduct of the Oral and Practical Examinations for the several subjects under the different groups will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, from time to time, the subjects, centres, etc., to which the arrangements relate being

specified. In all cases for which no arrangements are notified in the Gazette, the necessary information can be obtained from the Chief Superintendents of the Written Examination concerned.

2. Candidates who may not be able to attend the Oral and Practical Examinations should intimate the fact, sufficiently early, to the examiner whose name is entered first against the subjects brought up by them, so that arrangements may not be made for their examination. The particular subjects and grades for which the candidates concerned are unable to attend should be clearly specified in the letter to the examiner.

3. Candidates for Carpentry, Fitter's work and any other subject, the practical examinations in which requires the use of tools, etc., should bring their own tools, etc., with them.

4. The following arrangements have been made for the conduct of the Oral and Practical Examinations in the subjects mentioned below :—

Days with dates.	Subjects.	Grade of examination.	Hour of commencement of examination.	Approximate number of candidates to be examined.	Place of examination.	Examiners.
I.—CIVIL ENGINEERING AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING						
(1) FOR BELLARY AND MADRAS CANDIDATES,						
At Madras.						
[Already notified.]						
1909.						
Saturday, 8th May	Carpentry ..	Elementary	7 A.M.	8	Public Works Workshops, Madras.	Mr. H. E. Pearce (a) and Mr. E. A. Eyres.
	Fitter's work	Do.	7 A.M.	23	Do.	Mr. H. E. Pearce (a) and Mr. A. S. Niranjan.
	Do.	Intermediate.	7 A.M.	7	Do.	Mr. H. E. Pearce (a) and Mr. E. A. Eyres.
(2) FOR NAZARETH CANDIDATES,						
At Nazareth.						
Saturday, 8th May	Carpentry .	Elementary ..	7 A.M.	3	Art Industrial School, Nazareth.	The Rev. C. W. Weston (b).
	Do.	Intermediate.	7 A.M.	1	Do.	Do.
	Fitter's Work	Elementary	7 A.M.	2	Do.	Do.
(3) FOR BANGALORE CANDIDATES,						
At Bangalore.						
[Already notified.]						
(4) FOR KURNOOL, MASULIPATAM AND BEZWADA CANDIDATES,						
At Bezwada.						
[Already notified.]						
(5) FOR AMALAPURAM AND RAJAHMUNDRY CANDIDATES,						
At Rajahmundry.						
[Already notified.]						
(6) FOR TANJORE AND KUMBAKONAM CANDIDATES.						
At Kumbakonam.						
[Already notified.]						
(7) FOR LOVEDALE, SALEM, COIMBATORE AND CALICUT CANDIDATES,						
At Calicut.						
[Already notified.]						

(a) "Wallajah Dosh", Ellpeak, Madras.
(b) Superintending Missionary, S.P.G., Nazareth, Tinnevelly district.

Days with dates.	Subjects.	Grade of examination.	Hour of commencement of examination.	Approximate number of candidates to be examined.	Place of examination.	Supervisors.

I.—CIVIL ENGINEERING AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING—*cont*

(8) FOR MYSORE CANDIDATES,

At Mysore.

[Already notified.]

(9) FOR CHICACOLE AND VIZAGAPATAM CANDIDATES,

At Vizagapatam.

[Already notified.]

(10) FOR TRIVANDRUM CANDIDATES,

At Trivandrum.

[Already notified.]

(11) FOR TRICHINOPOLY CANDIDATES,

At Trichinopoly.

1909.						
Tuesday, 11th May	Building Materials and Construction.	Elementary ..	7 A.M. .	42	The Coleroon Bridge just by the side of No. 1 Tollgate, north of Srirangam.	Mr. C. A. Pogson (a).
Thursday, 13th May	Do.	Intermediate.	7 A.M. ..	8	Do.	Do.
	Hydraulics and Irrigation Works.	Elementary ..	7 A.M. ..	9	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, 19th May	Do	Intermediate.	7 A.M. ..	1	Do.	Do.
	Steam and the Steam-Engine	Elementary ..	7 A.M. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, 12th May.	Mensuration ..	Do. ..	7 A.M. ..	55	Do.	Do.
	Do ..	Intermediate	8 A.M. .	1	Do.	Do.
Monday, 10th May	Earth-work and Road making	Elementary .	7 A.M. ..	42	Do.	Do.
Monday, 17th May	Surveying and Levelling.	Do ..	7 A.M. ..	31	Do.	Do.
Friday, 14th May and Saturday, 15th May	Do.	Intermediate.	7 A.M. ..	31	Do.	Do.
Tuesday, 18th May.	Applied Mechanics .	Elementary	7 A.M. ..	5	Do.	Do.
	Do. .	Intermediate.	7 A.M. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, 19th May.	Machine Construction	Elementary..	7 A.M. ..	1	Do	Do.
Saturday, 8th May	Carpentry	Do. ...	7 A.M. ..	1	Do	Do.

(12) FOR MADURA AND TINNEVELLY CANDIDATES,

Vide column 8.

Monday, 10th May	Building Materials and Construction.	Elementary ..	9 A.M. ..	18	G.M.S. College, Tinnevelly	Captain L. Donaghen (b).
	Do.	Intermediate.	9 A.M. .	2	Do	Do.
	Do	Advanced ..	9 A.M. ..	1	Do	Do.
Wednesday, 12th May	Earth work and Road-making.	Elementary ..	9 A.M. ..	27	Do.	Do.
Tuesday, 11th May	Hydraulics and Irrigation Works.	Do. ..	9 A.M. ..	4	Do	Do.
	Do.	Intermediate.	9 A.M. ..	4	Do	Do.
	Do	Advanced ..	9 A.M. .	1	Do	Do.
Wednesday, 12th May	Bridge-work .	Elementary .	9 A.M. .	2	Do	Do.
	Do. .	Intermediate.	9 A.M. ..	1	Do	Do.
Thursday, 13th May.	Surveying and Levelling	Elementary ..	9 A.M. .	11	Do	Do.
	Do. .	Intermediate.	9 A.M. ..	31	Do	Do.
	Do	Advanced .	9 A.M. ..	2	Do	Do.
Friday, 14th May.	Applied Mechanics ..	Elementary ..	9 A.M. ..	3	Do	Do.
	Do. .	Intermediate	9 A.M. ..	2	Do.	Do.
	Mensuration ..	Elementary ..	9 A.M.	23	Do.	Do.
	Do. ..	Intermediate	9 A.M. .	2	Do.	Do.
	Carpentry . ..	Elementary .	9 A.M.	9	Do.	Do
Saturday, 8th May.	Do. . ..	Intermediate	9 A.M. .	1	Board Technical Institute, Tinnevelly.	Do.
	Fitter's Work ..	Elementary ..	9 A.M. ..	9	Do.	Do
	Do. ..	Intermediate	9 A.M. ..	9	Do.	Do.
					Do.	Do.

(a) District Board Engineer, Trichinopoly.
(b) Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Palamcottah.

Days with dates.	Subjects.	Grade of examination.	Hour of commencement of examination.	Approximate number of candidates to be examined.	Place of examination	Examiners

II.—BIOLOGY AND ECONOMIC ENTOMOLOGY.

ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY AND ECONOMIC ENTOMOLOGY.

FOR TIRUPATI, BANGALORE AND MADRAS CANDIDATES,

At Madras.

[Already notified.]

ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY AND BOTANY.

FOR KUMBAKONAM, TANJORE, MADURA AND TRICHINOPOLY CANDIDATES,

At Trichinopoly.

[Already notified.]

ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY.

FOR VIZAGAPATAM, AMALAPURAM, MASULIPATAM, BEZWADA AND RAJAHMUNDRY CANDIDATES,

At Rajahmundry.

[Already notified.]

BOTANY.

(1) FOR VIZAGAPATAM, MASULIPATAM AND RAJAHMUNDRY CANDIDATES,

At Rajahmundry.

[Already notified.]

(2) FOR AMALAPURAM CANDIDATES,

At Amalapuram.

[Already notified.]

III.—PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

FOR KUMBAKONAM, TANJORE, MADURA AND TRICHINOPOLY CANDIDATES,

At Trichinopoly.

[Already notified.]

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

FOR VIZAGAPATAM, BEZWADA AND RAJAHMUNDRY CANDIDATES,

At Rajahmundry.

[Already notified.]

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM AND PHYSIOGRAPHY.

FOR BELLARY, TIRUPATI AND MADRAS CANDIDATES,

At Madras.

[Already notified.]

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY

FOR BEZWADA AND BELLARY CANDIDATES,

At Madras.

[Already notified.]

IV.—ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.

PRACTICAL TELEGRAPHY

(1) FOR KUMBAKONAM, TANJORE, MADURA, TINNEVELLY AND TRICHINOPOLY CANDIDATES,

At Trichinopoly.

[Already notified.]

(2) FOR VIZAGAPATAM, BELLARY AND MADRAS CANDIDATES,

At Madras.

[Already notified.]

Days with dates.	Subjects.	Grade of examination.	Hour of commencement of examination.	Approximate number of candidates to be examined	Place of examination.	Examiners.

IV.—ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING—*cont.*

ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND TRANSMISSION OF POWER (INTERMEDIATE GRADE).

FOR TRICHINOPOLY AND MADRAS CANDIDATES,

At Madras,

[Already notified.]

V.—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURE (ELEMENTARY AND INTERMEDIATE GRADES).

(1) FOR BANGALORE, SALEM, KUMBAKONAM AND MADRAS CANDIDATES,

At Saidapet (Chingleput District).

[Already notified.]

(2) FOR VIZAGAPATAM, ELLORE AND RAJAHMUNDRY CANDIDATES,

At Rajahmundry.

[Already notified.]

AGRICULTURE (ELEMENTARY GRADE).

(3) FOR ANANTAPURAM CANDIDATES,

At Anantapuram.

[Already notified.]

(4) FOR KURNOOL CANDIDATES,

At Kurnool.

[Already notified.]

VI.—PHARMACY.

FOR MADRAS CANDIDATES,

At Madras

[Already notified.]

VII.—COMMERCE.

TYPEWRITING (ELEMENTARY, INTERMEDIATE AND ADVANCED GRADES).

FOR ALL CANDIDATES BOTH AT MADRAS AND IN THE MOFUSSIL.

[Will be notified in June next.]

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 3rd May 1909.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

NOTIFICATION.

UNIVERSITY CALENDAR.

The Calendar of the University for 1908–1910 is now under preparation. That portion of volume II of the Calendar relating to the "Alphabetical List of Graduates" is carefully revised from year to year by the University Office. It is, however, presumed that the list contains the names of many deceased graduates, and that the column "Occupation" sometimes gives incorrect or insufficient information. The Registrar will be obliged to graduates and others for any information that would enable the office to correct the list and bring it up to date as far as possible.

Senate House, 1st May 1909.

F. DEWSBURY, M.A., LL.B.,
Registrar.

B.A Degree Examination, 1911.

The *Book of Daniel* has been omitted from the list of text-books in Hebrew prescribed for the above examination.

(By order.)

Senate House, 29th April 1909. F. DEWSBURY, B.A., LL.B., *Registrar.*

ADDENDUM AND CORRIGENDUM.

In the pass list for the Matriculation Examination held in December 1908 and in February 1909 published in the Supplement to Part I-B, *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 8th April 1909—

On page 9, *insert* between numbers 6005 and 6679—

"3864 | Kumaravasami, S. . . | All Saints' Institution, Hyderabad."

and *delete* that number from the numbers of candidates whose results were withheld for want of attendance certificates.

In the future list for the Matriculation Examination held in February 1909, published in the Supplement to Part I-B, *Fort St George Gazette*, dated 6th April 1909—

On page 43, *insert* between numbers 3975 and 3977—"3976 d" and *delete* that number from the numbers of candidates whose results were withheld for want of attendance certificates.

(By order.)

Senate House, 1st May 1909. F. DEWSBURY, B.A., LL.B., *Registrar.*

FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES, 1909.

Circle.	Centre.	Time of examination.
Sixth Circle ...	Mayavaram	1st week of July 1909.
	Tranquebar	2nd week of July 1909.
	Kumbakonam	3rd week of July 1909.
	Tanjore	4th week of July 1909.
	Mannargudi	4th week of August 1909.
	Tiruvalur	1st week of September 1909.
	Trichinopoly	4th week of October 1909.
	Cuddalore	2nd week of November 1909.
	Villupuram	3rd week of November 1909.
	Tindivanam	4th week of November 1909.

2. The exact date of the examination will be communicated to each candidate in due course by the Inspector of Schools, Sixth Circle.

3. Application for admission to the examination should be submitted to the Inspector of Training Schools, Madras, S.W., at least a month before the date of the examination. Forms of application can also be obtained from him.

Office of the Inspr. of European & Training Schools, Madras, 26th April 1909. A. J. MAYHEW, B.A., *Ag. Inspector of European & Training Schools.*

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Under section II of the Government Scholarships Notification for 1903, the Acting Inspector of Schools, Fourth Circle, Madras, sanctions a scholarship of Rs 2 (two) per mensem for each of the undermentioned pupils tenable for one year with effect from 1st January 1909 :—

(1) Kannan, M.	..	Wesley College, Royapettah.
(2) Perumal Ayyar, N.	..	U.E.C.M. High School, Chingleput.
(3) Ratnasingapalam	..	U.E.C.M. Secondary School, Walajabad.
(4) Raghava Chari, A.	..	C.F.C.M. Branch Lower Secondary School, Conjeevaram.
(5) Sundaram, C.	..	Do. do.
(6) Raghavalu	..	Do. do.
(7) Gnanakan, P.	..	Wesleyan Mission Lower Secondary School, Ikkadu, Tirumullaivasal Taluk.
(8) Thiruvengadam M.	..	San Thome High School, Mylapore.
(9) Krishnamurthi S. S.	..	Hindu High School, Triplicane.

Muhammedans.

(10) Abdulla Hussain	..	Government Madrasa-i-Azam, Mount Road.
(11) Moulvi Khan	..	Do. do.
(12) Mahammad Habibulla C.	..	Do. do.
(13) Mahammad Hakimulla, A.	..	Do. do.
(14) Sayyid Hafeezuddin	..	Harris High School, Royapettah.
(15) Syed Assanulla	..	Do.
(16) Syed Mahmud	..	Do.
(17) Mahammad Sulaiman	..	Wesley College, Royapettah.
(18) Mahammad Abdul Latif	..	Harris High School, Royapettah.

Backward Classes.

(19) Manikamma, A.	..	St. Gabriel's High School, Madras.

The Scholarships are debitable to the head "Government Scholarships—Secondary Schools."

Office of the Inspr. of Schools, IV Circle, 27th April 1909. R. G. GRIEVE, *Ag. Inspector of Schools, IV Circle.*

Under section VII of the Government Scholarship notification of 1919, the following scholarships are sanctioned :—

No.	Name.	Subject.	Institution in which tenable	Period for which tenable	Date of taking effect.	Amount.
			Advanced Class.			Rs.
1	S. Arumanayagam ..	Cabinet making.	Wesleyan Mission Industrial School, Kulur	2 years ..	1919. 1st April.	10
2	A. Joseph ..	Do.	Do. do.	Do ..	Do.	10
3	D. P. Yovanam ..	Do.	Do. do.	Do ..	Do.	10
4	Thalmeni Singh ..	Free hand Outline Drawing.	School of Arts, Madras	Do. ..	Do.	10
5	V. A. Aryarham ..	Geometrical Drawing.	Do.	Do. ..	Do.	10
6	R. S. Nelson Madanier	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	Do.	10
7	Norah Baines ..	Dress making and Needle work.	Presidency Convent College, Madras	Do. ..	1st Jan.	10
8	S. Moses	Cabinet making.	All Saints' Boys' Industrial School, Tri Hindpally	Do. ..	1st April.	10
9	Kannan	Cotton weaving.	Wesleyan Mission Industrial School, Karur.	Do. ..	Do.	10
			Intermediate Grade.			
1	S. Sundaram ..	Cabinet-making.	Wesleyan Mission Industrial School, Kajur.	2 years ..	1st April	7
2	Sahid Ibrahim	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do	7
3	T. S. Gnanah	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do	7
4	A. Job ..	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do	7
5	K. Kuppusami ..	Weaving ..	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do.	7
6	C. Devagiriam ..	Do ..	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do	7
7	N. Gounthiham Thai	Lacemaking ..	S. I. A. Girls Industrial school, Kilpauk	Do. ..	1st Jan.	7
8	P. Gopala Ayangar...	Design ..	Board Technical Institute, Tinnevelly	Do.	1st April.	7
9	D. Purushothaman ..	Free hand Outline Drawing.	Government College Kumbakonam.	Do. ..	Do.	7
10	T. P. Kanagasabhi Naidu	Do.	School of Arts, Madras	Do ..	Do.	7
11	W. A. Devasigamony	Design ..	Do	Do ..	Do.	7
12	Kuthiralam Raja Pillai	Jeweller's Work.	Do.	Do ..	Do.	7
13	K. Krishnan ..	Metal Work ..	Board Technical Institute, Madura	Do ..	Do	7
14	P. Gnanamuthu ..	Embroidery ..	Art Industrial School, Nuzareth ..	Do. ..	Do.	7
15	A. Manickam ..	Weaving ..	Do ..	Do. ..	Do.	7
16	L. Somasundaram ..	Geometrical Drawing	Salem College	Do. ..	Do	7

The above scholarships are debitable to the detailed head "Government Scholarships in special schools other than Training Schools" under Government Scholarships

Madras, 22nd April 1919.

C. W. E. COTTON,
Ag. Inspector of Technical Schools.

NOTICE.

Persons who may happen to have a knowledge of the whereabouts of the individuals on whose behalf the descriptive roll is given below are requested to communicate the same to the Headmaster, Government Training School, Dindigul, with a view to the due fulfilment of the bonds executed by them :—

Serial No.	Name.	Father's name.	Caste.	Age at the time of joining the Training School.	Period of training.	Grade for which trained.	School in which last employed with salary per mensem.	Stipend drawn by him while under training.	Remarks.
								Rs. a. p.	
158	C. M. Ethiraja Krishna Aiyar.	Rama Subrahmania Aiyar.	Brahman	22	4th Feb. 1903 to 22nd Dec. 1903.	Primary.	S.R. School, Rajamundry up to 20th Dec. 1903 on Rs. 7 per mensem	*16 4 7	He is a native of Udumalpet.
169	S. Easwara Sarma Aiyar	Subrahmania Bhagavatar (deceased)	Do	18	26th Jan. 1901 to 26th Dec. 1901	Do.	Rural School, Kanamgudi up to 20th May 1903 on Rs. 8 per mensem	*23 14 0	He is a native of Tellagunda.
176	E. Gnanamuthan	Paramasa ..	Native Christian	16	21st Jan. 1902 to 15th June 1903	Do	A.M. School, South Gate, Madura, Do. 7.	22 14 5	....

* Excludes tuition fees

Dindigul, 20th April 1919.

R. VENKATARAMANA SASTRI,
Headmaster, Government Training School.

NOTIFICATION.

Notice is hereby given for the information of Managers of Colleges and Schools and others that a new Inspector's office for the II Circle comprising the districts of Kistna, Guntur and Nellore has been formed from the 1st March 1909 with head-quarters at Guntur.

Office of the Inspector of Schools, II Circle,
Camp, Nellore, 14th April 1909

G. V. SUBBARAYADU,
Asst. Inspector of Schools, II Circle.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

The address of the office of the Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Central Circle, will be Mestmore, McNicholl's Road, Chetpet, on and after the 20th April 1909.

Chetpet, 21st April 1909

A. ARNOLD,
Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Central Circle.

LAW COLLEGE, MADRAS.

NOTICE—AUTUMN TERM, 1909.

The work for the Autumn Term for all classes will commence on Monday, June 28th.

NEW ADMISSIONS.

There will be no admission to the F.L. and B.L. Classes during the Term.

Pleadership Candidates' Class.

Candidates intending to qualify for the First-Grade Pleadership certificates must have passed the B.A. degree examination. They must apply for admission, and join the College between 28th June and 9th July 1909.

Application forms for admission can be obtained from the College clerk.

These must be duly filled up and filed in the College office with the necessary enclosures (fee receipt for Rs. 50 and vaccination certificate). Applications with incomplete entries will not be accepted, and no name will be registered until the application in the prescribed printed form is filed in the College office.

Term Fees.—The term fee for the F.L. Class is Rs. 75, for the B.L. Class Rs. 100, and for the Pleadership Class Rs. 50. But Muhammedan and Uriya and all other students belonging to the backward classes or castes specified in article 15 of the Grant-in-Aid Code will be required to pay only half the usual fee under G.O., No. 632, Educational, dated 8th October 1892, and No. 290, Educational, dated 29th May 1901, and under Proceedings, Dis. No. 4508, dated 8th June 1909, of the Director of Public Instruction.

The fees must be paid into the Bank of Madras (at the head office only) to the credit of Government under the head "XIX. Education fees—Government Colleges—Professional—Law College," on any day (Sundays excluded) between Monday June 28th to Friday July 9th, both days inclusive, and the receipt filed in the College office not later than 9th July 1909. After the 9th July no fees will be received. No attendances will be counted until the deposit of the receipt has been made in the College office.

N.B.—Fees should not, under any circumstances, be paid at the Branches of the Bank of Madras, or into the Government Treasuries, and the Principal will decline to receive fees or receipts tendered to him either personally or through the Post or Telegraph Office, and *no exceptions whatsoever* will be made to this rule.

(*N.B.*—Under G.O., No. 409, Public, dated 18th August 1894, *all persons applying for admission into Government Professional Colleges* are required to produce "certificates of re-vaccination after the completion of the tenth year, or, should they not have been vaccinated in early childhood, of vaccination after reaching the age of ten years. In the event of their having suffered from small-pox before or during their tenth year, they must produce a certificate of vaccination or re-vaccination, subsequent to their having attained the age of ten. The certificate will not, however, be required from persons who bear the marks of small-pox and who produce a certificate signed by two respectable householders that to their personal knowledge the individual was attacked with small-pox after he had completed his tenth year)."

N.B.—The certificate of vaccination or re-vaccination referred to above must, under the rules embodied in the Government Order quoted above (*vide* rule 13), be granted by either Surgeons, or Assistant Surgeons, or Apothecaries, or Hospital Assistants, or Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination.

Law College, Madras,
22nd April 1909.

C. E. ODGERS, M.A., B.C.L., *Barrist Law,*
Ag. Principal.

NOTICE.

The Programme of work for the Autumn Term, 1909, will be as follows:—

F.L. CLASS.

Law of Torts	.. ..	.. *Lectures*—The Junior Professor.
Law of Negotiable Instruments	..	.. *Do.* Do
Roman Law and Jurisprudence	..	.. *Do.* The Principal.
Law of Contracts	.. ..	.. *Do* Do.
		.. *Classes*—The First Assistant Professor.

B.L. CLASS.

Indian Penal Code	*Lectures*—The Principal.
Indian Constitutional Law	*Do.* Do.
The Transfer of Property Act	*Do.* The Junior Professor. *Classes*— Do.
Hindu Law	*Lectures*—The First Assistant Professor. *Do.* The Second Assistant Professor.

PLEADERSHIP CLASS.

Indian Penal Code	The Principal (with the B.L. class).		
Indian Contract Act	The Principal (with the F.L. class).		
The Transfer of Property Act	*Lectures*—The Junior Professor (with the B.L. class).		
Hindu Law	The First and Second Assistant Professors (with the B.L. class).		
Code of Civil Procedure and Law of Landlord and Tenant.	*Special Classes*—The Second Assistant Professor.		
Easements	*Do.*	The Junior Professor (with the B.L. class).	
Torts	*Do.*	Do.	(with the F.L. class).

N.B.—This Programme is subject to revision.

Law College, Madras,
22nd April 1909

C. E. ODGERS, M.A., B.C.L., *Bar.-at-Law*,
Ag. Principal.

VACANCIES.

WANTED for the Government College, Kumbakonam, a Laboratory Attendant on a salary of Rs. 10 per mensem. Non-Brahmans who have already had experience in a Chemical Laboratory and who possess a good physique will be preferred. The selected candidate will be expected to join on the 5th July 1909 and he will be on probation for six months with prospects of confirmation, if he gives satisfaction. Applications with copies of testimonials and a certificate of physical fitness should be sent to the undersigned not later than the 15th June next. Those who are already in service should submit their applications through their immediate superior.

Government College, Kumbakonam,
23rd April 1909

T. G. HODGES,
Principal.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following vacant appointments in the Government Training School, Russellkonda. Only Uriyas or Uriya-knowing non-Uriyas should apply for these appointments:—

First Assistant, Model School attached to the Training School	..	Rs.	15—1—20.
Second do.	do	..	„ 15—1—20
Fourth do.	do.	..	„ 10—1—15.

The applicants for the First and Second Assistants' posts should be men at least trained for the the Secondary Grade; for the Fourth Assistant's post candidates possessing Trained Teachers' Certificate of the old Lower Secondary Grade or of the present Higher Elementary Grade whose compulsory language at the Lower Secondary Examination is English will be preferred. Candidates who hold only Probationary trained Teachers' Certificates of the Higher Elementary Grade and who passed the Lower Secondary Examination in English may also apply for the vacancies.

Candidates must state their age, qualifications, etc., clearly in their applications which should be forwarded to the office through the Managers of Schools under whom they are now serving. Copies of testimonials held by them may be submitted along with their applications.

The applications will be received in this office till the 31st May next.

Office of the Inspector of Schools, First Circle,
Waltair, 20th April 1909.

J. A. YATES,
Inspector of Schools, First Circle.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following posts in the Government Training Schools, Guntur and Ongole, under the control of the Inspector of Schools, II Circle:—

(1) A certificated Secondary Grade Teacher on Rs. 15—1—20 as Second Assistant in the Training School, Ongole.

(2) A certificated Higher Grade Elementary Teacher on Rs. 10—1—15 as Fourth Assistant in the Model School attached to the Training School, Ongole.

(3) A certificated Higher Grade Elementary Teacher on Rs. 10—1—15 as an Assistant Master in the Model School attached to the Training School, Guntur.

Applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 20th instant.

Office of the Inspector of Schools, II Circle,
Nellore Camp, 16th April 1909.

G. V. SUBBARAYADU,
Asst. Inspector of Schools, II Circle.

APPLICATIONS are invited from Muhammadans holding trained teachers' certificates of the higher Elementary grade who underwent training after 1904 for the post of IV Assistant in the Model School of the Government Muhammadan Training School, Madras, salary Rs. 10—1—15. A knowledge of Hindustani is essential.

Office of the Inspector of Schools, IV Circle,
Madras, 17th April 1909

R. G. GRIEVE,
Ag. Inspector of Schools, IV Circle.

WANTED a Matriculate with trained teacher's certificate of the Upper Secondary grade for a post on Rs. 15—1—20 in the Government Panchama Training School, Madras.

Office of the Inspector of Schools, IV Circle,
Madras, 17th April 1909

R. G. GRIEVE,
Ag. Inspector of Schools, IV Circle.

APPLICATIONS addressed to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, are invited for the post of *Acting* Principal of the Law College, Madras. The appointment will be temporary for a period of about three months and a half, that is, from the 28th June 1909 to the 16th October 1909. Applicants must be graduates of a University and Barristers-at-Law of not less than five years' standing. The successful candidate will be required to devote the whole of his time to the duties of the post and will be debarred from practising in the Courts while holding the office. The pay offered is Rs. 750 per mensem.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 30th April 1909.

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No 18.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 4, 1909. [Price, 6 pice.

FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES, 1908.

It is hereby notified that the following candidates who passed the PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES of December 1905 and subsequent years have passed the FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES held at the Mangalore, Rajahmundry and Cochin centres in November and December 1908 and have qualified for complete certificates under Rule 156 of the Madras Educational Rules :—

Number.	Name of candidate.	Institution to which attached
	TRAINED CANDIDATES	
	SECONDARY GRADE.	
	SECOND CLASS.	
447	Christine Fernandez	St. Ann's Training School for Mistresses, Mangalore.
448	A. A. Menezes	Do. do.
	ELEMENTARY GRADE.	
	SECOND CLASS.	
449	Christina Noronha ..	St. Ann's Training School for Mistresses, Mangalore
450	Hepherba Fathauna	B.G.M. Balmatta Training School, Mangalore.
451	M. Jathanna	Do. do.
452	B. Kamalabai	Do. do
453	M. Christiana	Presidency Training School for Mistresses, Egmore
454	P. Lizzie	A.E.L.M. Training School, Rajahmundry
455	Ella Mariamma	Do. do.
456	C. Jacob	Government Training College, Rajahmundry.
457	Teresa Elizabeth Leone ..	Government Moyan Training School for Mistresses, Calicut.

FAILURE LIST.

The following candidates failed in the FINAL EXAMINATION held at the Mangalore and Cochin centres.

2. They cannot appear for the examination again before the time noted against their names.

3. Enquiries from candidates as to the cause of failure will not be attended to.

No.	Name of candidate.	Institution to which attached.	Time before which they cannot appear again for the examination.
	TRAINED CANDIDATES.		
	ELEMENTARY GRADE		
458	Rose Saldanha	St. Ann's Training School for Mistresses, Mangalore	December 1909.
459	Lucy Saldanha	Do do.	Do.
460	Victoria Aiman	B.G.M. Balmatta Training School, Mangalore	November or December 1909.
461	Romana F. D. Almeida ..	Presidency Training School for Mistresses, Egmore	November 1909.

Office of the Inspr. of European & Training Schools, Madras, 23rd April 1909.

A. I. MAYHEW, B.A., *Ag. Inspr. of Europeans & Training Schools.*

It is hereby notified that the following candidates, who passed the PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION before December 1905, have passed the FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES held at the Puttukkottai, Trichinopoly and Cuddalore centres in November and December 1908 :—

Number	Name of candidate.	Institution to which attached
	TRAINED CANDIDATES.	
	ELEMENTARY GRADE	
	SECOND CLASS	
104	T. S. Thalappanappayar ..	Government Training School, Tanjore.
105	N. Subramania Gurukkal ..	Do. Trichinopoly.
	UNTRAINED CANDIDATE.	
	SECONDARY GRADE.	
	SECOND CLASS.	
106	K. B. Sama Rau	....

FAILURE LIST.

The following candidates have failed in the FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES held at the Sankarannyinarkoil centre in November 1908 :—

Number.	Name of candidate.	Institution to which attached.	Time before which they cannot appear again for the Final Examination.
	TRAINED CANDIDATES		
	ELEMENTARY GRADE.		
107	V. Swami Ayya ..	.. C.M.S. Training Institution, Palamcottah	May 1909.
108	S. Santaloham Nayuda	.. A.M. Training Institution, Poonamalai.	Do
109	A. Muthukrishna Aiyar	.. Government Training School, Tinnevelly	Do.

Office of the Inspr. of European & Training Schools, Madras, 20th April 1909.

A. I. MAYHEW, B.A., *Ag. Inspector of European & Training Schools.*

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 18.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 4, 1909. [Price, 4 annas.

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APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

Registration.

Promotion, Appointment and Postings.—The following promotion, appointment and postings of Sub-Registrars are ordered consequent on the death of M.R Ry Pulivarthur Venkatachala Venkateswara Aiyar, Sub-Registrar of Thuneri, Seventh Grade:—

Promotion and Appointment.

M.R Ry. Tirumurugal Subramania Nainar Aiyar, from Eighth to Seventh Grade.

(To have effect from 12th March 1909.)

Kallury Suryanarayana, B.A., Probationary Sub-Registrar, Tanjore district, to be Sub-Registrar, Eighth Grade.

Postings.

M.R.Ry. Ampalakat Raman Nayar, from Palakode (Salem district) to Thuneri (North Malabar district).

M.R Ry Kallury Suryanarayana, Probationary Sub-Registrar, Tanjore district, to Palakode (Salem district)

Promotions.—The following promotions of Sub-Registrars are ordered with effect from the 1st April 1909:—

PROMOTIONS.

To the First Grade.

1. M.R.Ry. Kollarat Ramunni Kurup
2. M.R.Ry. Bodapati Ramalingeswarappa.
3. M.R.Ry. Manchakkoppam Umapathi Mudaliyar
4. M.R.Ry. Dhanevada Hanumanta Rao.

To the Second Grade.

1. M.R.Ry. Vaboor Krishna Menon.
2. Shaikh Ahmad Sahib
3. M.R.Ry. Pandi Varadachari.
4. Mr. Eliezer Ignatius
5. M.R.Ry. Morkoth Othena Menon
6. M.R.Ry. Carur Subbarayar Normaiyar.

To the Third Grade.

1. M.R.Ry. Subba Mudaliyar Chidambara Mudaliyar
2. M.R.Ry. Servepalli Saraswami Dhiti
3. Conjeeveram Qadir Khan Sahib.
4. M.R.Ry. Adhinarayana Tillainayakam Pillai
5. Mr. Moses John Francis
6. M.R.Ry. Tirupati Komandur Ananta Chari.
7. M.R.Ry. Bail Manjappa Bhandari
8. M.R.Ry. Kottupatur Subbarayar Subba Aiyar.
9. M.R.Ry. Sadras Thiagaraja Mudaliyar.
10. M.R.Ry. Appuvaiyangar Raghavachari.
11. M.R.Ry. Muthusami Pillai Swaminatha Pillai.
12. M.R.Ry. Pasha Srinivasachari

To the Fourth Grade.

1. M.R.Ry. Amudachari Ananta Chari.
2. M.R.Ry. Subbaraya Pandia Venkatesa Pandia
3. M.R.Ry. Koka Apparao Nayudu.
4. M.R.Ry. Kumbakonam Vytheswara Aiyar Krishnasami Aiyar.
5. M.R.Ry. Parappil Karunakara Menon.
6. M.R.Ry. Tanjore Narayanasami Bapayya Razu
7. M.R.Ry. Venkatarama Sastri Garuswami Sastri.
8. M.R.Ry. Raghunathasami Raghava Aiyangar.
9. M.R.Ry. Maulikal Ramaiyangar Sadagopaiyangar

To the Fifth Grade.

1. M.R.Ry. Nandanar Hariharn Sundaram Aiyar.
2. M.R.Ry. Vaiyakalattur Swaminadha Viswanadha Aiyar
3. M.R.Ry. Venkatanabha Sastri Gopala Sastri
4. M.R.Ry. Jayavarapu Nagabhushanam.
5. M.R.Ry. Srinivasa Krishnamachari
6. M.R.Ry. Salem Seendara Manoka Mudaliyar
7. M.R.Ry. Marakam Venugopal Nayudu.
8. M.R.Ry. Kolandavelu Ramalingam Pillai
9. M.R.Ry. Padinjare Vittil Krishnan Nambiar
10. M.R.Ry. Anaiyur Krishnaswami Aiyar Subbaraya Aiyar

To the Sixth Grade.

1. M.R.Ry. Abraham Vedamanikam
2. M.R.Ry. Appaswami Subbaraya Pillai Kuppusami Pillai.
3. M.R.Ry. Rameswami Subramania Aiyar
4. M.R.Ry. Atchuta Srinivasa Rao.

Ootacamund, 3rd May 1909.

C. J. WEIR,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

BOARD OF REVENUE.

SALT, ABKARI AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Appointment.—Mr. Evlyn Branscombe Sleeman is appointed Assistant Inspector, Third Grade sub. *pro tem.*, and posted to the Ganjam Circle

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chepauk, 4th May 1909

H. A. R. VERNON,
Secretary

Leave.—M.R.Ry. P. A. Madhava Aiyar Avargal, Inspector, Kattumavadi Circle, is granted seven days' privilege leave.

24th April 1909.

C. B. COTTERELL,
Deputy Commissioner, Southern Division.

Forest.

Appointment.—N. M. Cherian, who has obtained the Higher Standard Certificate, Dehra Dun College, is appointed to act as Ranger, Sixth Grade, and posted to the South Coimbatore district.

Madras, 29th April 1909. C. E. BRASIER,
Conservator of Forests, Central Circle.

Appointments.—M. S. Ry. K. Devaiah, Ranger, Sixth Grade, on probation, Kurnool East, to be Ranger in the same grade with effect from 19th April 1909, the date he joined Kurnool East district.

Waltair, 20th April 1909.

Departmental Test.—The following subordinates are declared to have passed the Departmental test held in January last in subjects noted against their names:—

(1) G. Venkatesa Iyer, Forester (since reduced to Forest Guard) Godavari Upper—Forest Act and Rules.

(2) B. Punnayya, Temporary Deputy Ranger, Godavari Lower—Forest Code and Accounts and Act and Rules.

(3) A. Narasinga Row, Temporary Deputy Ranger—Forest Act and Rules.

(4) M. V. Krishna Row, acting Third Clerk, District Forest Office, Godavari Lower—Forest Code and Accounts; Act and Rules (with credit).

(5) G. S. Sankaran, Temporary Deputy Ranger, Kistna—Forest Act and Rules (with credit).

(6) M. Krishna Row, Forester, Kistna—Forest Act and Rules.

(7) V. Venkataramayya, Forest Surveyor, Kistna—Forest Act and Rules.

(8) M. V. Rangarow, Clerk, District Forest Office, Guntur—Forest Code and Accounts and Forest Act and Rules.

(9) K. Purushothama Row, Forester, Guntur—Forest Act and Rules.

(10) V. Venkatramanan, Temporary Deputy Ranger, Guntur—Forest Code and Accounts.

(11) K. V. Varadharajam Iyengar, Temporary Deputy Ranger, Kurnool East—Forest Act and Rules (with credit).

(12) D. Subba Row Naidu, Range Clerk, Kurnool East—Forest Code and Accounts and Act and Rules.

(13) J. L. Gilbert, Forester, Kurnool East—Forest Act and Rules.

(14) V. Ponnuswamy Mudaliar, Temporary Deputy Ranger, Kurnool East—Forest Code and Accounts; Forest Act and Rules (with credit).

(15) M. Hussain Khan, Temporary Deputy Ranger, Kurnool East—Forest Code and Accounts and Forest Act and Rules.

(16) S. Jothinayagam, Temporary Deputy Ranger, Kurnool East—Forest Code and Accounts; Forest Act and Rules (with credit).

(17) B. V. Nagarajan, Temporary Deputy Ranger, Kurnool East—Forest Act and Rules.

(18) P. Benjamin, Temporary Deputy Ranger, Kurnool East—Forest Code and Accounts; Forest Act and Rules (with credit).

(19) N. Sundaresa Iyer, Temporary Deputy Ranger, Kurnool East—Forest Code and Accounts.

(20) Ibrahim Khan Ghori, Range Clerk, Kurnool East—Forest Code and Accounts.

(21) B. Sreenivasa Row, Clerk, District Forest Office, Kurnool East—Forest Code and Accounts.

(22) S. Shephard, Temporary Deputy Ranger, Kurnool West—Forest Act and Rules (with credit).

(23) A. Sivaih, Forester, Kurnool West—Forest Act and Rules.

(24) A. Arogiaswamy, Temporary Deputy Ranger, Bellary—Forest Code and Accounts, Forest Act and Rules (with credit).

(25) S. A. Ramakrishna Naidu, Temporary Deputy Ranger, Bellary—Forest Code and Accounts.

(26) K. Venkataramanayya, Temporary Deputy Ranger, Anantapur—Forest Act and Rules.

(27) H. Siva Row, Temporary Deputy Ranger, Anantapur—Forest Code and Accounts, Forest Act and Rules (with credit).

(28) M. Badshaw, Temporary Deputy Ranger, working under the Extra Deputy Conservator on special duty—Forest Act and Rules.

A. W. LUSHINGTON,
Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle.

Waltair, 28th April 1909.

Public Works.

Transfer.—Conductor George Ellard Brand, Sub-Engineer, Second Grade, from the office of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation in the North Arcot division, IV Circle, for the charge of the Vellore

sub-division To proceed on relief by M R Ry. Narayana Swaminadha Aiyar Avargal, Assistant Engineer.

F. J. WILSON,
Chief Engineer, P. W. D.

Ootacamund, 30th April 1909.

Leave.—M R.Ry C. V. Shanmukha Mudaliar, Overseer, Second Grade, Vizagapatam division, is granted privilege leave (supported by medical certificate) for one month and fifteen days, with effect from 13th February 1909.

Vizagapatam, Camp Dowlaishwaram, 23rd April 1909

C. W WOOD,
Superintending Engineer, I Circle.

Leave.—Under article 260 of Civil Service Regulations, Sergeant H. S. Taylor, Overseer, First Grade, Nellore division, is granted privilege leave for two months from 20th April 1909 or date of relief.

S. B MURRAY,
Superintending Engineer, II Circle.

Bezwada, 3rd May 1909.

Re-posting.—M R Ry T V. Seshu Aiyar, Temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs 60 per mensem, posted by the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, to this circle, is re-posted to the Kurnool division.

P. R ALLEN,
Superintending Engineer, III Circle.

Bellary, 24th April 1909.

Leave.—M.R.Ry Ponnada Vasudeva Parabrahma Sastri, Temporary Upper Subordinate, Salem division is granted privilege leave for three months from the 1st of April 1909, under article 260, Civil Service Regulations.

H. H. O'CONNELL,
Superintending Engineer, IV Circle

Coimbatore, 28th April 1909.

Leave.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, M. Muhammad Sikandar Sahb, Temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 60, South Arcot division, is granted privilege leave for three weeks from the 2nd May 1909 or date of relief.

S. D. PEARS,
Superintending Engineer, V Circle.

Madras, 1st May 1909.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Leave.—Under article 382 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, the Rev. W. A H Parker, M.A., Chaplain of Secunderabad, Deccan, is granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from the 21st May 1909.

(By order of the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Madras.)

E. BULL,
Bishop's Chaplain

Office of the Bishop of Madras, Ootacamund, 30th April 1909

POLICE

Leave.—M R Ry. Munnath Govindan Nair Avargal, Probationary Deputy Superintendent of Police, South Arcot district, is granted privilege leave for one month from the 16th April 1909 under article 260, Civil Service Regulations.

I. E. DAVID,
Assistant Inspector-General of Police.

Madras, 1st May 1909

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS

NOTIFICATION.

The tomb of William Clavering—the circumstances connected with whom are given below—appears from the records to be situated 40 yards to the south of the traveller's bungalow between two banyan trees at Hospet, Bellary district; but on the ground there is no trace of the tomb at that position There are, however, some nearly packed stones resembling a tomb between two banyan trees to the north of the traveller's bungalow, but there is no evidence that this is William Clavering's tomb

2 The tomb is in a ruinous condition and it will be levelled with the ground under G.O. No 457 W., dated 29th April 1907, if the relations or friends of the deceased fail to take steps to restore it within six months from this date.

Year.	Name, parentage and age
1854	William Clavering, aged 22 years.

The circumstances of his death are as follows:—He landed from England in May 1853, and in the latter part of 1854 was engaged in laying the telegraph line from Bellary to Secunderabad. When on the point of joining the working party, which was spanning the Pungabadra river some few miles above Hampasagar, he was attacked by cholera and died in the Hospital Traveller's bungalow. He was a man of good birth, and closely connected with the family of Claverings in Northumberland, and had he lived a few months longer would have succeeded to a Baronetcy. A short time after his death a Government enquiry was instituted and a report sent in by Mr. Brenton, at that time Superintendent of Telegraphs. Mr. Jones was present at the time of the death, and Mr. C. Dowson, now store-keeper at Kurnool, was also a member of the working party.

Bellary Collector's Office,
8th April 1909.

J. A. CUMMING,
Collector.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 1st April 1909.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to applications for leave to file specifications and for registration of designs under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 (V of 1888) or in continuation of such applications, should be addressed to the Patents Secretary, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in making cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable *at Calcutta* to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's Office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy, respectively. Consolidated indexes for 1905, 1906, 1907 and 1908, entitled "Inventions and Designs," are also on sale, price one rupee each. They contain a chronological list, subject-matter and name indexes of exclusive privileges for inventions, which have been obtained or applied for in the year, together with lists of designs applications.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1888) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified: or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

The Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), with the notifications and rules issued under its provisions and the notices of the office of Inventions and Designs, to which is added an explanatory memorandum for the guidance of persons applying for protection of Inventions and Designs. A new and revised edition is now on sale. Royal 8vo volumes, paper cover, price one rupee or 1s. 6d. To be had of the Superintendent, Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, or of the Superintendent, Patents Office, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

A copy of the Bill, which it is proposed to introduce to amend the law relating to the protection of Inventions and Designs, together with a statement of objects and reasons and notes on clauses, has been placed in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for inspection. Copies, price one rupee, may be obtained on application to the Superintendent, Patents Office, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

H. G. GRAVES,
Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888.

REMOVAL OF OFFICE.

The office of the Executive Engineer, Tank Restoration Scheme division, V Circle, has been removed from Desford Villa, Mount Road, to Chepauk. All further communications intended for that officer should be directed to Chepauk.

A. G. ROMILLY,
Executive Engineer, T. R. S. Division, IV Circle.

14th April 1909.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that on the 30th September 1908, treasure consisting of the undermentioned articles and valued at Rs. 50 was found in survey field No. $\frac{56 A}{25}$ jungle poramboke of Edappatta village, Tindivanam taluk, South Arcot district, Madras Presidency.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of South Arcot at his office at Cuddalore on Monday the 25th day of October 1909 in view to the matter being enquired into or determined according to law

	Rs.
Gold coins nine	50

South Arcot Collector's office,
28th April 1909

A. R. KNAPP,
Collector.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 that, on the 22nd October 1908, treasure consisting of the undermentioned articles and valued at Rs 37-0-6 was found in survey field No 249-A of Sonapet village in the Tirukoyilur taluk, South Arcot district, Madras Presidency.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by Agent before the Collector of South Arcot at his office at Cuddalore on Saturday the 4th day of September 1909 at 11 A.M., in view to the matter being enquired into or determined according to law.

	Rs.	As.	A.	P.
Chilly seed coins	21	10	0	6
Poovarahan	5	25	0	0
Avanibhanendrabi	4	7	0	0
Ear-rings	2	2	0	0
Brass vessel	1	0	0	0
Total ..	37	0	0	

South Arcot Collector's Office,
16th April 1909.

A. R. KNAPP,
Collector.

Notice is hereby given under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act of 1878 that on the 1st September 1908 gold coins 364 in number of the size of two annas silver pieces, popularly known as fanams, and valued at about Rs. 40 were found by Mr. D. Macgregor Sherif in the course of excavation in No. 873 of the Madras Town Survey known as Sonai Kanappan Thedial All persons having any claim to the coins are hereby requested to appear personally or by agent before the undersigned on the 15th September 1909 at Madras.

Madras Collector's Office,
26th March 1909.

H. F. W. GILLMAN,
Collector

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that, on the 2nd December 1908, the undermentioned treasure was found in the southern prahuram of Sri Gathra Sundareswara Swami temple in the village of Kanjanagaram, Mayavaram taluk, Tanjore district :—

Description of treasure.	Weight in tolas	Value. Rs.	A.	P.
1. Vigneswarar	29½	7	5	0
2. Amman	16	4	0	0
3. Do.	16	4	0	0
4. Asha Gowa including foot	51	13	12	0
5. Krishnaliyakam	31½	7	14	0
6. Alankaradeham	36	9	12	0
7. Tiruvasi	72	18	0	0
	4½	1	2	0
Total ..		51	14	0

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore at his office on the 4th September 1909 in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

Tanjore Collector's Office, Tanjore,
2nd April 1909.

J. P. BEDFORD,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that, on the 31st January 1909, the undermentioned treasure was found by one Muthukrishna Aiyar while digging the Kudam (halt) of his house in the Otter Street in Kollyanperam, Pirasetti, Tanjore taluk and district :—

Description of treasure.	Value. Rs.	A.	P.
Copper image of Hanuman on a pedestal	50	0	0

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore at his office on the 4th September 1909 in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

Tanjore Collector's Office, Tanjore,
2nd April 1909.

J. P. BEDFORD,
Collector.

SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Districts of the Madras Presidency during the month of January 1909

Population according to Census of 1901.	Districts.	Population for which returns were received	BIRTHS. Class: Europeans	Eurasians	Native Christians	Hindus	Mahomedans	Other Classes	Total Births. M.	F.	Total.	DEATHS. Class: Europeans	Eurasians	Native Christians	Hindus	Mahomedans	Other Classes	Total Deaths. M	F.	Total.	Causes of Death. Cholera. M.	F.	Small-pox M.	F.	Plague. M.	F.	Fevers. M	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
* 3,010,858	Ganjam ..	1,008,687	..	..	1	2,036	9	..	1,030	993	2,023	..	1	1	1,813	6	..	767	755	1,522	10	6	28	19	..	..	876	673
* 2,933,050	Vizagapatam	2,937,681	3	..	6	2,267	28	19	1,253	1,066	2,319	1	..	6	4,113	16	11	2,153	2,021	4,174	3	2	271	262	..	..	1,444	1,239
* 1,447,961	Godavari ..	1,443,961	..	1	9	4,070	76	2	2,108	2,053	4,161	..	1	8	2,062	48	..	1,386	1,325	2,711	..	..	40	24	..	..	150	706
1,744,148	Kistna ..	1,744,148	2	..	32	4,026	146	6	2,340	2,112	4,452	..	1	30	2,626	81	..	1,504	1,231	2,735	..	..	34	20	..	..	736	676
1,430,626	Guntur ..	1,430,626	..	..	27	1,313	181	23	747	576	1,323	..	..	22	826	143	16	677	492	1,169	..	..	11	..	..	..	395	281
1,872,815	Nellore ..	1,871,815	..	..	11	2,128	60	..	1,131	1,168	2,299	..	..	20	1,547	53	..	857	808	1,665	23	8	52	65	..	..	807	489
509,916	Madras ..	509,346	6	23	87	1,765	298	..	930	753	1,683	18	28	41	1,753	258	..	851	756	1,607	..	3	6	..	..	..	917	731
1,313,199	Chingleput ..	1,312,199	1	..	66	3,474	62	6	1,812	1,726	3,538	..	1	20	2,566	29	3	1,347	1,274	2,621	27	241	19	6	..	..	167	161
3,019,896	South Arcot ..	3,019,891	..	..	65	6,812	96	7	3,945	3,853	8,798	..	..	66	4,837	97	4	2,827	2,806	5,633	189	128	11	71	..	..	873	868
1,446,779	Trichinopoly ..	1,444,779	..	1	187	6,831	204	..	1,721	1,767	3,488	1	..	108	3,118	149	..	1,623	1,548	3,171	497	341	80	25	..	..	301	218
2,246,032	Tanjore ..	2,245,032	..	4	224	5,671	648	2	3,121	3,045	6,166	..	4	124	5,203	414	13	2,888	2,963	5,851	108	464	60	28	..	..	914	856
2,831,310	Madura ..	2,831,310	..	51	416	6,919	893	30	3,844	3,965	7,809	..	1	146	4,806	467	42	2,916	2,883	5,799	508	495	10	18	..	..	760	705
3,059,907	Tinnevelly ..	3,058,907	2	1	121	6,902	981	4	3,611	3,619	7,230	..	..	221	4,893	389	6	2,791	2,567	5,358	190	685	..	4	..	..	434	410
964,819	Kurnool ..	972,868	..	1	82	1,796	268	3	776	781	1,557	..	..	41	1,168	146	16	742	674	1,416	8	1	10	71	..	..	443	399
1,261,267	Cuddapah ..	1,261,267	2	..	34	1,964	296	24	1,184	1,156	2,340	..	..	56	1,993	279	16	1,284	1,041	2,325	33	72	33	20	..	..	787	616
968,411	Bellary ..	968,411	1	..	18	1,827	220	11	1,068	1,037	2,127	1	..	1	1,676	138	17	160	102	1,469	..	..	24	16	3	6	88	48
786,264	Anantapur ..	781,264	..	..	6	1,740	139	7	901	856	1,915	..	..	6	2,407	98	6	797	710	1,513	134	147	6	4	..	..	99	91
3,207,712	North Arcot ..	3,207,712	..	1	34	1,661	238	62	3,852	2,690	6,067	..	1	56	6,185	650	41	5,314	3,638	8,952	619	429	194	149	..	1	349	274
2,204,571	Salem ..	2,201,924	..	2	48	3,385	320	..	2,812	2,761	5,573	..	..	31	4,753	365	..	4,541	3,459	8,000	506	409	95	54	60	62	869	648
2,201,763	Coimbatore ..	2,201,724	1	..	58	3,848	350	18	2,135	2,048	4,183	..	..	34	5,551	618	6	3,201	2,433	5,634	531	439	40	67	12	16	403	362
131,837	Nilgiris, The ..	131,167	6	4	82	183	6	24	145	132	277	6	1	33	174	18	28	183	94	247	4	1	1	1	97	9	98	23
1,184,718	South Canara ..	1,181,305	1	6	852	6,633	331	14	1,993	1,887	3,761	..	..	198	3,184	551	26	1,925	1,676	3,678	272	615	8	5	3	8	595	476
2,726,241	Malabar ..	2,726,241	1	4	125	4,643	2,388	8	3,476	3,548	7,024	..	9	91	5,814	1,753	6	3,787	3,881	7,668	372	669	49	39	..	..	734	478
38,923,800	Total ..	38,864,186	27	53	4,063	78,633	6,141	433	43,612	41,885	85,497	18	46	1,853	57,240	6,789	348	33,995	30,071	64,072	4,961	4,181	1,064	1,010	185	75	12,339	10,246

* Including the Hill Tracts.

[Continued on next page.

Returns showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Districts of the Madras Presidency during the month of January 1902—*cont.*

Population according to Census of 1901	Districts.	Population for which returns were received	DEATHS—*cont.*														Still births or born dead.		Rate per mille or population per annum.										Average rate per mille of population for the quinquennium or the corresponding months of the previous five years ending 1900.	
			Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Hospital-tezy diseases.		Injuries.								All other causes.				Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Hospitality diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.
							Suicides.		Wounds or accidents.		Snake-bite.		Killed by wild beasts.																	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.												
			30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	45	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
* 2,818,256	Ganjam ..	1,009,882	32	21	24	9	0	2	5	7	2	..	0	2	98	88	1	1	0·2	2·4	..	14·3	1·0	0·4	0·0	2·3	24·3	12·1	32·0	29·0
* 2,923,462	Vizagapatam.	4,064,862	119	93	94	12	1	1	6	6	.. 2	0	1	1	301	227	1	2	2·1	4·8	..	19·6	0·2	0·2	0·2	2·7	24·5	21·7	28·0	25·3
* 1,488,901	Godavari ..	1,448,901	43	40	47	32	2	18	0	2	.. 1	..	..	..	238	192	15	9	..	2·4	..	19·2	0·7	0·5	0·2	2·7	24·5	18·2	29·0	23·3
1,744,133	Kistna ..	1,744,133	28	24	122	24	1*	4	2	2	.. 1	..	..	..	201	208	14	2	..	2·4	..	22·2	0·4	1·5	0·1	2·7	31·4	11·1	29·0	30·2
1,490,684	Guntur ..	1,490,684	88	30	24	28	..	1	2	1	1 ..	..	..	..	192	161	4	1	..	2·1	..	8·6	0·2	0·2	0·1	2·7	20·9	10·2	27·5	24·4
4,272,815	Nellore ..	1,272,815	17	14	..	..	2	3	4	2	1 ..	..	1	1	56	247	8	3	0·8	1·2	..	10·1	0·3	..	0·1	2·1	16·0	22·8	26·2	22·2
892,342	Madras ..	892,342	113	96	47	46	1	..	0	2	.. ..	..	1	..	492	425	89	32	0·1	0·1	..	2·6	0·2	0·4	21·8	24·2	22·8	23·2	24·2	24·5
2,812,323	Chingleput ..	1,312,121	174	163	60	32	2	1	10	11	1 ..	..	1	..	273	221	25	17	0·4	0·2	..	3·2	0·2	0·2	0·2	2·2	16·0	22·8	24·2	24·2
2,349,894	South Arcot.	2,349,894	178	149	27	35	1	4	18	15	6 0	..	..	..	1,418	1,455	45	18	1·6	0·8	..	2·8	1·6	0·2	0·2	1·6·2	20·6	17·0	24·8	24·7
1,444,770	Trichinopoly	1,444,770	48	30	28	27	1	2	18	18	3 ..	..	..	..	502	1,002	26	12	0·2	0·3	..	0·2	1·4	0·2	0·2	20·3	15·2	21·6	27·0	22·0
2,245,029	Tanjore ..	2,245,029	158	141	63	43	4	2	20	12	3 3	..	..	..	4,852	1,829	28	24	0·2	0·0	..	0·2	1·1	0·0	0·0	0·6	23·5	21·7	21·2	19·8
2,631,780	Madura ..	2,631,780	128	126	68	34	4	10	14	18	3 2	..	1	..	1,105	1,092	23	17	4·4	0·2	..	0·2	1·1	0·0	0·0	0·6	23·5	21·2	24·8	23·2
2,062,607	Tinnevelly ..	2,062,607	158	113	54	60	2	11	0	0	3 0	2	1	..	1,847	1,850	22	24	0·3	0·12	..	4·9	1·5	0·7	0·2	2·1	21·2	18·7	23·5	23·4
894,315	Kurnool ..	894,315	14	15	2	3	1	2	7	7	.. 1	..	2	..	247	198	24	22	0·2	0·2	..	11·8	0·4	0·1	0·2	2·1	21·2	24·2	24·2	23·2
1,391,207	Cuddapah ..	1,391,207	42	47	60	40	1	2	17	14	3 ..	..	..	..	349	318	7	7	1·2	2·5	..	12·6	0·8	1·1	0·6	4·3	21·8	20·8	18·4	23·7
958,474	Bellary ..	958,474	53	43	42	42	4	3	2	2	1 ..	..	..	..	474	537	1	4	..	2·6	0·1	1·3	4·7	1·2	0·1	13·8	23·6	18·4	25·7	24·8
765,256	Anantapur ..	728,244	28	20	60	61	2	2	6	1	2 1	..	..	..	411	462	17	19	4·3	2·2	..	1·1	2·3	1·8	0·2	14·7	23·5	23·1	21·2	20·1
2,287,713	North Arcot.	2,287,713	328	407	118	112	2	4	28	31	3 1	..	..	..	1,819	1,967	81	52	0·1	1·6	0·01	4·1	3·2	1·2	0·4	14·6	27·6	22·2	28·1	26·5
2,204,874	Salem ..	2,204,874	113	134	72	88	2	1	12	17	2 2	..	..	..	1,187	1,114	48	20	0·3	0·2	..	5·2	1·2	0·7	0·2	12·2	28·6	27·1	31·2	27·0
2,701,782	Coimbatore ..	2,231,764	185	181	136	127	2	4	17	30	2 2	2	2	..	1,194	1,187	16	12	0·2	0·4	0·2	5·2	2·8	1·8	0·4	12·8	24·1	22·2	28·4	23·0
111,457	Nilgiris, Tda.	111,457	22	12	10	2	..	..	1	..	.. ..	..	..	..	35	41	..	3	0·2	0·2	0·2	3·2	1·4	0·1	0·2	10·5	24·4	23·2	34·2	31·0
1,134,713	South Canara.	1,131,105	238	262	67	47	0	2	16	12	0 1	..	..	..	886	808	30	38	12·6	0·1	0·1	1·2·2	4·7	1·1	0·2	12·7	28·9	43·1	30·4	30·7
2,900,888	Malabar ..	2,790,221	323	335	156	127	2	..	28	12	12 7	1	1	1	1,122	1,022	93	54	2·8	0·8	—	2·8	3·6	1·2	0·3	0·7	25·3	23·3	27·2	27·7
38,258,908	Total ..	36,384,196	5,412	5,207	1,563	1,108	59	92	277	244	62 40	12	13	13	17,358	16,656	668	488	3·1	0·7	0·1	7·0	1·6	0·8	0·3	11·2	25·3	23·7	27·4	26·9

* Including the Hill Tracts.

Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,
14th April 1902.

W. W. CLEMESHA, Major, I.M.S.,
Ag. Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

Return showing the Births and Deaths in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency exclusive of Zamindari Villages during the month of January 1909.

Population according to Census of 1901.	Districts.	Population for which returns were received	BIRTHS. Class. Europeans.	Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mohammedans.	Other Classes.	Total Births. M.	F.	Total.	DEATHS. Class. Europeans.	Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mohammedans	Other Classes.	Total Deaths M.	F.	Total	Causes of Death. Cholera M.	F.	Small-pox M.	F.	Plague M.	F.	Fevers M.	F.
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
1,143,264	Godavari	1,143,264	..	6	8	2,306	88	..	1,738	1,163	2,880	..	6	4	1,628	41	..	1,683	840	2,023	..	..	13	13	..	..	826	121
822,528	Nellore	822,528	..	..	7	1,338	10	..	758	710	1,468	..	..	17	1,084	65	..	817	383	1,200	20	7	26	27	..	..	367	221
4,220,718	Madura	4,220,718	..	1	108	3,812	146	36	1,667	1,620	3,287	..	1	29	2,668	235	32	1,672	1,469	3,041	239	270	8	9	..	..	117	249
1,611,600	North Arcot	1,614,600	..	1	21	3,210	172	22	1,702	1,859	3,461	..	1	24	2,522	199	30	1,854	1,662	3,736	262	335	23	25	..	3	185	161
1,539,648	Salem	1,539,648	..	8	32	4,077	226	..	2,172	2,116	4,288	..	..	29	3,671	276	..	3,677	1,999	5,676	164	121	25	28	13	30	412	110
8,317,432	Total ..	8,437,432	..	5	166	16,024	653	62	8,043	7,755	15,816	..	8	129	13,145	716	64	7,702	6,753	14,382	1,185	1,033	150	178	59	61	1,708	1,701

Population according to Census of 1901.	Districts.	Population for which returns were received.	DEATHS—cont. Causes of Death—cont. Dysentery and Diarrhœa. M.	F.	Respiratory diseases. M.	F.	Injuries. Suicides. M.	F.	Wounds or accidents. M.	F.	Snake-bite. M.	F.	Killed by wild beasts. M.	F.	All other causes. M.	F.	Still-birth or born dead. M.	F.	Rate per mille of population per annum. Cholera	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Births.	Deaths.	Average rate per mille of population for corresponding month of the previous five years ending 1908 Births.	Deaths.
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
1,143,264	Godavari ..	1,143,264	38	60	66	26	1	10	1	1	..	..	..	..	466	366	11	8	..	3·4	..	18·7	0·8	0·7	0·1	6·0	35·2	31·9	33·3	26·6
822,528	Nellore ..	822,528	14	6	..	..	1	..	3	2	..	..	1	..	235	218	5	1	..	2·4	..	9·5	0·9	..	..	0·7	16·8	24·8	24·1	23·3
4,220,718	Madura ..	4,220,718	3	97	31	41	2	7	3	3	3	..	..	..	691	558	16	11	..	4·6	..	2·1	1·7	0·7	0·1	12·3	30·8	28·8	29·1	28·1
1,611,600	North Arcot.	1,614,600	230	208	72	78	1	3	12	17	2	1	..	..	921	852	33	17	0·01	1·2	0·3	3·3	1·3	0·7	0·2	13·5	37·1	29·1	30·1	28·3
1,539,648	Salem	1,539,648	99	114	44	46	2	1	14	18	5	3	..	..	831	864	45	19	..	2·8	..	3·3	1·3	0·7	0·2	13·4	37·0	29·2	27·2	29·0
8,317,432	Total ..	8,437,432	402	485	193	185	7	21	42	46	12	5	1	1	3,204	3,078	93	53	0·1	3·3	0·3	8·9	0·7	1·7	0·2	11·9	33·3	28·1	28·8	28·5

Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,
14th April 1909.

W. W. CLEMESHA, Major, I.M.S.,
Ag. Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Municipalities of the Madras Presidency during the month of January 1909.

District.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	BIRTHS. Class. Christians. European.	Eurasian.	Native Christian.	Hindu.	Mahomedan.	Other Classes.	Total Births. M.	F.	Total	DEATHS. Class. Christians. European.	Eurasian.	Native Christian.	Hindu.	Mahomedan.	Other Classes.	Total Deaths. M.	F.	Total	Causes of Death. Cholera. M.	F.	Small-pox. M.	F.	Plague. M.	F.	Fevers. M.	F.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Ganjam ..	Chicacole ..	18,198	..	..	..	31	3	..	22	18	34	..	..	..	34	5	..	15	22	37	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	11	1	4
	Berhampur ..	38,239	..	1	..	64	3	..	31	36	67	..	1	1	48	3	..	34	50	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	7	5	9
	Parlakimedi ..	17,829	..	..	..	40	..	..	20	21	41	..	..	..	24	1	..	12	13	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	2	3
	Kimedy ..	40,892	..	..	..	103	3	..	67	61	128	..	..	2	68	8	..	52	46	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	9	3	3
Vizagapatam	Bimlipatam ..	10,216	..	..	..	30	..	..	11	8	19	..	..	..	17	..	..	7	10	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
	Vizianagram ..	54,883	3	..	..	77	8	..	43	46	89	1	..	..	100	8	..	68	45	113	..	..	3	6	..	..	23	12	10	11
	Anakapalle ..	18,650	..	..	..	48	4	..	26	24	50	..	..	..	26	..	..	17	21	38	..	..	3	3	..	..	5	7	2	..
Godavari ..	Cocanada ..	48,098	..	1	..	169	10	..	73	97	170	..	2	..	119	9	..	70	59	129	..	..	..	1	..	..	9	9	7	6
	Rajahmundry ..	36,409	..	..	1	239	11	..	84	57	141	..	..	..	95	8	..	63	31	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	9	1	..
Kistna ..	Ellore ..	33,021	..	..	..	191	12	..	74	48	122	..	..	..	70	12	..	41	41	82	..	1	..	..	..	..	6	3	4	..
	Masulipatam ..	38,557	..	..	1	100	11	..	58	53	111	..	..	..	61	8	..	38	41	79	..	..	1	..	..	..	8	16	..	3
	Bezwada ..	24,224	..	..	..	83	7	..	50	50	93	..	..	3	45	11	..	36	31	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	3	2
Guntur ..	Guntur ..	30,353	..	..	3	68	21	..	51	43	94	..	..	2	66	24	..	48	43	91	..	..	2	..	..	..	51	9	5	5
	Ongole ..	13,854	..	..	2	20	3	..	19	16	34	..	..	1	20	1	..	11	11	22	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	3	3	1
Nellore ..	Nellore ..	52,040	..	..	..	47	7	..	26	30	56	..	..	1	37	2	..	20	27	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	13	1	6
Madras ..	Madras ..	509,346	9	33	87	1,140	209	..	780	743	1,523	18	28	81	1,269	266	..	881	786	1,667	2	3	6	..	..	..	252	211	116	98
Chingleput ..	Conjeevaram ..	48,164	..	..	..	120	5	..	61	64	125	..	..	..	106	..	..	61	48	109	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	8	11	7
	Chingleput ..	10,561	..	..	2	32	1	..	21	14	35	..	..	..	25	..	..	10	15	25	..	1	..	..	..	..	6	4	3	4
South Arcot.	Cuddalore ..	67,319	..	..	1	177	4	..	85	97	182	..	..	1	97	1	..	66	50	99	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
	Chidambaram ..	19,819	..	..	..	61	4	..	23	34	49	..	..	..	54	4	1	29	34	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	9	11
	Tiruvannamalai ..	17,019	..	..	..	68	5	..	31	33	64	..	..	..	45	8	..	22	17	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	4
Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly ..	104,271	..	1	18	230	37	9	143	140	284	1	..	42	229	42	..	186	154	340	18	8	1	..	..	..	14	18	14	18
	Srirangam ..	22,039	..	..	..	60	..	..	32	26	58	..	..	..	72	..	..	40	36	76	12	6	..	..	..	..	5	5	2	4
Tanjore ..	Tanjore ..	57,870	..	..	25	146	..	..	85	97	182	..	1	10	195	16	..	113	104	217	8	7	..	..	..	..	13	8	13	16
	Kumbakonam ..	59,920	..	..	..	149	8	..	74	81	155	..	..	1	174	18	..	94	91	185	22	16	..	..	..	..	14	18	6	2
	Mayaveram ..	28,726	..	..	3	58	4	..	32	32	64	..	..	1	52	..	..	29	29	58	6	1	..	..	..	..	6	3	3	2
	Negapatam ..	67,190	..	3	9	87	30	..	72	68	134	..	9	11	160	24	..	66	86	152	8	2	..	..	..	..	12	19	7	8
	Mannargudi ..	10,449	..	..	..	80	..	..	33	33	66	..	..	..	95	2	..	51	46	97	23	18	..	..	..	..	1	5	6	2
Madura ..	Madura ..	108,934	..	1	13	299	28	..	169	147	316	..	1	30	286	42	..	175	141	316	41	28	..	..	..	..	26	24	24	24
	Periyakulam ..	17,040	..	..	4	48	5	..	29	18	47	..	..	..	32	4	..	26	14	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	6	3	3
Madura ..	Dindigul ..	26,132	..	..	22	66	18	..	46	56	102	..	..	11	92	7	..	40	32	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	9	4	3
	Palni ..	17,140	..	..	..	42	6	..	34	29	63	..	..	..	213	56	..	148	126	274	111	102	..	..	..	..	1	2	11	11
	Kodaikanal ..	1,913	..	..	1	2	..	..	2	2	4	..	..	3	1	..	..	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY during the month of January 1904—*cont.*

Districts.	Municipal Towns	Population according to Census of 1901.	DEATHS—*cont.*												Stillbirths not incl.		RATES PER MILLE OF POPULATION PER ANNUM										AVERAGE RATE PER MILLE OF POPULATION FOR APRIL OF THE CORRESPONDING MONTH OF THE PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS ENDING 1903	
			Causes of Death—*cont.*																								
			Respiratory diseases.		Injuries								All other Causes				Cholera.	Small-pox	Plague	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries	All other causes	Births.	Deaths	Births.	Deaths.
					Suicides.		Wounds or Accidents		Snake-bites.		Killed by Wild Beasts.																	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.												
			32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
Ganjam ..	Theruvalu	19,199	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	..	..	..	..	0·7	12·2	4·6	..	2·3	0·8	14·9	33·6	18·2	37·0	32·6
	Berhampur	20,720	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	13	..	..	..	..	..	9·7	6·3	..	1·4	..	7·5	33·4	17·8	39·4	34·1
	Parlakimedi	17,939	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	5·0	2·8	..	1·4	..	1·9	24·8	13·9	36·1	30·0
Vizagapatam.	Vizagapatam	40,092	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	17	..	..	..	..	..	4·7	2·4	..	..	..	2·2	22·8	15·0	33·6	28·7
	Bimlipatam	10,210	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	1	..	..	..	4·7	7·4	..	..	..	..	26·6	26·6	37·8	31·5
	Vizianagram	34,680*	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	24	16	..	..	..	..	..	12·1	7·8	..	2·6	..	2·6	18·5	13·0	32·1	32·7
	Anakapalle	18,670	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	10	..	..	..	..	..	5·4	3·2	..	2·6	..	2·6	19·4	14·0	40·0	32·0
Godavari ..	Cocanada	46,896	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	34	..	1	..	..	..	16·1	6·0	..	..	..	2·5	20·5	16·0	43·5	34·0
	Rajahmundry	26,400	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	19	22	1	1	..	..	..	7·6	3·8	..	..	..	..	24·2	14·4	44·0	32·4
	Ellore	48,621	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	25	..	..	..	..	..	9·4	3·7	0·5	..	..	0·5	19·3	14·8	34·5	29·7
Kistna ..	Masulipatam	69,507	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	24	18	..	..	..	..	..	3·5	3·4	0·3	0·5	..	..	18·0	20·7	39·0	41·5
	Bezwada	24,324	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	24	18	..	1	..	..	..	9·4	6·2	..	..	..	..	24·6	18·4	41·5	40·6
Guntur ..	Guntur	39,933	3	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	25	27	..	..	..	..	..	9·4	6·4	..	..	..	0·8	23·2	15·6	32·1	26·5
	Ongole	13,054	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	4·7	7·6	..	..	..	..	19·5	12·4	35·5	40·3
Nellore ..	Nellore	32,810	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	12	..	..	..	..	..	2·9	1·1	..	..	..	..	19·5	20·9	38·3	46·5
Madras ..	Madras	509,346	42	46	1	..	5	3	..	..	1	..	402	475	66	33	0·1	0·1	..	1·7	2·7	0·2	0·4	..	0·6	31·6	34·5	39·0	39·1
Chingleput .	Conjeevaram	46,104	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	30	6	..	..	..	..	1·8	4·7	0·4	0·2	..	0·2	20·4	20·5	39·6	35·7
	Chingleput	10,831	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	7	11	2	2	1·1	..	..	3·8	6·0	..	0·3	..	..	19·3	41·6	33·6	38·9
South Arcot	Cuddalore	24,910	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	40	1	1	..	..	..	4·8	12·1	1·6	2·4	..	..	17·3	37·1	33·6	40·3
	Chidambaram	14,909	1	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	19	19	1	1	..	..	..	..	7·0	..	..	..	..	27·4	14·0	33·6	19·6
	Tiruvannamalai	17,009	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20·1	33·7	34·0	36·2
Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly	104,721	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101	101	1	..	0·6	0·1	..	0·6	4·5	..	..	..	..	20·6	20·5	31·0	40·0
	Srirangam	24,030	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	19	1	..	0·4	..	..	0·2	3·1	0·4	..	..	..	23·1	16·6	37·5	36·9
	Tanjore	57,870	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	21	1	2	2·1	..	..	0·8	0·4	..	..	..	..	17·3	21·0	37·2	44·0
Tanjore ..	Kumbakonam	66,670	14	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	41	2	2	0·8	..	..	4·4	3·0	..	..	..	..	28·0	20·8	39·7	43·6
	Mayavaram	26,320	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	22	4	1	1·5	..	..	3·8	3·0	..	..	..	..	18·2	16·3	32·5	33·5
	Negapatam	23,190	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	41	45	5	3	2·6	..	..	7·8	3·0	0·1	..	3·4	..	26·0	32·8	35·9	39·0
	Mannargudi	20,449	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	29	1	..	2·9	..	..	3·8	0·0	..	..	..	..	18·3	25·0	34·3	39·2
	Madura	105,946	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	82	7	..	..	..	..	12·1	4·0	1·3	..	..	..	19·0	20·0	40·1	37·2
Madura ..	Tirumakkotai	12,950	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	7	..	..	..	..	..	9·3	4·6	..	..	..	..	12·0	18·4	33·3	31·7
	Dindigal	25,102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	14	..	..	..	..	..	9·3	4·8	..	..	..	..	26·1	24·9	37·4	25·0
	Periyakulam	17,140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	10	..	..	..	..	..	2·1	16·4	..	..	..	..	12·6	16·3	33·3	23·3
	Kodaikanal	1,913	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	140·9	..	..	..	..	12·6	..	..	..	..	..	33·3	33·3

[*Continued on next page.*

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY during the month of January 1902—*contd.*

Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to Census of 1901.	BIRTHS.									DEATHS.																			
			Class.						Total Births.			Class.						Total Deaths.			Cholera		Small-pox.		Causes of Death							
			Christians.									Christians.													Plague		Fevers.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		
			Europeans.	Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Other Classes.	M.	F.	Total.	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Other Classes.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Tinnevelly ..	Tinnevelly ..	40,469	..	..	3	121	19	..	87	73	160	..	..	7	125	15	..	73	75	148	99	16	..	..	..	..	3	0	8	10	9	10
	Palamcottah ..	32,615	2	..	10	107	65	..	96	79	175	..	..	11	121	65	..	97	79	176	55	70	..	..	..	..	0	1	24	12	17	7
	Tuticorin ..	28,619	..	1	3	84	9	..	91	68	159	..	..	3	68	8	..	84	65	149	17	6	..	..	..	..	22	10	7	3	6	3
	Srivilliputtur ..	26,382	..	..	0	83	1	..	43	57	100	..	..	..	62	40	..	58	38	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	4	0	2	1
Karnool ..	Karnool ..	36,376	..	..	4	26	36	..	38	28	66	..	..	..	13	6	0	10	7	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Nandyal ..	15,157	..	..	..	21	2	2	12	19	31	..	..	..	25	6	..	18	7	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah ..	Cuddapah ..	18,138	..	..	..	10	21	..	72	48	120	..	..	1	40	35	5	15	48	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	0	1	0	0
Bellary ..	Bellary ..	58,247	..	..	9	94	17	..	72	48	120	..	..	..	30	10	..	34	29	63	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	0	3	1	2	0
	Adoni ..	30,434	..	..	..	43	61	..	34	28	64	..	..	..	25	6	..	6	11	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	3	0	0	0
Anantapur .	Anantapur ..	7,830	..	..	..	13	9	..	13	9	22	..	..	..	14	8	..	6	11	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Arcot.	Vellore ..	48,537	..	1	2	84	38	..	73	53	126	..	..	6	32	21	..	32	30	127	1	2	1	..	..	..	8	0	17	18	8	8
	Gudiyattam ..	21,336	..	..	..	91	13	..	49	34	74	..	..	..	66	11	..	44	33	77	9	7	..	..	..	..	7	2	0	..	0	..
	Walajapet ..	10,007	..	..	..	36	5	..	14	17	31	..	..	..	26	2	..	11	17	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	0	0	..	0	..
	Tirupati ..	18,485	..	..	..	34	..	..	15	18	34	..	..	..	22	..	..	27	25	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	2	0	1	0
Salem ..	Salem ..	76,021	..	2	4	316	13	..	138	115	254	..	..	9	179	37	..	140	138	278	77	60	1	1	..	..	20	21	2	1	21	9
	Vaniyambadi ..	12,003	..	..	..	10	18	..	23	16	37	..	..	1	23	10	..	18	23	41	0	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	0	0
	Tiruppattur ..	16,668	1	..	..	48	17	..	22	21	43	..	..	5	168	5	..	49	49	98	21	17	..	..	..	..	6	4	1	1	4	2
Coimbatore..	Coimbatore ..	53,910	1	..	9	180	13	..	114	89	203	..	..	..	18	2	..	14	7	21	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	7	3	12	6
	Erode ..	16,529	..	..	..	28	2	..	20	19	39	..	..	..	12	2	..	4	7	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	0	0	2	2
	Karur ..	16,887	..	..	4	47	8	..	33	26	59	..	..	1	72	23	..	46	39	85	21	16	..	..	..	..	0	0	..	..	..	..
Nilgiris, The	Ootacamund ..	18,590	2	1	12	18	4	26	36	26	64	..	..	1	5	28	..	32	17	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	1	1	..	..
South Canara.	Coonoor ..	6,626	2	..	0	15	4	4	19	11	30	2	..	0	13	13	..	28	12	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
	Mangalore ..	11,108	..	3	13	72	14	..	57	62	119	..	..	15	69	19	..	55	57	112	9	7	..	..	..	..	3	0	10	5	5	3
	Tellicherry ..	27,003	..	..	5	42	25	..	37	47	84	..	..	1	4	32	..	24	20	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	7	..	5	3
	Calicut ..	78,961	..	8	4	90	81	4	101	80	181	..	..	2	9	63	3	54	62	146	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	14	6	2	3
Malabar ..	Palghat ..	44,177	..	3	2	107	23	..	96	95	191	..	..	2	68	14	..	12	69	76	2	2	..	..	..	..	4	2	7	0	3	3
	Cochin ..	10,316	..	3	36	9	10	..	29	27	56	..	9	10	8	9	..	28	14	84	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	0	0	0	0	..
	Cannanore ..	27,011	..	..	7	37	10	..	41	43	84	..	1	7	13	27	..	27	22	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	0	..	..	..
	Total ..	2,28,709	13	61	119	5,809	1,021	91	5,013	3,481	7,199	17	42	333	5,014	1,193	39	2,785	2 2[illegible]	7,163	182	387	30	28	23	25	426	274	131	151		

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY during the month of January 1909—*contd.*

District.	Municipal Town.	Population according to Census of 1901.	DEATHS—*contd.*												Still-births or born dead.		RATE PER MILLE OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.								AVERAGE RATE PER MILLE OF POPULATION FOR CORRESPONDING MONTHS OF THE PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS ENDING 1908.	
			Respiratory diseases		Injuries						All other causes.						Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All diseases.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.
			Wounds or Accidents		Snake-bite		Killed by Wild Beasts																					
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.												
			33	33	34	35	36	37	43	44	45	41	48	49	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
Tinnevelly	Tinnevelly	40,459	4	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	42	38	3	3	21·3	..	..	9·1	4·7	9·1	4·6	33·1	41·6	43·6	46·6	44·5
	Palamcottah	29,645	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	23	1	3	10·1	..	..	1·2	12·6	4·6	..	18·7	40·2	36·4	45·2	40·8
	Tuticorin	29,945	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	13	1	4	9·6	..	..	16·0	6·6	4·6	4·6	11·1	43·6	47·1	38·1	39·1
	Srivilliputtur	20,102	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	19	3	4	..	..	..	9·7	4·6	3·2	0·6	16·9	46·5	27·8	44·3	34·1
Kumool	Kumool	26,479	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	10·6	6·7	6·7	..	8·5	31·3	34·0	30·6	31·1
	Nandyal	18,137	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	6	..	..	..	..	..	7·1	..	0·8	..	7·0·3	24·0	16·6	31·4	31·6
Cuddapah	Cuddapah	16,892	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	8	..	1	..	..	..	10·6	2·0	4·2	..	17·8	27·0	24·0	31·1	27·5
Bellary	Bellary	60,547	5	10	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	34	31	..	..	..	..	..	6·8	1·2	..	..	13·6	26·7	19·6	29·9	21·6
	Adoni	50,416	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	21	1	3	..	0·6	..	2·8	0·6	1·2	0·6	10·4	25·2	19·8	30·6	26·3
Anantapur	Anantapur	7,008	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	1	1	..	..	..	2·8	0·0	1·4	..	23·2	33·3	46·7	39·4	30·8
North Arcot	Vellore	48,537	6	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	24	3	2	0·6	0·6	..	9·3	4·1	0·2	0·2	17·1	34·7	25·0	38·1	30·9
	Gudiyattam	21,296	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	19	3	1	9·0	..	..	9·0	5·6	1·3	..	13·6	41·6	43·7	35·8	32·4
	Walajapet	15,807	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	10	..	..	..	..	..	6·3	1·2	3·6	..	22·8	37·9	33·4	31·5	24·5
	Tirupati	18,466	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	13	..	..	..	..	..	8·6	10·8	..	..	20·3	29·3	48·3	33·4	42·2
Salem	Salem	76,421	6	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	43	3	1	23·6	0·4	..	7·8	4·0	2·0	..	16·5	38·8	34·2	25·5	27·4
	Vaniyambadi	19,409	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	17	2	1	5·0	..	..	..	4·0	2·0	..	27·0	32·6	41·9	23·6	27·4
	Tirupattur	18,589	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	17	4	5	24·6	..	..	6·0	6·2	1·3	0·7	29·5	37·4	39·3	31·3	25·5
Coimbatore	Coimbatore	53,888	4	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	60	62	1	1	0·6	0·6	..	1·8	4·1	1·6	0·2	20·0	45·0	38·2	33·8	27·8
	Erode	16,699	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	16	6	..	2	0·6	..	..	6·0	6·0	0·6	..	19·8	30·1	16·2	29·6	32·8
	Karur	12,672	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	13	2	..	31·3	..	..	..	18·8	6·3	0·3	18·8	46·1	28·1	37·6	45·7
Nilgiris, The	Ootacamund	13,806	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	9	..	..	..	..	10·3	1·8	6·5	..	..	14·6	36·6	31·6	27·8	28·6
	Coonoor	9,515	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	7	..	..	..	..	16·8	2·5	4·2	..	..	21·1	40·0	33·6	23·3	29·0
South Canara	Mangalore	44,188	4	7	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	30	33	3	2	2·7	..	..	2·4	4·1	0·2	..	16·7	33·2	25·7	19·8	24·1
	Tellicherry	37,883	16	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	32	14	3	6	..	..	..	2·6	5·1	0·2	0·4	11·9	30·0	27·4	23·6	29·7
Malabar	Calicut	76,981	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	40	3	3	..	..	..	6·5	3·4	1·6	..	17·8	27·9	24·0	23·8	24·5
	Palghat	44,177	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	26	2	1	2·4	..	..	3·6	3·6	..	..	14·6	35·6	30·4	29·2	32·0
	Cochin	14,274	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	4	..	..	7·1	..	..	3·5	2·8	..	..	9·6	24·6	21·4	20·6	23·1
	Cannanore	27,811	2	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	21	18	2	1	..	..	..	2·2	1·8	0·4	..	14·0	29·0	20·7	23·5	20·7
	Total	2,424,799	203	168	6	6	24	18	2	1	1	..	1,056	1,746	110	100	6·3	0·2	0·1	6·6	4·4	1·9	0·4	18·8	39·2	32·3	34·6	31·7

Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,
14th April 1909

W. W. CLEMESHA, Major, I.M.S.,
Ag. Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

PROCLAMATION

Madras to wit

By virtue of a Precept to me directed by His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Madras I hereby proclaim and give notice that a Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery in and for Fort Saint George the Town of Madras and the local limits thereof and the places and factories subordinate thereto will be holden at the Court House of the Court at Madras aforesaid on Monday the 2nd day of August ensuing the date hereof at eleven o'clock in the forenoon for the trial of all crimes and offences done or committed within Fort Saint George or the Town of Madras or the local limits thereof and places and factories subordinate thereto and dependant thereon.

And also that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty for the trial of all crimes and offences done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions or in anywise concerned therein to attend at the time and place aforementioned and not to depart without leave.

Dated this 29th day of April 1909.

W. D. SMITH,
Sheriff.

DESTRUCTION OF DOGS

Notice is hereby given under section 38, Act III of 1888, that, on and after the 20th April 1909 and till further notice, dogs found unmuzzled and straying in the streets or beyond the enclosures of the houses of their owners are liable to be caught and destroyed in a Lethal Chamber at the Dogs' Home, Vepery.

2. A reward of 4 annas will be paid at the G-1 Vepery Police Station for each dog caught and taken alive and uninjured to the Dogs' Home, Vepery, on production of a certificate from the Officer in charge of the Dogs' Home

City Police Office, Madras,
17th April 1909

F. A. DENE,
Ag. Commissioner of Police

ADJOURNMENT OF COURTS

In further modification of this Court's notification, dated the 29th February last, it is hereby notified that the District and Sessions Court of North Arcot will be adjourned for the annual recess for two months from Monday the 3rd May to Saturday the 3rd July 1909, both days inclusive

North Arcot District and Sessions Court,
Chittoor, 14th April 1909

K. O MANAVEDAN RAJA,
District and Sessions Judge.

In modification of the Court's notification, dated 5th March 1909, published in Part II at page 400 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 30th March 1909, it is hereby notified that the District and Sessions Court of Vizagapatam will be closed for the annual vacation for two months from Monday the 3rd May 1909 to Saturday the 3rd July 1909, both days inclusive

Vizagapatam District and Sessions Court,
23rd April 1909.

A. L. HANNAY,
District and Sessions Judge.

In modification of this Court's notification, dated 23rd February 1909, in so far as it relates to the District Munsif's Court of Narsapur, it is hereby notified that the said Court will be closed for the annual recess for six weeks from Monday the 3rd May to Saturday the 12th June, both days inclusive, instead of from 24th May 1909.

District Court, Kistna Dtn.,
Masulipatam, 9th April 1909.

A. C. DUTT,
Ag. District Judge.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, ARNI.

INSOLVENT PETITION No. 3 OF 1909.

Kora Nanjeppa Chetti and another .. .. *Petitioners*
Yerava Govindarajulu Chetti and nineteen others .. .. *Respondents*

Notice, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, is hereby given that Kora Nanjeppa Chetti and Kora Subbaroya Chetti, sons of Kora Muthiya Chetti, residing at Arni, North Arcot district, have applied to this Court for being declared insolvents, and that their application is posted to the 8th day of May 1909 for hearing. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

District Munsif's Court, Arni,
15th April 1909.

J. S. GNANIYAR NADAR,
District Munsif.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, BELLARY.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No 2 OF 1909

Pedda Reddy Gowd, son of Puddureddygari Pompana Gowd of Talur, Bellary taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Defendant).*
Godihal Kanbasavana Gowd of Jalatharai, Bellary taluk .. *Plaintiff (Creditor).*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied in this Court under the Provincial Insolvency Act to be declared insolvent and that the petition will be heard on 19th June 1909.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 3 OF 1909

Pompana Gowd, son of Puddureddygari Hampana Gowd of Talur, Bellary taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Defendant).*
Godihal Kanbasavana Gowd of Jalatharai, Bellary taluk .. *Creditor (Plaintiff).*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court under the Provincial Insolvency Act to be declared insolvent and that the petition will be heard on 19th June 1909.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 4 OF 1909

Doddi Syed Karim Sahib, son of Fakrudeen of Bellary .. .. *Petitioner.*
Doradla Subbiah and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court under the Provincial Insolvency Act to be declared insolvent and that the petition will be heard on 12th July 1909.

District Munsif's Court, Bellary, 24th April 1909.

N. SOMAYAJULU, *District Munsif.*

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, BEZWADA

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 4 OF 1909.

Illiyalla Potanah .. .. *Petitioner.*
(1) Chitturi Ramamurthi, (2) Godiputi Venkata Subbarayudu, (3) Chapparala Veerabhgar, (4) Gunda Adamma, (5) Katragadda Narasaiah, (6) Patti Somaiah, (7) Gopu Seshaiah, (8) Dupagantla Venkata Krishnaiah and (9) Kanakamyi Pollaiah .. *Respondents*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 3 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted to 14th July 1909 for hearing. Any creditors wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either by person or by pleader on the said date

District Munsif's Court, Bezwada, 28th April 1909.

P. AUDINARAYANA AIYA, *District Munsif.*

IN THE COURT OF THE ADDITIONAL DISTRICT MUNSIF, CALICUT.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 1 OF 1909 (ORIGINAL SUIT No. 692 OF 1907)

Chathankulangara Unni Katti Nair .. .. *Petitioner.*
Chemmalasseri Panoli Krishna Kurup .. .. *Counter-petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted to the 12th June 1909 for hearing. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 2 OF 1909 (ORIGINAL SUIT No. 434 OF 1907).

Manathanee Kurikal Kandi Sankaran Vydiar .. .. .. *Petitioner*
Puttar Vittil Kelu Nair and twelve others .. .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted to the 9th June 1909 for hearing. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No 3 OF 1909 (SMALL CAUSE SUIT No. 1318 OF 1908)

Kizhakkai Kattaparambil Muhamad Sadullah Saheb .. .. *Petitioner*
K. Dasu Kaiken and eight others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted to the 10th June 1909 for hearing. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

Additional District Munsif's Court, Calicut, 21st April 1909.

U. GOVINDAN NAIR, *Addl. District Munsif.*

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, CHINGLEPUT.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 2 OF 1909.

Virasami Chetty .. .. *Petitioner*

The above said Virasami Chetty, son of Balu Chetty, residing at Kavarai Street, Chingleput, has applied to this Court to be declared an insolvent under the Provincial Insolvency Act. The application is posted to 15th June 1909

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 29th day of April 1909.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 3 OF 1909.

Ismail Sahib .. .. *Petitioner*

The above said Ismail Sahib, son of Syad Muhammad Sahib, residing at Chinna Natham, Chingleput, has applied to this Court to be declared an insolvent under the Provincial Insolvency Act. The application is posted to 23rd June 1909

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 29th day of April 1909.

District Munsif's Court, Chingleput,
29th April 1909.

T. S. RUPPUSAMI,
District Munsif.

IN THE COURT OF THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE, COCANADA.

INSOLVENT PETITION No. 1 OF 1909 (IN SMALL CAUSE SUIT No. 496 OF 1908 ON THE FILE OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF'S COURT, COCANADA).

Notice is hereby given that Vayitla Venkata Ramanayya of Tatarapalli in Ramachandrapur taluk, Godavari district, the judgment-debtor in the above case, has been adjudged an insolvent under section 18 of Act III of 1907 and all the creditors of the said judgment-debtor should prove their debts under section 25 of the Act before 21st July 1909, to which date the petition stands posted for making an order of absolute discharge

INSOLVENT PETITION No. 2 OF 1909 (IN SMALL CAUSE SUIT No. 464 OF 1908 ON THE FILE OF THIS COURT).

Notice is hereby given that Kurma Sambayya of Bhimavarapukota in Tuni division, Peddapur taluk, Godavari district, judgment-debtor in the above case, has been adjudged an insolvent under section 18 of Act III of 1907 and all the creditors of the said judgment-debtor should prove their debts under section 25 of the Act before 21st July 1909, to which date the above petition stands posted for making an order of absolute discharge.

Subordinate Judge's Court, Cocanada,
26th April 1909.

V. SUBRAHMANYAM,
Subordinate Judge.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, COIMBATORE.

INSOLVENT PETITION No. 2 OF 1909.

Govinda Gounden, son of Ankan Gounden, a petty trader, residing in Ediyar Street, Coimbatore .. .. *Petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given that the above petitioner has applied to this Court to be declared an insolvent and the petition is posted to 8th June 1909.

INSOLVENT PETITION No. 2 OF 1909.

S. Karuppanna Chetti, son of Subbaraya Chetti, residing in Coimbatore .. *Petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given that the above petitioner has applied to this Court to be declared an insolvent and the petition is posted to 8th June 1909.

INSOLVENT PETITION No. 3 OF 1909.

Ramasami Chetti, son of Palaniappa Chetti, residing in Uppakintha lane, Coimbatore .. .. *Petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given that the above petitioner has applied to this Court to be declared an insolvent and the petition is posted to 7th June 1909.

INSOLVENT PETITION No. 4 OF 1909.

Arjuna Mudali, son of Kaliyana Mudali, residing in Vadavalli, Coimbatore taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given that the above petitioner has applied to this Court to be declared an insolvent and the petition is posted to 10th June 1909

INSOLVENT PETITION No. 4 OF 1909.

Thirumurthi Pillai, son of Kuppusami Pillai, trader, residing at Coimbatore Fort .. .. *Petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given that the above petitioner has applied to the Court to be declared an insolvent and the petition is posted to 7th June 1909.

INSOLVENT PETITION No. 6 OF 1909.

Palaniappa Chetti, son of Armugham Chetti, residing in Poolakadu, Coimbatore taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given that the above petitioner has applied to this Court to be declared an insolvent and the petition is posted to 8th June 1909.

INSOLVENT PETITION No. 7 OF 1909.

M. Moideen Batcha Saib, son of Kaja Maddar Saib, Board School Master, residing in Annur, Coimbatore taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given that the above petitioner has applied to this Court to be declared an insolvent and the petition is posted to 10th June 1909.

District Munsif's Court, Coimbatore, 27th April 1909. T. A. RAMAKRISHNA AIYAR, *District Munsif.*

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, CONJEEVERAM.

INSOLVENT PETITION No. 7 OF 1909 (SMALL CAUSE SUIT No. 1509 OF 1907).

Appasami Gramani .. .. *Petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given that Appasami Gramani, son of Ettuppa Gramani residing in Vedanangulam Pendai, Sriperumbudur division, Conjeeveram taluk, has presented a petition to this Court praying that he may be adjudged an insolvent and that the 7th day of May 1909 has been fixed for the hearing of the said petition in this Court. All persons claiming to be creditors of the petitioner and interested in the disposal of the petition are required to appear in person or by pleaders before this Court on the said date and take part in the proceedings.

INSOLVENT PETITION No. 8 OF 1909 (SMALL CAUSE SUIT No. 1111 OF 1908 ON THE FILE OF THE SUB-COURT, NEGAPATAM).

Venkatachella Mudali .. .. *Petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given that Venkatachella Mudali, son of Muthuperuma Mudali residing in Pandavapuramal Koil Sannadhi Street, Big Conjeeveram, Chingleput district, has presented a petition to this Court praying that he may be adjudged an insolvent and that the 22nd day of June 1909 has been fixed for the hearing of the said petition in this Court. All persons claiming to be creditors of the petitioner and interested in the disposal of the petition are required to appear in person or by pleaders before this Court on the said date and take part in the proceedings.

District Munsif's Court, Conjeeveram, 19th April 1909. A. RAJAGOPALA AIYAR, *District Munsif.*

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, CUDDALORE.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 1 OF 1909.

Durajeswmi Naida .. .. *Petitioner.*
Palaniyandi Pillai and five others .. .. *Respondents.*

It is hereby notified that petitioner above named has this day been adjudicated an insolvent by this Court in respect of the schedule of creditors and debts :—

Schedule of creditors and debts.

		Amount. Rs. A. P.
1. Palaniyandi Pillai, Nattukottai Chetty's Clerk, residing at Villupuram.	Decree amount in Original Suit No. 456 of 1908 on the file of the District Munsif of Villupuram	55 5 0
2. Balaram Naida, Nattukottai Chetty's Clerk, residing in Sanjivi Naida Street, Tiruppapuliyur.	Amount due on a promissory note executed by the petitioner.	35 0 0
3. Balakrishna Naida, residing in Sanjivi Naida Street, Tiruppapuliyur.	Amount originally due on a promissory note but which has now ripened into a decree debt	63 0 0
4. Dass Abbey Naida residing in Sanjivi Naida Street, Tiruppapuliyur.	Amount due on a promissory note executed by petitioner and another Vijayam Naida jointly.	10 0 0
5. Pathanathy Chetty, tobacco dealer, and lives at Villupuram.	Amount due on two promissory notes executed by the petitioner.	60 0 0
6. Ranganaswmi Naida, residing in Koil Chetty Street, Tiruppapuliyur.	Amount due on a promissory note executed by the petitioner and his mother Papamma.	300 0 0

District Munsif's Court, Cuddalore, 5th April 1909. P. NARAYANA CHARIAR, *District Munsif.*

11 0

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, KUMBAKONAM.

INSOLVENT PETITION No. 11 OF 1909.

T. N. Rengasami Aiyangar, son of Thirorenduthorai Narayana Aiyangar, residing at Chetty Covil Street, O. T., Cuddalore .. .. .. *Petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given that the above petitioner has filed an application to be declared an insolvent and that the application is posted to 16th June 1909.

INSOLVENT PETITION No. 12 OF 1909.

Sreenivasa Varthacharlu, son of Thirunarayana Aiyangar, residing at Sembarathi Vythiouthier's Street, Kumbakonam .. .. .. *Petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given that the above petitioner has filed an application to be declared an insolvent and that the application is posted to 21st June 1909.

District Munsif's Court, Kumbakonam,
28th April 1909.

V. DANDAPANI,
District Munsif.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, KURNOOL.

INSOLVENT PETITION No. 9 OF 1909.

Seerajodin Khan .. .. *Petitioner.*
Arab Saib and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, is hereby given that Seerajodin Khan, son of Hussain Khan, residing at Kurnool, Ramallakota taluk, Kurnool district, has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted to the 24th day of June 1909 for hearing. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court in person or by a pleader on the said date

District Munsif's Court, Kurnool,
21st April 1909.

P. N. SATAGOPA NAYUDU,
District Munsif.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, NADAPURAM

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 1 OF 1909 (ORIGINAL SUIT No. 771 OF 1904).

Puthanpurayil Parkum Verakkool Paokun, residing in Kodamuri amsam, Elayetam desam, Kurumbranad taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Pennyan Kottoth Unni Nambiar and five others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted to 5th day of July 1909 for hearing. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

District Munsif's Court, Nadapuram,
23rd April 1909

V. S. NARAYANA AIYAR,
District Munsif.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, OTTAPPALAM.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 1 OF 1909 (SMALL CAUSE SUIT No. 1799 OF 1907 OF THE FILE OF THE SUB-COURT, PALGHAT).

Thazhethethil Mopleh Ismain of Kothakorimbi amsam and desam, Walluvanad taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*

Notice, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907 (The Provincial Insolvency Act), is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted to 15th June 1909 for hearing.

District Munsif's Court, Ottappalam,
19th April 1909.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 2 OF 1909 (SMALL CAUSE SUIT No. 1218 OF 1909 ON THE FILE OF THE SUB-COURT, PALGHAT).

Kakkatath Matathil Subramonian Potter's son Krishna Potter of Nethirimangalam amsam and desam, Walluvanad taluk .. *Petitioner.*
Anikkott Grammom Ekottam Potter's son Raman Potter .. .. *Counter-petitioner.*

Notice, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this court for being declared an insolvent, and that his application is posted to 21st June 1909 for hearing.

District Munsif's Court, Ottapalam,
23rd April 1909.

T. V. NARAYANAN NAIR,
District Munsif.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, POONAMALLEE.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 1 OF 1909.

Y. Subbarayalu Chetti .. .. *Petitioner.*
N. Soeryaprakasarayn Mudali and eight others .. .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner Y Subbarayalu Chetti, son of Venkatarnagam Chetti, Vysia caste, residing in Kannor, Saidapet taluk, has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted to 17th June 1909 for hearing. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

District Munsif's Court, Poonamallee, 21st April 1909. S. AUTHINARAYANA AIYAR, *District Munsif.*

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, TANJORE.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 4 OF 1909.

Ramasami Aiyar and Seerinivarayana Aiyar .. .. *Petitioners.*
Krishnasami Ayyangar and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Take notice that the abovenamed petitioners have applied to the above Court for being declared insolvents and that the petition will be heard on the 9th July 1909.

District Court, Tanjore, 22nd April 1909. F. D. P. OLDFIELD, *District Judge.*

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, TINNEVELLY.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 5 OF 1909.

In the matter of Palanisyya Pillai.

Palamappa Pillai .. .. *Petitioner.*
Mariammal and five others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907 that Palamappa Pillai, son of Ponnappa Pillai, residing at Perungudy, Nanguneri taluk, the petitioner above named, has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted to 28th June 1909. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 6 OF 1909.

In the matter of Sudalaimuthu Pillai.

Sudalaimuthu Pillai .. .. *Petitioner.*
Sivanandathandarayya Pillai and seven others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907 that Sudalaimuthu Pillai, son of Maharaja Pillai, residing at Srivaikuntam South Car Street, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly taluk, the petitioner abovenamed, has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted to the 30th day of June 1909. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 7 OF 1909.

In the matter of Michael Savarimuthu Nadan.

Michael Savarimuthu Nadan .. .. *Petitioner.*
Subbaraya Reddiar and twelve others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907 that Michael Savarimuthu Nadan, son of K. Maria Nadan, residing at Pudukudy, attached to Samugarengapuram, Nanguneri taluk, the petitioner abovenamed, has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted to the 1st day of July 1909. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

District Munsif's Court, Tinnevelly, 1st May 1909. F. J. DeKOZARIO, *District Munsif.*

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, TIRUVALLUR.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 9 of 1908.

Notice, under clause (7) of section 14 of Act III of 1907 (The Provincial Insolvency Act), is hereby given that an order has been made by this Court on the 23rd April 1909 adjudicating Seravana Pillay, son of Seuroyanpalayam Subbaraya Pillay, residing at Karuna Nijampatta, Tiruvallur taluk, an insolvent and that the estates and effects of the said insolvent shall vest in Court. All persons indebted to the said insolvent or who have any of his estates and effects are hereby required forthwith to pay or deliver the same to the Head Clerk of this Court, who has been appointed Receiver. It is further notified that the petition stands adjourned to 28th June 1909 for proof of debts. All parties having claims against the estate are hereby called upon to prove them on or before the above date.

District Munsif's Court, Tiruvallur, 24th April 1909. S. RUNGANADA MUDALIAR, *District Munsif.*

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, TRICHINOPOLY.

Insolvency Petition No. 8 of 1909.

Sriramulu Naidu .. .. *Petitioner.*
P. L. E. M. S. Subramania Chetty and twelve others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given that Sriramulu Naidu, son of Sudarisana Naidu, a clerk in the Government Examiner's office attached to South Indian Railway Company, Limited, residing at Bishop Tank Street, Puthur, Trichinopoly, has applied to this Court to be declared an insolvent and that his application comes on for hearing on 1st July 1909.

District Munsif's Court, Trichinopoly,
1st May 1909.

S. MAHADEVA SASTRIAR,
District Munsif.

FINANCIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF MADRAS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 1st MAY 1909.

Liabilities.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	40,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	41,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office .. Rs. 30,33,180 12 2			
Public Deposits at Branches .. Rs. 50,68,398 0 0	81,01,578	0	8
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	4,76,03,694	9	11
Bank Post Bills, etc.	44,799	8	6
Sundries	8,31,199	0	0
Total ..	6,48,80,979	13	7

Assets.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	46,42,386	13	9
Other authorised investments ..	8,48,847	10	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	2,06,54,333	10	8
Accounts of credit to Government and other authorised Securities ..	1,09,82,836	0	2
Bills discounted and purchased ..	1,25,30,823	9	5
Balances with other Banks	12,03,698	7	9
Bullion	3,495	1	7
Dead Stock	1,06,679	10	1
Stamps	15,949	7	1
Sundries	8,01,857	10	11
	5,10,76,197	11	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches*	1,31,21,876	2	7
Total ..	6,48,80,979	13	7

* Includes 19,086 sovereigns and Rs. 1,80,976.

(By order of the Directors.)

T. KIRKPATRICK,
Chief Accountant.

W. B. HUNTER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans—3 per cent.

Percentage of Cash to Liabilities payable on demand—40·75.

Bank of Madras, Madras, 3rd May 1909.

WASTE PAPER NOTIFICATION.

Under G.O., No. 32, Financial, dated 16th January 1891, a contract having been settled with C. Rangiah Naidu, Paper maker, Chinna Sembarampakkam, Saidapet taluk, Perambore post, for the purchase of waste paper during the year 1909–1910 direct from the different Government offices at the Presidency at the rates noted in the margin, all heads of offices in Madras are requested to sell the waste paper which may accumulate in their offices to this contractor from 1st April 1909.

Rates to clear waste paper.

	Rs.	A.	P.	
From offices in the Fort	0	0	3½	per mas. of 3½ lb.
Do. at Chepauk	0	0	1½	
From all other places	0	0	1	

2. Whenever there is an accumulation of not less than 100 lb. of waste paper in any office, three clear days' notice should be given direct to the contractor above named, a date being fixed for the removal of the paper, when the contractor will pay fee it at the rate above mentioned and take delivery of it. Such sale-proceeds as may be realized will be remitted by the offices direct to the Bank of Madras to the credit of "XXIII Stationery and Printing"; the Bank receipt should be sent to this office with a covering letter giving the quantity of the waste paper sold to the contractor.

3. Should the contractor fail to appear on the date specified and pay fee and take delivery of the waste paper, the office is at liberty to sell it to any other purchaser, and due intimation of such a sale should be given to this office which will proceed to take the necessary steps against the contractor.

4. Under no circumstances should waste paper be sent to the Stationery Office except by express request of the Superintendent of Stationery.

Stationery Office, Madras,
14th April 1909.

A. R. CUMMING,
Ag. Superintendent of Stationery.

MARINE NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO MARINERS

No. 15 of 1909

The following is republished for information.

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
27th April 1909

W. MITCHELL, Commander, R.I.M.,
Presidency Port Officer

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
NOTICE TO MARINERS.
No. 7 of 1909
SPENCE'S GULF.
Tumby Bay New Jetty
Unwatched Light

Referring to Notice to Mariners, No. 22 of 1905, Masters of Vessels and others are informed that the Unwatched Light mentioned therein has been transferred from the Old to the New Jetty, situated about 320 feet to the South of the Old Jetty Head.

The fixed White Light is exhibited from the sea end of the Jetty, and is visible for a distance of about five miles.

This affects Admiralty Chart 2330a.

Marine Board Office, Port Adelaide,
17th March 1909

ARTHUR SELBY,
President of the Marine Board

List of Shipping in the MADRAS ROADSTEAD with their DESTINATION, &c., on the 1st May 1909, as reported by Commanders or Agents at this office.

Ships' names.	Tonnage	Commanders.	Destination.	When to sail.	Agents.
				1909.	
S.S. "Clan Stuart" ..	2285	T. Walker ..	London	1st May ..	Messrs. Gordon, Woodroffe & Co.
S.S. "Clan Mackinnon" ..	3648	F. W. Barber ..	Calcutta	4th do ..	Do
S.S. "City of Lucknow" ..	2371	G. R. Bayek ..	Marseilles, London and West Coast.	1st do ..	Messrs. Best & Co.
S.S. "Ballamoth"	2807	S. P. Head ..	Mangalore	4th do ..	Do.
S.S. "Umkuzi" ..	1267	B. Y. Tox ..	Natal	3rd do ..	Messrs. Parry & Co.
S.S. "Santhia" ..	3353	L. T. Anderdeson ..	Dalhousie ..	Uncertain	Messrs. Binny & Co.
S.S. "Nadir" ..	2041	C. W. Bird ..	Bombay via Southern Ports.	1st May ..	Messrs. Wilson & Co.

Report of Vessels Arrived at and Departed from the Port of MADRAS from the 25th April to the 1st May 1909.

ARRIVALS.

Date arrived.	Vessel's name	Tons.	Nation.	Commander's name.	When from	When sailed.
1909.						1909.
26th April	S.S. "City of Lucknow" ..	2371	B.	G. R. Bayek ..	Beira	16th April.
26th ,,	S.S. "Thongwa" ..	3426	,,	F. Barrington ..	Singapore via Southern Ports.	19th do.
26th ,,	S.S. "Telana"	3124	,,	G. A. Thomas ..	Philadelphia	14th May.
26th ,,	Steam Tug "Brisk" ..	6	,,	B. Farrell ..	Adra	21th April.
27th ,,	S.S. "Jalunga" ..	3301	,,	A. E. Stebbing ..	London and Adra ..	7th May.
27th ,,	S.S. "Sardhia" ..	3353	,,	L. T. Anderdeson ..	Rangoon	22nd April.
27th ,,	S.S. "Clan Mackinnon"	3648	,,	F. W. Barber ..	Glasgow	1-1th May.
27th ,,	S.S. "Ballamoth" ..	2268	,,	D. F. Macdonald ..	Rangoon	24th April.
27th ,,	S.S. "Umkuzi"	1267	,,	B. Y. Tox ..	Calcutta	24th do.
28th ,,	S.S. "Clan Stuart" ..	2285	,,	T. Walker ..	Do	24th do.
30th ,,	S.S. "Ballamoth" ..	2807	,,	S. P. Head ..	Rangoon	25th do.
1st May ..	S.S. "Nadir"	2041	,,	C. W. Bird ..	Calcutta via Coconada ..	24th do.

DEPARTURES

Date sailed.	Vessel's name.	Tons	Nation.	Commander's name.	Whither bound.
1909					
26th April..	S.S. "Nurani" ..	4878	B.	J. Glegan ..	Calcutta via Northern Ports.
24th ,, ..	S.S. "Pemdale" ..	2380	,,	R. G. Greenshields	Calcutta.
27th ,, ..	Steam Tug "Brisk" ..	6	,,	D. Burnett ..	Do.
27th ,, ..	S.S. "Telana"	3124	,,	G. A. Thomas ..	Do.
27th ,, ..	S.S. "Organdie" ..	3091	G.	Tyrchneider ..	Do
28th ,, ..	S.S. "Thongwa" ..	3426	B.	F. Barrington ..	Calcutta via Rangoon.
29th ,, ..	S.S. "Jalunga" ..	3301	,,	A. E. Stebbing ..	Calcutta
29th ,, ..	S.S. "Jalunga"	3301	,,	D. F. Macdonald ..	Mangalore
30th ,, ..	S.S. "Ballamoth" ..	2807	,,	R. B. Keddie ..	Intermediate Coast wise.
30th ,, ..	S.S. "Ocana"	3335	,,		

Port Office, Madras,
1st May 1909.

C. G. SINCLAIR, Commander, R.I.M.,
Deputy Conservator of the Port.

H.S.

REVENUE NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 10.—to rule 2 of the regulations governing the import, transport and export of opium, intoxicating drugs made from opium other than those used for smoking and puppy-heads in transit through British territory from one portion to another of a Native State or of a French Settlement in the Presidency of Madras, published on pages 1502 to 1503 of the *Fort St. George Gazette* (Part II), dated 27th November 1906, as modified by the erratum dated 31st July 1907, *add* the following as the second sentence:—

"In the case, however, of consignments of opium passing from one Mysore Government treasury to another through intervening British territory, the Mysore Durbar will issue a permit to cover the consignment and send a copy of the same to the Inspector of the Salt, Abkári and Customs Department of the circle through which the consignment has to pass."

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chepauk, 30th March 1909.

H. A. B. VERNON,
Secretary.

Under section 3 of the Madras Salt Act IV of 1889, the Commissioner of Salt, Abkári and Separate Revenue makes the following appointments:—

Appointment.	Local jurisdiction.
All Assistant Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of the Salt, Abkári and Customs Department on duty within the Madras Presidency to be officers of the Salt Department under their respective denominations for the purposes of sections 34, 47, 49, 50, 59, 67, 68, 69, 70, 76, 77, 78 and 87 of the Act and to exercise all the powers and discharge all the duties conferred and imposed on officers of the Salt Department in the sections aforesaid.	Assistant Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors within the circles to which they are attached.
All petty officers and peons of the Salt, Abkári and Customs Department on duty within the Madras Presidency to be officers of the Salt Department under their respective denominations for the purposes of sections 34, 49, 50, 67, 68, 69, 70, 76, 77, 78 and 87 of the Act and to exercise all the powers and discharge all the duties conferred and imposed on officers of the Salt Department in the sections aforesaid.	Within the circles to which they are attached.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chepauk, 14th April 1909.

H. A. B. VERNON,
Secretary.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

NOTIFICATION

Extract from the *Gazette of India*, dated 24th April 1909.

POST OFFICE.

Simla, the 19th April 1909.

No. 94 *S.-Ap.*—Mr. R. D. Nash, Superintendent of Post Offices, Fourth Grade, is granted privilege leave for one month and four days with effect from the 20th April 1909 or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 94 *S.-Ap.*—The following officiating appointments in the grades of Superintendents of Post Offices are made with effect from the 2nd April 1909 *vice* Mr. C. K. Dutt, Superintendent of Post Offices, First Grade, appointed to act as Deputy Postmaster-General, Third Grade, from that date:—

* * * * *

Mr. C. B. Keene, Superintendent of Post Offices, Fourth Grade, to act in the Third Grade.

* * * * *

C. STEWART-WILSON,
Director-General of the Post Office of India.

MILITARY NOTIFICATION.

REPORT OF AN ABSENTEE.

Return of an Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment), dated at Lebong, this 23rd day of April 1909.

Number, rank and name, 9010 Boy Albert Henry Smith; age, 16 years 7 months; height, 5 feet 4 inches; colour of complexion fresh, hair brown, eyes hazel; trade, boy; date of enlistment, 18th June 1908; place of enlistment, Brighton; parish and county in which born, Parish of St. Peter's Sussex; date of absence, 23rd April 1909; place of absence, Lebong; remarks, probably dressed in khaki drill suit with drab great coat and cap. Believed to have last been seen on the way to Darjeeling; marks and; under one year's service.

S. H. PEDLEY, Major, *for* Colonel,
Commanding 2nd Battn., The Queen's Own (R. W. Kent Regt.).

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF DEMARCATION STONES

SEALED tenders are invited for the supply of demarcation stones required for the Revenue Survey of Trichinopoly taluk, Trichinopoly district.

The dimensions of the different kinds of stones and the marks which should be cut on them are given below :—

	Size
Boundary station stones	36" × 9" × 9"
Division or minor station stones	36" × 9" × 8".
Field stones	24" × 8" × 6".
Sub-division stones	24" × 6" × 6"

All theodolite station stones should have a plomet hole drilled in the centre of the upper surface one inch deep and three quarters of an inch in diameter, and the broad arrow mark on the side should be cut not less than one quarter of an inch deep.

All field and sub-division stones should bear the broad arrow marks on one side, which mark should be cut one quarter of an inch deep. The letters must be cut on the *top* of the sub-division stones in addition to the arrow mark. All stones should be roughly squared for one-third of their length from the top.

The stones required for each village should be stacked in the village itself.

The tenders should reach the undersigned on or before the 15th May 1909. The cover containing tender should be superscribed "*Tenders for the supply of demarcation stones for Trichinopoly taluk*." The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Kurnool Survey Office,
15th April 1909.

W. A. HASTED,
Deputy Director, No. III Party, Kurnool.

LIST OF CERTIFIED COPIES LYING UNCLAIMED IN THE REGISTRAR'S OFFICE, MADRAS-CHINGLEPUT.

Serial number.	Number of documents, etc.	Name of applicant.	Date of application.	Date on which copy was ready.
1	358 of 1891	Syed Muhammad Sahib	12th March 1908	21st March 1908
2	284 of 1897	T. A. Subramanya Aryar	11th May 1904	21st May 1908
3	Judgment in Appeal No. 10 of 1903	G. Chinna Sabbaraya Chetti	4th October 1906	10th October 1906.
4	534 of 1899	Ruckland Sowcar	25th do.	31st do.
5	6128 of 1903	C. Appamma Chetty	9 h November 1904	15th November 1904
6	14 of 1907, Book III	C. S. Govinda Rajulu Mudaliyar	17th December 1907	27th December 1907
7	568 of 1899	Abdul Kadir Sahib	30th April 1908	12th May 1908.
8	8 of 1907, Book III	Sriniwasa Gounden	23rd March 1908	15th August 1908.
9	Deposition of Muniswami Chetty.	Do.	23rd do.	6th do.
10	Deposition of Kathandaraman Pillai.	Do.	23rd do.	15th do.
11	Deposition of Rayya Chetti.	Do.	23rd do.	....
12	Do. of Nallakutti Aiyar.	Do.	23rd do.	....

Madras-Chinglepat Registrar's Office,
23rd April 1909.

V. SUBBA RAO,
Registrar.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF SHEEPSKINS.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received up to 2 o'clock on Friday, the 7th May 1909, by the Superintendent, Government Press, Mint Buildings, Madras, for the supply of sheepskins mentioned in the subjoined schedule more or less. Tenders to be superscribed "Tender for supplying sheepskins."

2. Each tender must be accompanied with samples and a deposit of Rs. 25, which will be returned if the tender is not accepted.

3. The sheepskins supplied should, in all respects, be equal to the sample accepted. One thousand must be delivered within one week and the remainder within four weeks from the date of acceptance of tender.

4. The person who's tender is accepted must deposit at once 10 per cent. of the amount of his tender. This deposit will be forfeited in case of failure to supply the sheepskins within the time mentioned above.

5. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting all or any of the tenders and to ordering the quantities from two or more tenderers without assigning any reason for doing so.

SCHEDULE.

Sheepskins, fookeap size, not less than 16" × 19½"	No. 3,000

Government Press, Mint Buildings,
Madras, 20th April 1909.

T. FISHER,
Superintendent.

RECOVERY OF WRECKS.

Notice is hereby given, under section 76 of Act VII of 1880, that the undermentioned property has been salvaged within the limits of the port of Madras, and claimants should submit their claim within a week's time from the date of the circular and remove the articles claimed within the close of the month on payment of the salvage charge. Should they fail, the articles will be sold to the following :—the Engineer No. 2, Port Trust, Madras.

Description of articles.	Mark.	Date of recovery.	Place of recovery.
Sixteen flat iron bars ..	Nil ..	22nd April 1869 ..	-
Three square iron bars	.. ..	23rd do	
Two square steel bars ..	..	23rd do	
Nine square iron bars ..	..	24th do	
Fifteen flat iron bars ..	.. ..	24th do	
Three round iron bars ..	.. ..	24th do	
Ten flat iron bars ..	..	25th do	
Fifteen square iron bars ..	..	25th do.	
Two round iron bars	.. ..	26th do.	
Seventeen flat iron bars ..	.. ..	27th do.	Within the Madras Harbour
Five round iron bars	.. ..	27th do	
Three square iron bars	.. ..	27th do.	
One bundle round iron bars ..	..	27th do.	
Twelve flat iron bars ..	..	28th do.	
Five square iron bars ..	..	28th do.	
One square steel bar ..	..	28th do.	
Four round iron bars ..	..	28th do.	
Eighteen flat iron bars ..	..	29th do.	
One square iron bar for axle ..	..	29th do.	
Four round iron bars ..	..	29th do.	
Two angle iron bars ..	..	29th do.	

[illegible]

[illegible] 1850-[illegible] 7-[illegible] [illegible] 76-[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

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April		Inches	°	°	°	°		Pct.		Miles	Inches.	Hrs.	Hrs.	
26th	Mon.	29·772	86·4	81·0	93·6	81·7	133·7	79	S by E.	170	.	13	9·0	Fine.
27th	Tues.	·786	86·1	80·0	93·6	81·4	148·5	75	Do	170	.	20	9·8	Do.
28th	Wed.	·811	84·8	80·1	92·0	79·8	138·5	81	S E.	156	.	48	7·6	Fine with passing clouds
29th	Thurs	·793	84·4	79·0	91·0	77·3	136·7	75	S.E by S.	139	.	33	10·2	Do
30th	Fri.	·748	84·8	78·6	91·7	77·8	139·8	78	Do.	143	.	29	10·6	Fine.
May														
1st	Sat.	·704	86·6	81·8	93·7	78·3	135·2	84	Do.	146	.	16	8·6	Do.
2nd	Sun.	·733	85·4	80·5	92·6	79·5	134·9	79	S.E by E	143	.	40	7·8	Fine with passing clouds.

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R. LL. JONES,
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District.	Rainfall in inches.			Price in Seers (or 80 Tolas) per Rupee											
		Up to the end of the week from 1st April.		Rice.			Ragi.			Cholam.			Cumbu.		
	In the week.	1909.	Average of 31 years.	Average for May.	Last week.	This week.	Average for May.	Last week.	This week.	Average for May.	Last week.	This week.	Average for May.	Last week.	This week.
Circars.															
Ganjam ..	1·0	0·4	1·4	12·6	9·1	9·1	21·0	14·6	14·6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vizagapatam. { A.	1·4	4·3	2·4	11·7	7·3	7·6	21·0	13·6	13·6	..	10·4	12·4	21·6	13·4	14·4
Vizagapatam. { L.	0·7	4·3	1·6												
Godavari ..	0·8	6·1	1·8	10·6	8·5	8·8	21·7	12·8	12·6	20·2	12·4	14·3	..	13·6	13·1
Kistna ..	0·5	4·2	1·2	11·6	8·5	8·8	23·6	12·5	12·7	19·5	12·4	12·8	..	13·8	13·8
Guntur ..	0·3	2·4	0·7	11·1	7·9	8·0	..	13·4	13·6	19·3	12·8	12·5	17·5	13·7	12·8
Deccan.															
Kurnool ..	0·1	1·8	0·2	12·4	7·0	7·8		13·6	12·6	21·7	17·8	17·6	18·0	13·6	13·0
Banganapalle	0·2	1·8	.	..	7·0	7·8	..	..	..	..	17·0	17·0	..	..	..
Bellary ..	0·2	2·1	1·6	9·4	7·4	7·8	..	13·0	13·6	19·7	13·6	13·0	..	..	..
Sandur ..	..	1·8	.	..	7·6	7·8	..	..	..	..	14·1	14·1	..	..	..
Anantapur.	0·1	1·6	0·6	10·7	8·2	8·6	24·1	16·2	15·2	21·5	15·6	14·2	19·6	13·2	12·2
Cuddapah ..	..	1·9	0·7	10·6	7·4	7·6	23·2	13·4	13·7	21·3	15·5	13·6	19·9	12·9	12·9
Carnatic															
Nellore ..	0·2	1·3	0·9	12·3	8·6	8·6	21·1	13·9	13·6	20·2	13·2	13·1	18·3	12·7	12·7
Chingleput.	0·4	1·6	0·7	11·4	8·9	8·8	17·4	11·8	12·9	.	.	.	.	.	.
Madras ..	..	2·6	0·6	9·2	8·7	8·8	17·9	13·6	14·6	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Arcot	0·6	1·6	1·4	11·3	7·7	7·7	19·0	11·2	11·3	..	..	..	16·5	10·7	10·6
Central.															
North Arcot.	0·2	1·7	1·0	13·7	9·0	8·8	21·1	13·8	11·7				17·4	11·1	11·6
Salem ..	0·6	3·1	2·1	11·1	7·8	7·6	21·1	13·2	12·1	19·0	11·3	11·4	17·5	10·8	10·4
Coimbatore	0·7	2·6	2·6	10·4	7·4	7·4	19·5	13·8	13·3	17·7	11·6	11·4	17·0	10·8	10·8
Trichinopoly	0·6	2·6	2·1	11·1	7·4	7·4	18·9	13·3	13·5	19·3	12·8	12·8	18·6	11·8	11·8
South.															
Tanjore ..	0·3	1·6	1·5	11·8	7·7	7·7	20·2	12·8	12·6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pudukkottai	1·3	5·3	.	.	7·8	7·8	.	13·1	13·1	.	12·9	12·9	.	13·1	13·3
Madura ..	1·0	3·5	2·5	10·8	8·0	8·1	19·0	14·4	14·4	17·1	14·2	14·4	17·8	13·6	13·5
Tinnevelly ..	0·3	2·0	2·3	11·0	8·4	8·4	19·7	13·0	13·0	17·0	13·0	12·8	18·5	11·2	11·4
West Coast.															
Malabar ..	0·3	2·8	3·5	10·0	6·3	6·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Canara	0·1	0·5	2·8	11·5	9·0	9·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Travancore.	1·5	3·1	5·1	..	8·0	8·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cochin ..	0·1	0·6	..	..	8·0	8·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hills.															
The Nilgiris.	1·6	4·7	4·4	8·0	7·4	7·4	14·2	10·7	10·7	..	..	..	..	..	..

A = Agency. L = Littoral.

* Average for 15 years ending 1908-1909.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

GANJAM.

Water-supply generally insufficient. Surada and Russelkonda reservoirs 18·7 and 27·5 feet deep, respectively. Ploughing, manuring and sowing of gingelly, ragi, redgram and sugarcane in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested ragi and gingelly; outturn fair to normal. Pasture improving; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Sowing of gingelly, ragi, korra, cotton, chama and cumbu, and transplanting of sugarcane in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested ragi and chillies in parts; outturn poor. Pasture and fodder sufficient except in parts. Condition of cattle good.

GODAVARI.

Water supply generally sufficient. Godavari 0·2 feet above the anikat. Ploughing, manuring, sowing of gingelly, preparing of seed beds and planting of sugarcane in progress. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested sugarcane, paddy, gingelly and ragi; outturn fair. Pasture and fodder generally sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good.

KISTNA.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Kistna 6·65 feet below the anikat. Canals closed. Ploughing, manuring, preparing of seed beds and planting of sugarcane in progress. Standing crops generally good. Harvested sugarcane, gingelly, turmeric, paddy, tobacco and chillies, outturn normal. Pasture scarce in eleven taluks; fodder generally sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good.

GUNTUR.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of two taluks. Standing crops fair. Harvested turmeric, ragi and cotton; outturn fair to normal. Pasture scanty except in parts of three taluks; fodder sufficient except in parts of one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good.

KURNOOL.

Water-supply insufficient. Tungabhadra anikat canal closed. Ploughing in progress in parts. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy; outturn fair to normal. Pasture scanty, but fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good.

BANGANAPALLE.

Water-supply insufficient except under springs. Pasture not procurable; but fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

BELLARY.

Water-supply insufficient except under river channels. Planting of sugarcane, weeding and removing of *nath* grass in progress in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested cotton, outturn poor to fair; second crop paddy, fair; sugarcane, normal. Pasture scanty or not procurable; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good.

SANDUR.

Water-supply insufficient. Ploughing and manuring in progress. Standing crops withering. Pasture not available; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

ANANTAPUR.

Water-supply insufficient. Preparing lands for cultivation and transplanting of ragi going on. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, cholam and ragi; outturn fair; castor and cotton, poor. Pasture scarce but fodder available except in parts. Condition of cattle fair.

CUDDAPAH.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, sugarcane, indigo, and cholam, weeding and transplanting of paddy going on in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested ragi cholam, turmeric, korra and gingelly, outturn fair to normal; paddy, poor to normal; cotton and indigo, poor to fair; groundnut, fair. Pasture and fodder scanty in parts. Condition of cattle generally good.

NELLORE.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. No flow over the Nellore and Sangam anikats and discharge inadequate for present requirements. Ploughing and sowing of paddy, indigo, cumbu, and cholam in progress in parts. Standing crops generally thriving. Harvested paddy, ragi and cholam in parts; outturn fair to normal. Pasture insufficient in parts, but fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good.

CHINGLEPUT.

Water-supply sufficient Ploughing, transplanting and weeding of paddy and ragi going on in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy and ragi in parts; outturn fair. Pasture and fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good

MADRAS

Pasture sufficient.

SOUTH ARCOT.

Water-supply insufficient in one taluk. Ploughing, sowing of cumbu, gingelly and groundnut, transplanting and weeding of paddy and ragi going on. Standing crops fair Harvested paddy, gingelly, ragi, sugarcane, indigo and tobacco in parts; outturn fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good.

NORTH ARCOT.

Water-supply inadequate in parts. Ploughing, sowing, transplanting and weeding of paddy, ragi, and baling going on in parts Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, ragi and sugarcane; outturn generally fair. Pasture available, but fodder scanty in parts Condition of cattle generally good.

SALEM.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts Ploughing, sowing of paddy, ragi, cholam, cumbu and gingelly, and transplanting of paddy and ragi going on in parts. Standing crops fair Harvested paddy and cholam, outturn fair; ragi, poor to fair. Pasture and fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good.

COIMBATORE.

Water-supply generally sufficient Slight freshes in some of the rivers Ploughing and sowing of cholam, ragi, cumbu and gingelly going on in parts Standing crops fair to good Harvested paddy, cumbu cholam and ragi; outturn fair to normal in parts Pasture insufficient in parts and fodder available Condition of cattle good except in parts

TRICHINOPOLY.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Sowing of paddy, cumbu and cholam and transplanting of paddy going on in parts Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy and cholam in parts over small areas; outturn fair. Pasture scanty and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle fair

TANJORE.

Water-supply sufficient No flow over the Grand Anikat and supply inadequate for requirements Ploughing measuring sowing and cultivation of paddy going on Standing crops fair Harvested ragi, gingelly, tobacco, maize, and paddy, outturn generally fair. Pasture generally sufficient and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good.

PUDUKKOTTAI.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Ploughing and garden cultivation in progress in parts Standing crops good. Pasture and fodder sufficient except in parts Condition of cattle good.

MADURA.

Water-supply sufficient in about half the district Ploughing for paddy, ragi, cholam and cumbu, sowing of cholam and cumbu and transplanting of paddy going on in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, cholam and cumbu; outturn poor to fair. Pasture generally sufficient and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally fair.

TINNEVELLY.

Water-supply generally insufficient. No flow over the Srivaikuntam anikat. Ploughing and sowing continue. Standing crops generally good Harvested paddy; outturn poor to fair Pasture generally sufficient and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good.

MALABAR.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Ploughing and sowing for paddy in progress. Pasture generally scanty and fodder available Condition of cattle generally good.

SOUTH CANARA.

Water-supply insufficient. Ploughing for first rice crop progressing in parts. Standing crop withering in parts owing to insufficient water. Harvesting of third rice crop progressing in parts; outturn poor to normal. Pasture scanty, but fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good

TRAVANCORE

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing continues. Pasture sufficient. Condition of cattle good

COCHIN

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Harvesting of paddy progressing. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

THE NILGIRIS.

Water-supply sufficient. Weeding, pruning, manuring, ploughing and sowing for main crops going on. Standing crops fair. Harvested coffee and tea, outturn fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle fair.

SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, SIMLA

Week ending 1st May 1909.—Rainfall good Nilgris, Ganjam, Vizagapatam Agency, Madura; *nil* Cuddapah, Madras; light to fair elsewhere. Irrigation supplies insufficient in parts of all districts except Vizagapatam, Godavari, Kistna, Chingleput, Coimbatore, Tanjore, Malabar, Nilgiris. Ploughing, sowing, weeding and transplanting in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair and benefited by recent rains, but some in parts South Canara withering. Harvests continue; outturn poor to normal. Pasture sufficient in Ganjam, Godavari, Chingleput, Madras, South Arcot, North Arcot, Salem South, Nilgiris; fodder scanty in parts Vizagapatam, Guntur, Anantapur, Cuddapah, North Arcot. Condition of cattle generally good. Price of rice stationary 16 districts, fallen 6, risen 1; ragi stationary 14 districts, fallen 3, risen 2; cholam stationary 3 districts, fallen 7, risen 4; cumbu stationary 9 districts, fallen 5, risen 1. Public health generally good. Prospects generally fair. Condition of labouring classes good and employment procurable. Grain stocks generally sufficient.

DEPT. OF R.S., SUR., LAND REVS. AND AGRI.,
BOARD OF REVENUE, MADRAS,
4th May 1909.

L. D. SWAMIKANNU,
Secretary.

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Part IV.—Proceedings of the Madras Legislature.

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Proceedings of a Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Acts of Parliament, 24 and 25 Vic., cap. 67, and 55 and 56 Vic., cap. 14.

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at noon on Monday the 5th day of April 1909.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Hon'ble Sir ARTHUR LAWLEY, K.C.M.G., C.C.I.E., Governor of Madras—*Presiding.*
The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. FORBES, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. HAMMICK, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. BOURNE, C.I.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. J. WEIR.
The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AIYAR, C.I.E. (Advocate-General).
The Hon'ble Mr. V. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. GURUSWAMI AIYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. KRISHNAN NAYAR.

The late Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Srinivasa Aiyar.

(The President; Mr. Forbes; Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar.)

The Hon'ble Mr. B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. O. HORNE.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. E. ABBOTT.
The Hon'ble Raja VASUDEVA RAJA Valia Nambidi of Kollengodo.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. THAGARAYA CHETTI Garu.
The Hon'ble Mr. P. KESAVA PILLAI.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. J. WILSON, M.L.C.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. B. CLEGG.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. TAYLOR.
The Hon'ble Raja V. VIRABHADRA RAZU Bahadur, Zamindar of Kurupam.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. E. CASTLESTUART STUART.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. M. WYNCH, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. V. G. LYNN.

THE LATE HON'BLE DIWAN BAHADUR R. V. SRINIVASA AIYAR.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Gentlemen, before we proceed with the order of the day, it is my sad duty to remind you that less than a week ago this Council became the poorer by the loss of one who had been a member of this Council for nearly seven years. I allude, of course, to the death of the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Srinivasa Aiyar. I think it is hardly necessary for me to recount the various stages and the various incidents of his long and distinguished career. After a period of brilliant college achievements, he passed from office to office, always adding success to success and honour to honour and never for a moment losing that simple charming modesty which made him so well beloved by his friends, whether European or Indian. We all admired his ability, his integrity and loyal devotion to duty. We also valued exceedingly his personal friendship, and I am certain that our sympathies go out to those who are nearest and dearest to him, whom he has left behind. With them the Government and the country may well deplore his loss. I will now ask the Hon'ble Mr. Forbes if he will be so good as to move an unopposed resolution which shall give effect to the sentiments by which I am sure every member of this Council is at present animated."

The Hon'ble Mr. FORBES:—"Your Excellency, before placing before Honourable Members the motion which His Excellency has asked me to move, I should just like to say, from my long acquaintance with the late Diwan Bahadur R. V. Srinivasa Aiyar, that I can endorse every word which His Excellency has said with regard to his character and ability. I will therefore now move—

'that this Council desire to express their deep sense of regret at the loss which 'they have experienced by the death of the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Srinivasa Aiyar, 'Companion of the Indian Empire, and while placing on record an expression of 'the high appreciation of the services rendered by him to the Council, to convey to his 'family a message of sincere sympathy in their bereavement.'"

The Hon'ble Mr. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR:—"May it please your Excellency, I desire to associate myself with the expression of sorrow that fell from your Excellency's lips and to express my hearty agreement with the proposition that has been moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Forbes. I had the peculiar privilege of sitting at the feet of the late Diwan Bahadur R. V. Srinivasa Aiyar when he was professor at the Kumbakónam College. I knew him as a teacher of Mathematics, I heard of him as a teacher of philosophy, and I knew that he filled several other chairs in connection with that College and the Presidency College according to the exigencies of the Educational department. I am only voicing the feelings of those that knew him as a teacher of the young, that he was one of the most successful teachers that this presidency has ever produced. His power of holding the attention of the boys and his ability to explain anything that was difficult in the lessons which he had to give to his students were great; and the appreciation with which he was followed, when he became the uncovenanted First Assistant of the Board of Revenue, was equal to what was felt during his career as a professor in the Presidency and Kumbakónam Colleges. He rose from one station to another carrying, as your Excellency remarked, success with him wherever he went

The late Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Srinivasa Aiyar; Additional Member; Questions and Answers

(Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar; the President; Mr. Weir; Mr. Krishnan Nayar.)

and filled at last the position of Inspector-General of Registration, an appointment which up to the present moment may be said to be the highest that is open to native talent in the executive line. He filled that office with distinction. It is an office which has been peculiarly valuable for the development of native capacity for administration, for from that office have gone forth more than one Diwan of Native States who brought distinction to native capacity in the administration of the country. I am referring, of course, to the late Diwan Bahadur S. Srinivasaraghava Aiyangar and the late Mr. Ramiengar who was one of his predecessors in that office. A gentleman who filled such an office with distinction to himself and credit to the Government that selected him for the office certainly deserves the words of praise and sorrow that your Excellency has given expression to."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I will ask gentlemen who are in favour of this resolution to rise in their places."

All the Honourable Members stood up and the resolution was declared carried unanimously.

ADDITIONAL MEMBER.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. G. Lynn took his seat as an additional member of the Council.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble Mr. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR:—

I (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether in any of the cases referred to in their answer, dated 25th January 1909, to interpellation No I, the person under restraint was asked whether he was willing to accept any allowance for his support and if so whether he declined to do so?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether legal advice was taken as to whether the possession of private means by the person under restraint is a ground for withholding allowance under Regulation II of 1819 and India Act XXIV of 1839?

(*c*) Whether the Government are aware that, in the case of persons placed under restraint in other parts of India like Mr. Lala Lajput Rai, allowances were fixed and paid to them notwithstanding the possession of ample means of their own?

The Hon'ble Mr. Weir:—

I. (*a*) Whether any formal question was put to the detenu as to his willingness to accept an allowance is not known. Any such formality is unnecessary as the Agent makes enquiries as to the necessity of an allowance, and if the private means of the detenu are insufficient an allowance is assigned. Both Narayana Sing Lal and Mohona Santra were reported to be men of means who required no State grant. Chittapalli Donkapudi, it has been ascertained, received a daily allowance from the Government while he was under detention in jail.

(*b*) The Government cannot undertake to state on what advice they proceed.

(*c*) The Government have no information.

The Hon'ble Mr. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—

II. (1) Will the Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) The number of Sanskrit schools in the Presidency and the number of pupils studying in them?

(*b*) The number of Inspectors existing at present for inspecting these schools, and whether these Inspectors inspect all these schools every year?

(*c*) How many of these schools receive grants from the Government, and the number of pupils studying in the schools that receive such grants?

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Krishnan Nayar; Mr. Weir.)

(*d*) Whether any and which of these schools receive grants of Rs. 1,000 or more, the number of pupils studying in such schools, the period for which such schools have been in existence, and the castes of the boys studying in these schools?

(*e*) The number of Sanskrit schools maintained by the Local Boards, the number of pupils studying in them, and the total annual expenditure on these schools?

(*f*) The number of Sanskrit schools in Malabar, the number of pupils attending them, the number of these schools that receive grants, the total amount of such grants, and the number of pupils studying in the schools that receive such grants?

(*g*) The number of Sanskrit schools in Malabar which have been in existence for a period of twenty years or more?

(2) Will the Government be pleased to appoint more Inspectors for the inspection of the Sanskrit schools, and increase the amount of grant to these schools?

The Hon'ble Mr. Weir:—

II. (1) (*a*) There are 262 Sanskrit schools in the Presidency with 4,825 pupils.

(*b*) There is one inspecting officer whose special duty it is to inspect these schools and to render them what assistance he can. He does not visit them all each year.

(*c*) Twenty-six of these schools receive monetary aid from Provincial funds. The number of pupils studying in schools thus aided is 751.

(*d*) One of these schools, viz., the "Madras Sanskrit College and Swaminatha Sastrial Vedanta Pathasala", receives an annual grant of Rs. 1,000; there are 27 pupils; the institution has been in existence a little over three years; all the pupils belong to the Brahman caste.

(*e*) The Local Boards maintain five Sanskrit schools with 187 pupils at an annual cost of about Rs. 3,700.

(*f*) There are 38 Sanskrit schools in Malabar with 907 pupils; 10 of these schools with 301 pupils receive grants amounting to Rs. 650.

(*g*) One of the Sanskrit schools in Malabar is believed to have been in existence for nearly twenty years.

(2) The Government see no necessity at present for the appointment of more inspecting officers for Sanskrit schools. The question of increasing the grants to these schools is engaging the attention of the Director of Public Instruction.

The Hon'ble Mr. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—

III. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of cattle deaths in Malabar in the year 1908-1909?

(*b*) Adverting to paragraph 194 of the memorandum which accompanied the Financial Statement for the year 1908-1909, will the Government be pleased to state—

(1) The number of selected stations out of the eighty two stations mentioned in the said paragraph where veterinary dispensaries have been established, and the names of these stations?

(2) The number of Veterinary Inspectors out of the fifteen Inspectors and the number of Veterinary Assistants out of the one hundred and thirty-two Assistants referred to in the said paragraph that have been appointed up to this date?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to bring into operation the full scheme referred to in the said paragraph as early as possible?

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Wynch; Mr. Krishnan Nayar; Mr. Weir.)

The Hon'ble Mr. Wynch :—

III. (*a*) The statement of cattle mortality in Malabar for the official year 1908–1909 is not yet available. The total number of deaths caused by disease and wild animals during the calendar year 1908 was 10,567.

(*b*) (1) Of the 82 stations mentioned in paragraph 194 of last year's Financial Statement, veterinary dispensaries have been established in the thirteen places of Saidapet, Vellore, Madura, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Vizagapatam, Bellary, Rajahmundry, Ellore, Ongole, Tiruvannámalai, Cocanada and Tanjore.

(2) Of the sanctioned staff of the Veterinary department two Veterinary Inspectors and 16 Veterinary Assistants have been appointed. This number includes 18 Veterinary Assistants appointed this year out of the 24 students who passed the final examination of the Veterinary College held in December last.

(*c*) The full scheme will be brought into operation as early as possible, but this can only be done as the staff required is supplied by the Veterinary College.

The Hon'ble Mr. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—

IV. (*a*) Is it a fact that Hospital Assistants employed in Wynaad get as hill allowance only a fixed amount of Rs. 15 per mensem irrespective of their grade, while other Government servants receive an allowance of 50 per cent of their pay?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to extend the concession allowed to other Government servants in Wynaad to Hospital Assistants also?

The Hon'ble Mr. Weir :—

IV. The Hospital Assistants now serving in the Wynaad draw in addition to their grade pay a charge allowance of Rs 10 and a local allowance of Rs. 15 per mensem, or Rs 25 per mensem in all. The Government of India have ruled that Rs 25 per mensem is the maximum which can be granted to a Hospital Assistant by way of special allowances.

The Hon'ble Mr. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—

V. (*a*) Is it a fact that the Hospital Assistants serving on the Nilgiris are not given any hill allowance except a warm clothing allowance of Rs. 5 per mensem, while other public servants employed there are allowed hill allowance of Rs. 10 and upwards?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to grant hill allowance to Hospital Assistants also in the Nilgiris?

The Hon'ble Mr. Weir :—

V. (*a*) All Hospital Assistants serving in the Nilgiris except three draw local allowances. These allowances are in some cases in addition to the warm clothing allowance of Rs. 5.

(*b*) The question of the allowances paid to Hospital Assistants serving in the Nilgiris is under the consideration of the Government.

The Hon'ble Mr. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—

VI. (*a*) Is it a fact that for the purpose of profession-tax payable to Municipalities, Hospital Assistants are classed as persons whose minimum income is estimated at Rs 200?

(*b*) Is it a fact that for the same purpose Assistant Surgeons and Civil Apothecaries are also classed as persons whose minimum income is estimated at Rs. 200 per month?

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Krishnan Nayar; Mr. Weir; Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma.)

(c) Is the scale of fees given below the sanctioned scale for the medical practitioners therein mentioned?—

	Hospital Assistants	Assistant Surgeons and Civil Apothecaries.	
		In the larger towns	In the smaller towns.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
For an ordinary visit—			
By day	0 8 0	2 0 0	1 0 0
By night	1 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
For a confinement or severe operation including the subsequent necessary visits.	5 0 0	10 0 0	15 0 0

(d) Will the Government be pleased to sanction a higher scale of fees for Hospital Assistants?

The Hon'ble Mr. Weir:—

VI. (a) & (b) The Honourable Member is referred to the Act. Under proviso 3 to schedule A, no practising medical practitioner, other than a hakim or vaidyan, can, for the purpose of profession-tax, be placed below class VI.

(c) The scale given in the question is the sanctioned scale.

(d) The Government do not think it necessary at present to revise the scale.

The Hon'ble Mr. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—

VII. (a) Is it a fact that the number of persons killed by wild animals rose from 299 in 1905 to 320 in 1906 and 364 in 1907?

(b) Is it a fact that the number of persons killed by tigers in 1907 was 121 in Vizagapatam and 63 in Ganjám?

(c) Is the number of cattle killed in 1907, 5,514 in South Canara and 2,493 in Malabar?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of persons holding licenses to use fire-arms during the years 1905, 1906 and 1907 in the districts of Ganjám, Vizagapatam, South Canara and Malabar?

(e) Will the Government be pleased to take special steps to reduce the mortality from wild animals and the destruction of crops caused by them?

The Hon'ble Mr. Weir:—

VII. (a) The Honourable Member is referred to G.O., No. 2088, Revenue, dated 31st July 1908. The correct figures are 299 in 1905, 279 in 1906 and 295 in 1907.

(b) & (c) The answer is in the affirmative.

(d) The number of licenses to use fire-arms issued in the four districts specified during the years 1905, 1906 and 1907 were—

Ganjám, in 1905, 833; in 1906, 830; and in 1907, 796.

Vizagapatam, in 1905, 1,087; in 1906, 999; and in 1907, 915.

South Canara, in 1905, 4,888; in 1906, 4,430; and in 1907, 3,838.

Malabar, in 1905, 7,842; in 1906, 7,434; and in 1907, 7,236.

The Government have no information regarding the exact number of persons who hold licenses to use fire-arms as one license may cover more arms than one.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Weir, Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma; Mr. Wilson; Mr. Wynch.)

(c) Licenses in form XI under the Arms Act for the destruction of wild animals which do injury to human beings, cattle or crops can be obtained without fee, and the Forest authorities are ready to permit beats in cases where it may be necessary. The Government do not consider that any necessity for other measures has been shown.

The Hon'ble Mr. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—

VIII. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state what orders, if any, have been passed on the report submitted by the Committee appointed to enquire into the question of the distribution of water in the Gódáveri delta?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state what the recommendations of the Committee are?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wilson:—

VIII. (a) The Government have not yet passed final orders on the Committee's report which has been sent to the local officers of the Revenue and Public Works departments for remarks. In the meanwhile orders have been issued to prevent as far as possible a recurrence of the inconveniences complained of last year.

(b) The question of publishing the Committee's recommendations will be considered when final orders are passed on the report.

The Hon'ble Mr. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—

IX. Will the Government be pleased to take into favourable consideration the recommendation of the Industrial Conference, Gotacamund, that the water assessment should be reduced in cases where oil-engine pumping is done by private enterprise from river banks to irrigate lands not irrigable from an anicut?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wynch:—

IX. Government will consider the matter when application is made for concessions in any particular case that may arise but can give no general assurance.

The Hon'ble Mr. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—

X. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) What industrial institutions are proposed to be placed under the Director of Industries?

(b) What, if any, recommendations have been made by the Director with regard to the constitution, the function and curriculum of such institutions?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wynch:—

X. (a) The Director of Public Instruction has submitted a list of 36 industrial institutions which might be placed under the Director of Industries. Government have not yet passed final orders in the matter.

(b) The constitution, function and curriculum of these institutions vary considerably, and if it is finally decided to place these institutions under the control of the Director of Industries, he will not be in a position to submit specific recommendations concerning them till they have been under his control for some time.

The Hon'ble Mr. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—

XI. (a) Is it a fact that the well-boring operations which have been conducted in the Chingleput district have not been begun in any part of the Circars and that oil-engine irrigation has not made any progress in the northern districts of the presidency?

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma; Mr. Wynch; Mr. Weir.)

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to depute a special staff to investigate the subterranean water-supply of the said districts, that oil-engine irrigation may be introduced and encouraged therein?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wynch:—

XI. (*a*) No well-boring operations have been begun in the Circars. During the year 1906-1907 four pumping installations were put down in the Godivari district and two in the Kistna district. In 1907-1908, two installations were put down in the Kistna district.

(*b*) The Government consider it desirable that the boring operations should be extended to other districts at an early date and, in order to make this possible, have recently sanctioned the employment of additional Upper Subordinates and boring maistries. As soon as these men have received sufficient training, boring operations will be begun in the northern districts of the presidency.

The Hon'ble Mr. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—

XII. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any reports have been received from Collectors regarding the prevalence of distress owing to a failure of crops or high prices in any district or portions of districts in the presidency?

(*b*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to a letter in the *Indian Patriot*, dated 15th January 1909, under the heading "Torchlight dacoity—Sensational details" in which it has been stated that several people in the Ceded districts are living upon davadari leaves and roots of aloes?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to investigate whether famine conditions prevail in any portion of the said districts and the statements in the letter are true?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wynch:—

XII. (*a*) Remission and suspension of revenue to a considerable amount have been granted in the Bellary and Anantapur districts on account of the failure of dry crops. But the reports from the District officers received hitherto do not indicate that distress is prevalent in any part of the presidency.

(*b*) & (*c*) The attention of the Government has been drawn to the letter regarding which a report has been called for from the Collector of Cuddapah. He reports that the statement that people were living upon davadari leaves and roots of aloes was only true of some of the poorest classes for a short period previous to the rains in September last. The state of the district has improved materially since then and the labouring classes have no difficulty in obtaining work.

The Hon'ble Mr. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—

XIII. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state if the Surgeon-General has recommended the reorganization of the Hospital Assistant school and the introduction of an improved curriculum of studies therein, and whether any action is proposed to be taken in the matter?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to consider whether a chair for the teaching of the Ayurvedic system of medicine cannot with advantage be established in the Madras Medical College?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to take steps for improving the prospects of the Hospital Assistants?

The Hon'ble Mr. Weir:—

XIII. (*a*) The Surgeon-General has made certain proposals for improving the training of Hospital Assistants and these are now under the consideration of Government.

Questions and Answers

(Mr. Weir; Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar; Mr. Wynch, Mr. Kesava Pillai)

(*b*) The Government are not prepared to take any steps in the direction mentioned.

(*c*) The scale of pay for Hospital Assistants in direct Government employ has been fixed by the Government of India and is the same for all provinces.

The Hon'ble Mr. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR:—

XIV. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to furnish a statement showing the progress of survey operations in the Madras Presidency and indicating when the Government expects survey operations to be finished?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state the average annual cost of the Survey department, and to what extent it may be expected to be reduced when the survey operations are finished?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wynch:—

XIV. (*a*) The Honourable Member is referred to G.O., No. 2820, dated 17th September 1908, reviewing the administration report of the Survey department for the year 1907–1908, in which the progress of survey operations in this presidency up to 30th June 1908 is given. The Director of Survey has submitted a revised programme for the work remaining to be done, which is at present under the consideration of Government. It will be laid on the Editors' table as soon as it has been approved by Government.

(*b*) The average annual cost of the Survey department for the five years ending with 1907–1908 was Rs. 6,43,161. The Government cannot at present estimate with any degree of accuracy to what extent it will be possible to reduce the department when the present survey operations are completed.

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI:—

XV. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the reports promised to be called for, in answer to my Questions Nos. II and III at the last Council meeting, have been received?

(*b*) If so, will the Government be pleased to answer the said questions?

"II. (*a*) Is it a fact that the District Forest Officer of Cuddapah has issued a Circular Order, No. 468 of 4th July 1908, to forest guards, watchers and supervisors through the Rangers that they should, without fail, report one case in a week, and they should make mention of the fact of their so having made cases in their diaries, and if they failed to make cases accordingly their pay would not be passed?

(*b*) If it is a fact, will the Government be pleased to state whether they consider it necessary to take any notice of the matter?

"III (*a*) Is it a fact that the Forest Ranger of Proddatur has issued a tokeed, No. 241 of 1908, dated 15th July 1908, under grazing fees, that the guards and watchers should each in his beat collect Rs. 1,000 before the 25th August 1908, and if the amount were not so collected, removal from office would be the punishment dealt to them?

(*b*) If so, will the Government be pleased to state if such an order has been issued by other Rangers also in the Cuddapah district; and to state also if such an order has been issued with the cognisance and approval of the District Forest Officer?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Wynch:—

XV. The Government have now received the reports called for. The answers to Questions Nos. II and III asked at the last meeting are as follows:—

II (*a*) A circular similar in terms to those mentioned in the question was issued by the late District Forest Officer, North Cuddapah division, Saiyid Burhan-ud-din Sahib

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Wynch, Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

Balindur, though it did not direct specifically that so many cases should be reported each week. It is reported that the circular was issued as the District Forest officer was satisfied that illicit felling was rife in the division. As a matter of fact the pay of no subordinate was withheld in pursuance of the circular.

II. (*b*) The District Forest Officer has been directed to withdraw the circular at once if this has not already been done.

III (*a*) The answer is in the affirmative.

III. (*b*) The order was issued without the knowledge of the District Forest Officer. Similar orders do not appear to have been issued by other Range officers in the Cuddapah district. The conduct of the Range officer is under enquiry.

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI:—

XVI. Will the Government be pleased to state if necessary action had been taken as recommended in paragraph 21 of the Resolution of the Board of Revenue embodied in G.O., No. 905, Revenue, of 1905, made after personal inspection by the Forest Member, the Hon'ble Mr. H. A. Sim, I.C.S., with regard to the widening of roadways in the forest reserves therein mentioned?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wynch:—

XVI. The question of permitting the use of wider roadways was left to the discretion of the Collector to deal with as liberally as he thought necessary. The Government do not think it necessary to call for reports on the matter.

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI:—

XVII (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the District Forest Officer of Guntúr fixed the compounding fee at Rs. 3,200 (three thousand and two hundred) in case No. 67/1905–1906 of Guntúr range for the offence of illicit browsing of 800 goats and sheep at 4 rupees per head?

(*b*) And if so, will the Government be pleased to state if the Forest officer had given any idea of the damage caused by the goats and sheep, to the satisfaction of the authorities above him, to justify the fixing of the compounding fee at a rate far higher than the maximum value of the goats and sheep?

(*c*) And will the Government be pleased to state if the District Forest Officer made any enquiry in the matter before estimating the damage and fixing the compounding fee; and, if so, will the Government be pleased to state the nature of the enquiry made and the evidence obtained by the District officer in the case?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wynch:—

XVII. The Government have no information but will call for a report.

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI:—

XVIII. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the number of indentured Indians (males and females) that went from this presidency to Natal during the last ten years?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state if they have information as to the nature of work these indentured Indians (males and females) have to do, the number of hours they have to labour every day and the wages they receive?

(*c*) If so, will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement containing the above information?

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Weir, Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

The Hon'ble Mr. Weir :—

XVIII. (a) The number of male indentured Indians who emigrated to Natal from the Madras Presidency during each of the ten years 1898 to 1907 was 2,760, 159, 3,729, 4,492, 2,784, 1,772, 4,410, 4,426, 5,443 and 4,049, respectively; and the number of females was 1,323, 46, 1,763, 2,084, 1,310, 772, 1,977, 2,072, 2,551 and 1,914, respectively.

(b) & (c) The Government have no very definite information, but it appears from the latest report of the Protector of Indian Immigrants, Natal, that indentured Indians in Natal are employed on coal mines, tea and sugar estates and as farm labourers and also by public bodies. Under the Indian Immigration Law, 1891, immigrants are bound in the absence of an express agreement to the contrary to work for nine hours each day except Sundays, Good Friday, Christmas day and New Year's day and other days which must be observed as holidays or religious festivals under Regulations made by the Government of Natal. It is also provided that the assignment of females and younger persons shall be only for such lighter varieties of labour as such female immigrants and the younger persons are fitted for. The money wages for adult males during the first period of indenture are 10*s.* rising to 14*s.* a month and for women from 5*s.* rising to 7*s* a month, but immigrants are also provided with food, lodgings, medical attendance and medicine free of charge. During the second period of indenture it is provided by law (Act XVII of 1895) that the wages of an Indian immigrant shall not be less than 16*s.* a month for the first year, 17*s.* for the second, 18*s.* for the third, 19*s.* for the fourth and 20*s.* for the fifth and each succeeding year. Every Indian desiring to return to India on the expiry of his first or any subsequent period of indenture is entitled to be provided by the Indian Immigration Trust Board with a free passage to India.

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI :—

XIX. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state if they obtain regular reports regarding the condition of the indentured Indians in Natal and regarding the treatment they receive at the hands of their employers in the colony?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to issue a statement on the subject?

The Hon'ble Mr. Weir :—

XIX. The Government receive annual reports on Indian immigrants in Natal, which include information regarding their treatment by their employers. These reports are published in Natal and are sold to the public, the price of the last report being one shilling and nine pence. The Government also receive reports from the Protector of Emigrants, Madras, every time a vessel arrives with returning emigrants. The Protector on each occasion questions the returning emigrants on their treatment in the colony and on board.

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI :—

XX. Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the number of Indians that have returned from the said Colony of Natal during the last ten years?

The Hon'ble Mr. Weir :—

XX. The number of Indians that have returned from Natal in each of the last ten years from 1898 are 320, 380, 283, 371, 857, 1,329, 1,104, 1,569, 2,386 and 2,421, respectively.

Questions and Answers; Assents to Act

(Mr. Kesava Pillai; Mr. Wynch; Mr. Weir; the President.)

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI:—

XXI Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table copies of the following orders of Government?—

G.O., No. 1077, Revenue, dated 18th December 1893.
" " 806 " " 2nd July 1896.
" " 763 " " 31st December 1896.
" " 696 " " 5th August 1902

The Hon'ble Mr. Wynch:—

XXI. The first three orders have already been placed on the Editors' table. The Government will be pleased to supply the Honourable Member with copies of all four orders if he desires them.

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI:—

XXII (*a*) In view of the fact that the temporary grant of grain compensation allowance to subordinate officials drawing pay up to Rs. 30 per mensem expires by the end of March 1909, and in view of the high prices of food-grains and other necessaries of life, as compared with those of thirty years ago, will the Government be pleased to improve the pay and prospects of subordinate officials by revising the old scales of pay?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to sanction increases of pay to attenders, muchas, peons and other menials in the Government employ?

The Hon'ble Mr. Weir:—

XXII. The Government have on several occasions during the last thirty years improved the pay and prospects of subordinate officials and menials by revising the scale of pay, and they constantly revise the scale of pay in particular offices when the necessity for the same is established.

The Hon'ble Mr KESAVA PILLAI:—

XXIII With reference to the answer given to my Question No XIV (*b*) at the last Council meeting, will the Government be pleased to state whether orders have been issued on the memorials submitted by clerks in the several public offices in the City of Madras praying for the grant of adequate local allowances in view of the exorbitant rates of house-rent obtaining in the metropolis?

The Hon'ble Mr KESAVA PILLAI:—

XXIV. In case the Government have passed orders on the above-mentioned memorials, will the Government be pleased to state whether the case of menials also has received consideration at the hands of Government?

The Hon'ble Mr. Weir:—

XXIII & XXIV. The Government have not yet passed orders on the memorials.

ACT ASSENTED TO BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

The Secretary reported that the Bill to amend the Madras Estates Land Act, 1905, which had been passed into law at the meeting of the Council held on the 25th January 1909, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 14th February 1909.

ACT ASSENTED TO BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I have the honour to announce that the Act to amend the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 3rd March 1909."

Financial Statement.

(Mr. Forbes.)

DISCUSSION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1909-1910.

The Hon'ble Mr. Forbes, in explaining the Financial Statement of the Government of Madras for the year 1909-1910, said:—"Your Excellency, with your Excellency's permission I will now present the Financial Statement with the budget proposals for the year 1909-1910. The Government have again enjoyed the advantage of a conference with a Committee of this Council before finally settling the figures of the budget. This is the second year in which the Government have had this advantage. I regret we did not introduce the arrangement earlier. We proposed it to the Government of India more than three years ago: and while we were expecting the approval of the Government of India to our recommendation, the Government of Bengal adopted it and so got a year ahead of us. But I believe the credit is due to us

"The statement has been in the hands of Honourable Members for a fortnight. It covers 56 foolscap pages, and I hope Honourable Members find that it describes in all needed detail our budget proposals for the year. It explains also, with reference to the 'revised estimate' for the past year and the actuals of former years, on what bases the estimates of receipts and charges are justified.

"It is unnecessary to dwell upon the final figures or actuals for 1907-1908 as compared with what was a 'revised estimate' based upon ten months' actuals when the budget was presented last year. The variations are unimportant.

"Coming now to the revised estimate for 1908-1909, the year which has just closed, the figures of that estimate may be accepted as showing, with very close approximation to fact, how the budget proposals presented to this Council last year have been worked out and realized.

"As Honourable Members are aware, with 1908-1909 we entered upon the readjusted Provincial Settlement, the advantages of which were fully explained last year by my predecessor in charge of the Finance Department. The short principle of the readjustment was to transfer, from fixed and inelastic grants to shares of growing revenues, the bulk of that portion of our income—nearly one-third—which under the previous Settlement appeared under the head of fixed assignments from Imperial to Provincial.

"Honourable Members will have seen from the statement that on the year's working our receipts are anticipated, judging from ten months' actuals, to be better than the estimate by about 18 lakhs, and this increase would have been higher had it not been for the unfavourable season in certain parts of the country, mainly the Ceded districts, which necessitated the grant of remissions under Land Revenue. The expenditure was also higher than the estimate by 18½ lakhs, the greater portion of which, however, is due to the grant of grain compensation allowances to the lower-paid establishments. In the result an estimated surplus of 10·20 lakhs will be converted into a surplus of 14·68 lakhs. Including the balance of nearly 100 lakhs with which the year opened, we have had a gross income of 679¼ lakhs to deal with, and we have spent 564·8 lakhs, leaving an estimated balance with which to open the new year of 114½ lakhs.

"As to the causes of the increases under the various heads of receipts and expenditure—these are fully set out in the Statement, and I will not weary you by recapitulating them in detail.

"The largest increase in the receipts was under the head—the hydra head—of Excise, which is higher than the budget estimate by 21 lakhs of which one-half, or 10½ lakhs, fall to our financial share. This source of revenue seems to grow and expand under every method of repression. The Government increase the duty, raise the license fees and the vend fees and so on: but it still thrives in adversity. I may mention here what Government have done during the past year in this direction, in continuation of the same policy in former years. The excise duty on country brewed beer was doubled: in respect of what are called 'foreign liquors,' which include spirits made in this country after the European method, the wholesale license fees were raised from Rs. 25 to Rs. 100, and the retail license fees in Madras and

Financial Statement.

(Mr. Forbes.)

the hill municipalities were raised to Rs. 200 or doubled, while in towns with a population of over 25,000 the fee was also doubled: the number of taverns for the sale of such liquor was reduced by nearly one-half in Madras and by 70 per cent. in the mufassal, and the number of beer shops was also reduced. In respect of 'country spirits,' the excise duty was enhanced by 40 per cent. in the Circars and by a smaller percentage in the West Coast. The number of shops for the vend of country spirits was also considerably reduced. As regards 'toddy,' the tree-tax was raised in Gódávari by 33⅓ per cent., and other measures were in operation tending to raise the price to the consumer. Notwithstanding all these adverse conditions the excise revenue produced 21 lakhs more than the estimate, which was, however, I am inclined to think, an underestimate even with reference to the normal expansion of this revenue; while the year proved to be particularly favourable to an exceptional demand owing to the high prices for agricultural produce which prevailed, bringing marvellous prosperity to every ryot or tenant whose land produced more than what was absolutely necessary for the wants of his own family. Government cannot prohibit the sale of liquor; they can only make it costly to purchase and not too easy to obtain. On the other hand, they must so arrange these two conditions that the people who desire spirituous liquors—and there is a vast number who use them not as an intoxicant but as a slight stimulant and a food—will not be driven to illicit manufacture. Where the dividing line may properly be drawn is always the great problem in excise administration. Our policy has been, and will continue to be, cautiously to keep raising the duty and the fees and restricting the number of shops, but so as to maintain that balance.

"The only other important accession of revenue was a grant by the Imperial Government of a little over 3 lakhs which was distributed among public servants on a monthly pay of Rs. 50 or less as a bonus in commemoration of the jubilee of the assumption of the direct government of India by the Crown.

"Owing to the high prices of food-grains, all Government servants on a monthly pay of Rs. 30 or less were given grain compensation allowances. These allowances come to about 11¾ lakhs, and with the bonus will have added about 14¾ lakhs to the salaries of our lower paid public servants during the year. They have also benefited by the revision of the establishments of Collectors' and Divisional offices. Under this revision, the Rs. 10 clerk disappears from these offices and the lowest paid clerk or accountant will be employed on Rs. 20 a month. Proposals for raising the minimum pay of clerks in taluk offices are under consideration and will doubtless be given effect to during the current year.

"One other unexpected item of expenditure was the payment of half a lakh to the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore, being the first portion of a total grant of one and a half lakhs which it is in contemplation to make to that institute under an arrangement by which we propose to divide technical education between the institute and the Engineering College at Madras. Technicological studies may roughly be divided into those which have their basis in Chemistry and Chemical Physics and those which have their basis in Mathematics and Mechanical Physics. The Bangalore Institute is specially equipped for the former, while it is the intention of the Government to organize and develop the Engineering College at Madras to give a wider range of instruction in the latter class of studies, theoretical and practical. By this means both economy and efficiency will be attained.

"Under *Education*, I regret to say that the one lakh provided for the provincialization of the agency of supervisors was not utilized owing to the late receipt of the sanction of the Secretary of State; but the scheme will be brought into force from the beginning of the current year. On the other hand, enhanced educational subsidies were paid to local bodies.

"Under *Civil Works* the six lakhs short expenditure as compared with the budget under 'Civil officers' is due to the inability of the Corporation of Madras to utilize in the year the Provincial grant provided in the budget in aid of its water-supply and drainage schemes.

"I do not think I need weary Honourable Members with any further remarks on the revised estimate. It will be seen, I think, that, on the whole, we have adhered as closely as mundane contingencies will permit to the budget anticipations.

Financial Statement.

(Mr Forbes.)

"We closed the year with an estimated balance of 114½ lakhs to carry over to the current year.

"With regard to the large balances which have accumulated to our credit, the question has been frequently raised by Honourable Members and by others why they are allowed to stand at the high figure they do; and perhaps I may be allowed to make a few observations here as to the principles which, I conceive, should regulate their disposal. Balances offer most insidious traps for the unwary financier. What he has constantly to bear in mind is this: that most reforms or improvements in administration have, when once introduced, to be maintained, or, in other words, entail recurring expenditure, and that recurring expenditure, when the balances disappear, has to be provided from normal annual revenues. If this principle is kept in view, it is easy to see what caution and forethought must be exercised when demands are made for additional expenditure of any magnitude on the ground that there are large balances in existence. The general conditions which as it appears to me, must be satisfied in order to justify compliance with such demands are roughly that the expenditure is on productive works which will maintain themselves; or that the expenditure is to replace works for which maintenance provision already exists; or that the expenditure is on objects which, though entailing recurring expenditure, require the temporary assistance which the balances can afford until growing revenues are able to meet in natural course the additional charges: but in this last case we must feel fairly satisfied that the balances will not be dissipated in the meantime. In considering to what extent it is safe to deplete balances we have to keep in mind how largely the fitful vicissitudes of season and climate affect our finances. It is wise to be in a strong position not only to meet emergent expenditure due to distress and high prices but to help to maintain during such a period the working of the administrative machinery throughout at a more constant rate than would be otherwise possible until the flow of the revenues again fills its usual channels.

"With regard to our existing large balance it has to be remembered that the new Financial Settlement was launched with a large balance, and that there is a great number of schemes and projects in the carrying out of which we shall require all the assistance which the balances can legitimately afford us. Even with regard to material works, the capacity to utilise higher allotments which might be made in view of large balances is circumscribed by the limitation of establishments to control and supervise the works, and also by difficulties in the way of finding the skilled labour to execute them.

"With these general observations I now turn to the budget proposals for the year upon which we are entering, 1909-1910. A Provincial budget can furnish practically no surprises. We do not impose or withdraw taxation to meet local demands. All that is done by the Government of India, and our part is to manage and administer the sources of revenue entrusted to us and to spend our prescribed share of those revenues to the best advantage.

"The total revenues which the Government have to collect, realise and administer during the year in the Presidency under the principal heads of revenue and as departmental and other receipts will aggregate in the gross, it is estimated, a total of 1,156·09 lakhs of rupees, exclusive of 115 lakhs of salt revenue and 70 lakhs of customs revenue which are wholly credited to Imperial; and of this gross total the Governor in Council is charged with the direct disposal of about 588½ lakhs. With an opening balance of 114½ lakhs the total resources available to the Government during the year will be very nearly 703 lakhs. This income is outside the loan account.

"Against this income we budget for charges amounting to 584·19 lakhs, leaving a surplus on the year's transactions of 4·27 lakhs.

"We have budgeted throughout on the basis of a normally favourable season; but we have made provision for the grant of grain compensation to the extent of 5·41 lakhs, and the distribution among the various departments will be found on page 21 * of the statement.

* Page 189 *infra*.

Financial Statement.

(Mr. Forbes.)

"Under ordinary *Land Revenue* we expect to realize some 12 lakhs more than in the past year, as we do not anticipate an unfavourable season. The charges against this head are all of the usual character and include no allotments of special note. The establishments employed on Survey and Settlement are being increased so as to overtake the work more rapidly.

"Under *Excise* we budget for a moderate increase, hoping that the measures which the Government adopted last year and which I described a few minutes ago, and the further enhancements of duty to be introduced this year as well as reduction in the number of shops, may prove some check upon the accelerating rate at which this revenue has been growing.

"*Assessed taxes* have been taken at the budget figure of last year.

"Under *Forests* we propose a moderate advance. The departmental working of coupes has been largely continued owing to the difficulty of getting competent contractors. The charges have been increased by provision for an increased staff of Assistant Conservators and Rangers and for improved pay to the Provincial Forest Service, and also for the reorganisation and improvement of the Account branch. Proposals for the establishment of a Forest College at Coimbatore have been provisionally approved by the Government of India; but the scheme is not yet sufficiently advanced to justify a budget allotment for it.

"Under *Registration* we budget for a smaller increase than usual as the new scale of reduced registration fees will doubtless at first result in a falling off in the receipts under the classes of registration affected. This reduction of fees in certain cases was one of the important reforms worked out by the late Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Aiyar, and it was in furtherance of the declared policy of the Government of making registration easier and more popular. The proposals made were approved by this Government and have lately been sanctioned by the Government of India. On documents of Rs. 10 or less the minimum fee has been fixed at As. 4 and the fees on all documents valued at between Rs. 10 and Rs. 75 have been lowered by about 25 per cent. The fees upon partition deeds and wills have also been readjusted and made lighter. At the same time some slight enhancement has been imposed upon documents of over Rs. 250. The net effect may be a temporary fall—though this is not at all certain—in the receipts of the department under certain heads. The charges under Registration provide for additional sub-registry offices and special sub-registrars as well as for some revision of establishments in sub-registry offices.

"I have nothing special to remark respecting the charges under *General Administration*. The allotment is practically the same as the revised estimate of the past year.

"With regard to *Courts of Law*, provision has been made for a seventh puisne Judge in anticipation of the sanction of the Secretary of State. A small provision of '15 has been entered for the revision of the High Court office establishments. The total extra cost of the revision which affects the Bench clerks, translators, managers and the lower clerical staff will come ultimately to Rs. 2,840 a month or Rs. 34,080 a year. Part of this, however, is met from the fees to be transferred with the temporary establishments. As, however, the total cost of the whole scheme exceeds Rs. 25,000, the sanction of the Government of India has been sought, and if that sanction is received earlier than we anticipate, the funds required to meet the cost in excess of budget provision will be supplied.

"We provide for the continuance of two additional sessions courts, three temporary sub-courts and three temporary district munsifs' courts. No proposals for making these permanent have been received from the High Court.

"Under *Jails* the doubtful element is the cost of food-grains. Prices were high in 1907-1908 and higher in the past year and consequently dietary charges were heavy. Our estimate for the current year assumes that prices will become somewhat more normal. But we are quite prepared to find that our estimate on this account is underpitched and that we shall have to increase the allotment.

"The progress that is being made in respect of the schemes of *Police* reorganisation is fully explained in the statement, and I need not recapitulate what is said there. All additional charges on this account have to be met from our ordinary income and not from special Imperial assignments, these having now been absorbed in the revised Financial Settlement.

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(Mr. Forbes.)

"Under *Education* we budget for a total expenditure from Provincial of 37·3 lakhs, a slight increase over the revised estimate of the past year; but as the latter includes a grant to the University, which is 1·20 lakhs in excess of the proposed grant for this year, the allotment for general education is in reality higher by that amount than in the past year. The University grant which appears in the current budget is the unexpended balance of the Imperial grant. As regards the excess provision for general education in 1909–1910, it falls mainly under four heads—first, the provincialized cost of supervisors of primary schools, the scheme coming into operation this year; secondly, an increase in grants to provide improved accommodation and equipment in schools and to pay increased subsidies on account of the transfer to the elementary list of schools which are unable to comply with the conditions of recognition prescribed for secondary schools; thirdly, the supply of special apparatus and furniture for the Presidency and Rajahmundry Colleges; and, lastly, an increased provision for stipends and travelling allowances to students in training colleges. The large scheme for the organisation of training schools for upper primary teachers and the reorganisation of existing training institutions, which is estimated to cost 1·10 lakhs a year, has not as yet received the sanction of the Secretary of State and therefore no provision has been made for it. But, if that sanction is received in time to bring it into operation before the end of the year, steps will be taken to make a special allotment from the balance. It is a scheme of the greatest importance to the improvement of general education.

"The advantages of the plan by which for the future teaching grants paid from Provincial funds to aided elementary schools are to be paid direct and not through local bodies as well as the simplification and rearrangement of the accounts consequent on the new plan are fully explained in the Financial Statement: and I will not trouble Honourable Members by going into the matter farther.

"Honourable Members will doubtless remember that the expenditure on educational buildings does not appear under this head but under 'Public Works'. It will be observed that no provision has been made for any financial arrangements that the introduction of a school final certificate may entail. The Committee which reported on the matter proposed that their recommendation, if sanctioned, should come into force in December 1909. Meantime certain difficulties regarding the practical working of some of the proposals in the scheme are still under discussion. It is observed that the Government of Bengal have not yet been able to formulate any practical scheme, while in Bombay and the United Provinces the schemes depend solely upon public examinations and are much on the footing of our secondary examinations.

"Under *Medical* the total provision of 22¼ lakhs is 2 lakhs higher than the budget estimate of the past year and over 1 lakh in excess of the revised estimates. We have allowed for enhanced dietary charges on account of the high prices that prevail. We have made increased provision for improved equipment at the Medical College and for additional instructors at that college and the medical schools at Tanjore and Vizagapatam. The main increase, however, is under 'Sanitation' for which the Government of India have repeated their special grant of 3·50, and to this we have added 1·50 from Provincial revenues, so that local bodies will have 5 lakhs to supplement their ordinary allotments for this purpose.

"Under the head technically called '*Scientific, etc., Departments*'—under this miscellaneous head—are financed a large number of schemes or projects, some affecting the health and welfare of the people, such as the manufacture and distribution of quinine, the inspection of factories, the control of emigration and bacteriological inquiries; other schemes which are of the very highest importance to the agricultural and industrial progress of the country include experimental cultivation, veterinary treatment, co-operative societies, the improvement of weaving, the holding of cattle shows and agricultural exhibitions, the Fishery Department and the Department of Industries under the Director of Industries. To this last-mentioned department the Government have transferred from the Director of Public Instruction all industrial schools and institutes, leaving technical education proper under the Educational

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department. The provision for these and other projects falling under this 'etcetera' head is put at 2½ lakhs over the expenditure of the past year. What is being done and proposed in all these departments is described in detail in the statement.

"The receipts and expenditure in respect of *Irrigation works* under the Public Works Department in the Presidency appear in the Provincial accounts only to a partial extent. This is fully explained in paragraphs 122 to 128 of the statement. Shortly put the whole capital outlay on works of this nature which fall within the definitions of Productive and Protective works and are classed as Major works is met from the Imperial budget Of such Major works, receipts classed as 'direct' are shared in moieties between Imperial and Provincial, and receipts classed as 'indirect' are ultimately credited to Imperial; while the annual working expenses and the yearly interest on the debt incurred on the capital outlay is shared equally. The total amount budgeted to be spent on irrigation works—major or minor—by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation comes to 69·74 lakhs, of which 12·74 lakhs come from the Imperial treasury and are not shown in our accounts, while the remaining 57 lakhs comprise 22 lakhs to be spent on the major productive and protective works, of which a list will be found in paragraph 318 of the statement, and 35 lakhs under the head 43. Minor Works as shown at the top of page 61* of the statement. The 12·74 lakhs from the Imperial budget will be spent as capital expenditure on improvements to the Rushikulya project, on the Venkatapuram protective work in Kurnool, and on eleven major productive works comprising the Gódávari, Kistna and Cauvery delta systems, the Nagavelli and the Divi pumping projects, the Pennér river canals, the Siddapur tank project, the Tirukkóyilúr, Shatiatope and Lower Coleroon anicut systems, and the Periyár system.

"In addition to these 69·74 lakhs to be spent by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, there is an allotment of 7 lakhs to be spent by the Revenue Department on minor irrigation works, thus bringing the total expenditure provided for irrigation in the presidency for the current year to 76·74 lakhs of rupees. Special attention has been given to the restoration of tanks both by the Public Works Department and Revenue agency.

"For *Provincial Civil Works* we budget for an expenditure of 50·87 lakhs, a considerable excess over the past year There is besides a provision of 21·69 lakhs for Civil Works to be executed by other agency than the Public Works Department, and with this we restore the 6 lakhs for the Madras Corporation which lapsed last year as I have explained. We have also included a lump provision of half a lakh to be devoted to the much-needed improvement of dispensaries and hospitals in the mufussal. The details of the distribution have not as yet been settled.

"The year closes with a balance of 115·7 lakhs. I do not think I have any further observations to offer on the Financial Statement of the Provincial finances proper.

"A memorandum has been placed on the table showing the accounts and estimates of District Boards for the past and current years. It will be seen that these Boards had a total income including opening balance, last year, of 215½ lakhs of rupees and spent 144 lakhs on the local objects entrusted to them by law For the current year they budget for an income of 129½ lakhs and for charges amounting to 146 lakhs.

"With these remarks, I now present the budget for 1909–1910 to the Council."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I am sure that members will have heard the Hon'ble Mr. Forbes' statement with satisfaction. The substantial credit balance of a year ago has been augmented by no inconsiderable sum.

"I hope that this seemingly limitless wealth will not give rise to precipitate alarm as to any unnecessary 'hoarding of balances.'

"The Honourable Member has made it clear that if nothing arises to delay the policy of progressive constructive administration which the Government have in view the number of current charges of a normal order will very soon eat up a large portion of our balance, and that Government are not in a position to launch out upon large expenditure just because for the moment they are unusually affluent. In all departments of education, higher, elementary, agricultural, sylvicultural,

* Page 213 *infra*.

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technical and industrial, further recurring expenditure seems inevitable. In the departments of Registration and Police, reorganization and regrading means not only increased efficiency and, I hope, greater contentment in the ranks, but also considerably enhanced cost. In consideration of the high cost of living special allowances have been made to men in certain grades which absorb a considerable sum, and it is not easy to say when this abnormal demand upon the exchequer may cease.

"Certain reforms in the methods of Indian administration have been adumbrated by the Secretary of State. It would be improper on my part if I were in this Council to hazard any expression of opinion in regard to these reforms seeing that they are matters beyond the competency of this Council to discuss. But I may go so far as to say that whatever shape they may take we may reasonably anticipate a considerable additional expenditure on their account. One way and another it seems inevitable that the demands will grow and so there is necessity for caution lest our balances may be too rapidly depleted.

"Now, if I may, I would like to touch on a few events which during the past twelve months have been matters of public interest.

"No record of the incidents of the past year would be complete without a reference to the fact that the fiftieth anniversary of the assumption, by the Crown, of Government in India was made the occasion of a very general and widespread expression of loyalty from all sections of the community in Southern India which cannot fail to have been most gratifying to His Majesty the King-Emperor, the words of whose gracious message to the Princes and the peoples of India on the occasion will still be fresh in your memory. Quite recently we have received the report of the Decentralization Commission with various recommendations having for their object the amelioration of the system of Government in this country. It is a portentous volume, and I have to confess that hitherto I have not found it possible to make myself familiar with the various matters which are there dealt with. But quite independently the Government have taken certain steps in the direction of decentralization, such as the application of the elective system to taluk boards, in regard to which orders will shortly issue, the vesting in the Presidents of the Local Boards or Collectors the power to approve the election of Vice-Presidents of taluk boards and certain other powers which have hitherto been vested in or reserved by Government in the matter of Local Fund administration.

"In September last I invited the representatives of various interests in this presidency to discuss with the members of the Government the possibility of taking steps to resuscitate the indigenous industries of Southern India and to revive the arts and crafts in this Presidency. The deliberations of the Conference resulted in the submission to Government of certain resolutions which should prove to be of great value. One of the main resolutions was to the effect that it was desirable to build and equip in all its branches a Technological Institute for the imparting of technical education. Almost simultaneously we were invited by the Directors of the Tata Institute, Bangalore, to co-operate with them in carrying out a comprehensive scheme for the building and equipment of Chemical Laboratories—complete in all respects—at Bangalore.

"They said to us, 'Help us to carry out our scheme of a really high class institute 'equipped in an up-to-date fashion, conducted by a highly competent staff, and we will 'guarantee to provide the best possible training in chemical industries for as many men 'from Madras as Madras can hope to absorb for many a year to come.' The proposal seemed advantageous, and therefore we decided that it would be better to join hands with them and concentrate our joint energy on one really first-rate institute complete in structure, adequate in equipment and thoroughly efficient in the matter of staff than to dissipate our financial forces on two separate institutions. We have promised to the Bangalore Institute the sum of one lakh and a half spread over a period of three years, and at the same time we are taking steps to provide for the teaching of those students who wish to take up the mechanical arts and industries in a new Engineering College. At one time we were urged to select some spot with a climate less enervating than that of Madras wherein the energy of both professors and students would probably be greater, but we have come to the conclusion that on the whole Madras is the most advantageous place in which to locate such an institution,

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and we have accordingly selected a site close to Madras of such dimensions as will make possible the expansion of the college to an almost unlimited degree. Plans and estimates for the new Engineering College are now in course of preparation; and by this means we hope to give effect to what I regard as one of the most important resolutions passed at the Industrial Conference.

"It may be of interest to the Honourable Members if I refer briefly to the work which has been done during the past year for the development of the chrome-tanning and weaving industries. The new tannery at Sembiam began work in March last year. The new machinery procured from England has proved satisfactory. The total sales of chrome leather during the year amounted to more than Rs. 1,00,000. The methods of chrome-tanning have practically passed beyond the experimental stage, and we hope that before long the factory at Sembiam will be sold as a going concern just as the aluminium industry was disposed of.

"The Superintendent of the Sembiam factory has been relieved in order that he may take charge of a chrome tannery to be worked on the same lines as the Sembiam tannery by a company formed at Bangalore with a capital of one lakh of rupees.

"So many persons sought admission to the tannery as students that it has not been possible to admit them all. Many of them are persons of means who intend to start chrome tanneries on their own account when they have completed their course.

"The retail boot-making business is expanding and is now of considerable dimensions, but it is hoped that this will be disposed of as a separate concern to private individuals leaving the department to confine itself chiefly to the further popularisation of kavalais and the manufacture of sandals mainly for Government departments.

"Mr. Chatterton has recently obtained from Collectors the skins of wild animals for which rewards have been paid and which have hitherto fetched small prices when sold in public auction. He hopes to obtain a market in England for such skins when properly prepared.

"The Government continued to maintain the weaving factory at Salem. The worsted experiment has proved a great success. Mr. Chatterton is anxious to transfer this business to a private company as soon as possible, and negotiations are still pending with a company at Salem which proposes to take over the whole of the stock and carry on work under the supervision of the Weaving Assistant in the Government Factory.

"In the matter of legislation the past session has been a light one. No measure of such importance as the Estates Land Act, which occupied so much of our time last year, has been before the Council, though a short Bill has been passed amending that Act in order to make clearer the intention of some of its provisions.

"The Madras Revenue Recovery Act has been amended so as to provide a remedy for undue hardship to the owner of, or other person claiming interest in, land which has been sold for arrears of revenue.

"The creation of the new grade of Deputy Superintendents of Police necessitated certain amendments in the law relating to the Police, and the opportunity was taken to confer certain powers on Deputy Inspectors-General of Police.

"The Madras Labour and Emigration Act, 1866, was repealed as it had fallen into desuetude and was no longer required.

"Increased litigation has led not only to additions to the number of District Munsifs' and Subordinate Judges' Courts but to the temporary appointment of additional Sessions Judges at Madura and Coimbatore. Measures intended to enable the High Court to deal with an increasing volume of work and with the excessive arrears which have accumulated recently have been under consideration during the year, and we hope ere long to receive the sanction of the Secretary of State to certain proposals which we have made.

"In consequence of a suggestion made at the Budget Conference last year we invited proposals from the High Court for the improvement of its subordinate establishment. They have been received, but the cost of the scheme, which, we believe, will sanction much increase the efficiency of the establishment, places it beyond the powers of enjoyed by the Local Government, and we are addressing the Government of India on the subject.

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"Steady progress has been made in carrying out the reforms in the Police department based on the recommendations of the Police Commission. The details of these reforms require careful consideration, and a difficulty to be overcome is the training of the large number of officers and men required in the higher ranks. Ten more Deputy Superintendents were appointed last year bringing the total number of these officers up to 31 out of a sanctioned strength of 40. The Government have decided to make no more such appointments at present partly because there are enough officers of that rank for present purposes and partly because a block must inevitably occur in future if all the 40 posts are filled at once. More than half the sanctioned number of Sub-Inspectors have been recruited, but as it is possible to train only 200 Sub-Inspectors a year, it will take three or four years to obtain the full complement of Sub-Inspectors. A training school for constables was opened a year ago at Vellore, and another is to be opened shortly at Vizianagram.

"We await the sanction of the Secretary of State to our proposals for increasing the pay of Inspectors, revising the pay of head constables, re-allocating the District Police and reorganizing the Railway Police.

"It was suggested at the Budget Conference last year that the existing scale of fees for optional registration should be reduced, and at the discussion of the Financial Statement in Council three Honourable Members proposed a general reduction of the fees for registration. The Government have carefully considered these proposals. In the early years of the Registration department in this Presidency, the fees for compulsory and optional registration were different, but the conclusion arrived at was that the distinction in the fees had no material effect on the number of optional registrations. Experience in other provinces supports that conclusion. We have, however, decided that, while allowing for the future development of the department, we may reduce the fees to some extent; and we have obtained the sanction of the Government of India to certain reductions, the aim of which is mainly the lessening of the cost of registering documents relating to transactions of small value. It is anticipated that these concessions will result in a loss of revenue amounting to half a lakh a year.

"At the same time proposals made by the late Inspector-General for increasing and revising the pay of the clerical establishments of District Registrars' offices have been sanctioned at a cost of a quarter of lakh.

"I referred last year to the enquiry which the Government had set on foot into the number and location of liquor shops. The enquiry was carried out by Committees in Municipalities and by District officers elsewhere. As a result of their investigations a maximum and minimum number of shops has been fixed for each municipal and rural area and an intermediate number representing present requirements has been arrived at. The number of toddy shops sold for the year beginning the 1st October 1908 was 1,304 less than for the preceding year and the number of arrack shops was 138 less. The Board of Revenue have under contemplation the closure of nearly 600 more toddy shops and of over 900 more arrack shops. There has also been appreciable decrease in the number of taverns and beer shops.

"The consumption of country spirits in most of the districts in which the duty was raised in 1906 and 1907 has considerably increased, and on the 1st April 1909 the duty on country spirits was raised 12½ per cent. in thirteen districts. On the 1st October last the tree-tax in Gódávari district was raised by 33⅓ per cent.

"I have little doubt that the predominant cause of the rise of consumption is the increased prosperity of the agricultural and working classes consequent on the high prices obtained for agricultural produce.

"I trust that the measures which the Government have taken will restrict the consumption without leading to illicit practices.

"The Government are further attempting to discourage the consumption of strong liquor by prohibiting the sale of liquor twenty degrees under-proof in areas where at present it is not largely consumed and by compelling shopkeepers in tracts in which such liquor is now demanded to maintain a stock of liquor thirty degrees under-proof, which is at least equal to half their stock of liquor which is twenty degrees under-proof.

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"Effect has been given after careful consideration to other recommendations of the Excise Committee.

"I can find no evidence to support the allegation that liquor is purchased in preference to food on account of the comparative cheapness of the former or that fresh classes are developing a taste for intoxicants.

"Our revenue from income-tax has been steadily increasing since the minimum income liable to tax was raised six years ago from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000. It has been alleged occasionally that there has been a tendency on the part of Government officials to raise their estimates of incomes of persons who should have benefited by this concession so as to make them still liable to pay income-tax or, as one Honourable Member put it in this Chamber a year ago, that persons who ought not to be taxed are taxed The Government have recently examined the income-tax returns for the five years 1903–1904 to 1907–1908 to ascertain how much truth there is in these allegations.

"Were they true, we should expect to find the increase in the number of assessees more marked in the lower than in the higher classes. We find, however, that while the total number of assessees is nearly 42,000—or 60 per cent.—less than in 1902–1903, the year immediately before the change was made, the increase in the number of assessees in the lowest class since that year is only 5 per cent., in the next lowest class under 8 per cent, and in the next two lowest classes 16 per cent. While the total amount collected under Part IV has risen from Rs 17,25,000 in 1903–1904 to Rs. 21,83,000 in 1907–1908 or by 24 per cent., the collections in the four lowest classes taken together have increased by only 2 per cent and those in the lowest class have actually declined by 1·7 per cent. since 1902–1903 Lastly, there has been a marked fall in the percentage of objections and revision petitions to the total number of assessees. These facts and figures appear to me to show that the rise in our receipts from income-tax is due to the increased prosperity of the classes liable to pay it and greater accuracy in making assessments rather than to any tendency to swell the number of assessees by including persons whose income is really less than Rs. 1,000.

"Our grants to Local Boards and Municipal Councils for elementary schools have increased. Four lakhs were contributed last year by the Government towards the extra expenditure incurred by these bodies on account of the revision of establishment of their elementary schools which was carried out in the previous year. The Government subsidies towards the payment of teaching grants to aided elementary schools rose to Rs. 8,30,000.

"The appointment of two additional Inspectors was sanctioned towards the close of 1907–1908, and the persons selected for these appointments arrived recently. The number of Inspectors, excluding the Inspector of European and Training Schools, has thus been increased from six to eight, and the redistribution of the territorial charges of the Inspectors was brought into force from the 1st March 1909.

"An important innovation has also been made in the arrangements for the inspection of educational institutions. Each district, except Madras and the Nilgiris, has been placed under the charge of a 'District Assistant Inspector', who will be mainly responsible for the elementary education of the district and will be the chief educational adviser to the Local Boards and Municipal Councils in the district Of the 21 officers required for this purpose, 12 are Assistant Inspectors of Schools in the Provincial Educational Service, and the remaining 9 are Sub-Assistant Inspectors who are in the Subordinate Educational Service. This, however, is an experimental measure.

"The scheme for the provincialization of supervisors of elementary schools, which received the sanction of the Secretary of State during the year, was also given effect to from the 1st March 1909.

"A scheme for the establishment of training schools for the training of higher elementary teachers, and also for the general reorganization of the training institution in this presidency, has been formulated by the Director of Public Instruction.

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(The President.)

It is proposed to transfer the college department of the Training College at Rajahmundry to the Teachers' College, Saidapet, retaining the secondary department at Rajahmundry as an independent institution, to establish secondary training schools at Saidapet and Salem in addition to those at Tanjore and Calicut and 6 higher elementary and 20 elementary training schools in the place of the existing 15 lower secondary and 11 primary training schools. These proposals, which involve an annual expenditure of Rs. 1,10,000, have been generally accepted by Government. The scheme, however, requires the sanction of the Secretary of State.

"For the benefit of University and Collegiate education grants aggregating Rs. 98,000 were made from Imperial funds to first and second grade colleges and Rs 50,000 were paid from Provincial funds to the University towards the cost of establishing University vacation lectures—a proposal which was discussed at the Budget Conference last year. We propose, subject to the sanction of the Secretary of State, to strengthen the staffs of the Government colleges so as to raise their efficiency to the standard required by the new University regulations and to cope with the extra work caused by their affiliation to the University in certain additional subjects.

"The Committee appointed a year ago to consider and report on the proposal to institute a School Final Examination in this presidency, submitted a scheme for the award of a certificate to be called the 'School-leaving certificate' on the completion of the secondary school course. The Committee's report and proposals were published in the *Fort St George Gazette* and the opinions of certain bodies and gentlemen likely to be interested in them were specially invited. The suggestions received are now under consideration. After orders have been issued on this subject, we propose to take up the consideration of the suggestions of the Government of India for improving secondary education in this presidency and for the establishment, by Government, of model high schools in each district.

"The scheme for the future conduct of the School of Arts, which was drawn up by the Superintendent, Mr. Hadaway, has been approved generally by the Government. The changes to be made necessitate a large increase of the teaching staff, and proposals in this respect are now under the consideration of Government.

"The school as reorganized will cease to prepare pupils for the Government Technical examinations, but the instruction will be so conducted as to make it possible for the student to gain that sort of knowledge which is most useful in the craft at which he is working. The system of paid apprenticeships will be abolished, but scholarships will be granted at the discretion of the Superintendent to pupils of exceptional merit as a reward or as a means of enabling them to continue their studies. No general educational test is prescribed for the admission of pupils into the school, and their selection is left to the Superintendent. Drawing is to form part of the ordinary curriculum of the school and instruction therein is to be given to all classes.

"The Government have under consideration which of the industrial institutions now under the control of the Director of Public Instruction should be placed under the Director of Industries. The School of Arts and the Reformatory School and schools where the instruction is of a purely commercial character are to remain under the Educational department, but in the case of schools where the instruction is partly intellectual or commercial and partly manual or industrial we have laid down the principle that if the training is predominantly intellectual or commercial, the school should remain under the Educational department; whereas, if the training is predominantly manual or industrial, the school should be transferred to the Director of Industries.

"The Fisheries department under the able and energetic guidance of Sir Frederick Nicholson has continued to do excellent work and gives promise of even more important results in the next year or two.

"Last July Mr. Hornell was engaged by Government as Marine Assistant for a period of one year.

"In 1905 Mr. Hornell prepared for Government a report on the pearl and chank fisheries. After considering a further report which he sent in last year, the Government decided to transfer those fisheries to the charge of Sir Frederick Nicholson.

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Mr. Hornell is now on a tour of inspection of the pearl banks in company with the Port Officer, Tuticorin, who has hitherto been in charge of them and from whom he will shortly take them over He has also prepared three reports—one on the ports and harbours of the two coasts of this Presidency and their suitability as centres of fishing by large boats, a second on the Pulicat lake, and a third on the chances of oyster culture These have recently reached the Government.

"At the close of last year Mr. Hornell went on a cruise for about two months in the *Margarita* along the West Coast and as far as the Laccadives, meeting Sir Frederick Nicholson at the various ports at which he touched The conclusions arrived at as the result of enquiries and observations made on that cruise are of course chiefly tentative and much further enquiry is required. It appears, however, unlikely that trawling on the West Coast will be remunerative at present if ever for trawling within the 6-fathom limit must be prohibited as inimical to the interests of the fishermen and of the inshore fisheries while it would be unprofitable between the 6-fathom and 30-fathom limit. Beyond the 30-fathom line trawling may possibly be productive especially to sailers, but the distance from the shore renders the operation expensive considering the prices to be obtained and hazardous in the absence of ice. Secondly, some interesting opinions have been formed as to the migration of sardines. Thirdly, it appears probable that fishing at the Laccadives and on the great banks near them will be capable of much development by large well-equipped sailers. Fourthly, the necessity of using larger sea-going boats like the Ratnagiri boats for West Coast fishing was confirmed. And lastly, as a result of the cruise, Sir Frederick Nicholson was inclined to revert to his original suggestion to establish an experimental station on the West Coast.

"The cruise was supplemented by work on shore including demonstrations in the process of smoke-drying fish which was subsequently imitated in at least three places; the inspection of fish-curing and fishing operations and numerous interviews with merchants and others interested especially in the manufacture of fish oil and fertiliser.

"An experimental station at Ennur has now been established, and valuable results have already been obtained. The station is intended to enable experiments to be carried on in catching, preserving and curing fish. The introduction of a temporary carrier and a live-car has enabled the fish to be brought from the sea alive to the gutting sheds. The fish have been kept perfectly fresh and wholesome without the use of ice for a period of 24 hours and upwards under conditions which are already in practice. It has been found possible to salt and dry fish with the ordinary amount of salt so as to keep them absolutely free from decay. A good palatable class of smoked fish capable of keeping for a good length of time has been produced. An important experiment in oyster culture has also been initiated with successful preliminary results.

"The possibility of stocking rivers, canals and reservoirs with fish has also received attention. Mr. Wilson has made several important tours, and proposals have been drawn up for the establishment of a fish-breeding farm at the Sunkesula anicut and in connection therewith the utilization of the Kurnool canal, and for assisting 'hilsa' in the Coleroon to breed in much larger numbers than at present by stripping a few of the ripe fish which are caught in large numbers at the lower anicut, hatching the ova in Macdonald jars and removing the fry to a sheltered creek of the river near the sea.

"Altogether I am no less sanguine than I was a year ago of the results which will accrue from the work of the Fisheries Department.

"In the Public Works department the Hon'ble Mr. Wilson has recently submitted to Government a detailed scheme of reorganisation of the system of working to meet the altered conditions and greatly increased demands upon the department.

"The large increase in the work of the department is indicated by the fact that the total expenditure of the department on Civil Works alone, that is, on Buildings, Roads and Bridges, Water-supply and Drainage, including contributions from Local

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funds, has risen from 20 lakhs in the year 1889–1890 to 45 lakhs in the year which has just closed and is expected to increase to 54 lakhs this year.

"The policy now aimed at may be summarised as a combination of decentralisation of control as regards detail and centralisation of control as regards general policy and rules of design.

"The Chief Engineer is formulating a definite policy with regard to roads and bridges, similar to that obtaining in other countries. The material for a road map and detailed information about roads are being collected so that on any important line of communication the same width of road and the same class of bridge may be provided for similar traffic in different districts.

"The Agricultural College at Coimbatore and the Ootacamund drainage works are among the more important works which were under execution during the past year. They have been nearly completed—the first at a cost of over seven lakhs and the second of nearly five lakhs. Work at Coimbatore had so far advanced in June last as to allow of the admission of the first batch of pupils to the college. They have, of course, been working in less commodious halls of study than will be available in the future and under conditions of some discomfort and inconvenience, but I hope that this fact will not militate against their practical scientific training. The rapid development of the forests in the Presidency has thrown a vast amount of work on the Forest department, and we have appealed to the Government of India to help us to remedy the disabilities from which we suffer by the paucity of trained men of all ranks. They, however, hold out no hope of being able to give us the only practical relief possible and that is a constant supply of trained men from Debra Dun. The conditions, moreover, of the forests in Northern India are quite different from those which prevail here, and it would seem that the only remedy is the establishment of a college of our own if we are to raise the efficiency and the quality of administration in this valuable State department.

"The Government of India sympathise with this view, and I hope that the project may receive the blessing of the Secretary of State. But for many reasons we cannot hope to start it even on a temporary basis before June 1910. We hope, however, that the construction of a Forest College at Coimbatore may be taken in hand at no distant date. The construction was undertaken of two important bridges, the Napier bridge at Madras and the bridge over the Kolab in Vizagapatam district.

"The final grant under the head 'Irrigation Works' for the past year amounted to over 65 lakhs.

"The Nagavalli project in Vizagapatam district was in progress, and it is expected that the main canal down to the 5th distributary head sluice will be completed so as to be ready for the irrigation season this year. Owing to the competition of the Vizianagram-Raipur Railway the cost of the project has been largely increased, but the project is still expected to be productive.

"The Appaparam drainage and irrigation scheme connected with the Kistna delta system has been undertaken in order to improve the existing drainage and to extend irrigation on the Commamur canal between the 9th and 31st miles. Good progress was made with the drainage part of the scheme, and the irrigation channel will be put in hand during the coming working season.

"The Divi Pumping project, which was brought into operation last year, has entered upon the second year of its existence and is developing satisfactorily.

"The Siddapur tank project in the Kurnool district was undertaken at the close of last year.

"The widening and deepening of the water-shed cutting between the Periyár lake and the tunnel was continued during the year. After completion these measures will enable another 8 feet of water to be drawn off for irrigation from the lake every year, thus providing an additional supply of 1,668 millions of cubic feet. Arrangements have been made to close the lake early this year, and it is hoped that this work will be completed before the next irrigation season. It is anticipated that this improvement, the additional storage obtained by the construction of the right bank escape and the arrangements recently made for concentrating the double crop area, will effect considerable improvement in the Periyár system.

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"Experiments in the irrigation of dry crops were continued under the Ponnalur tank in Nellore district. The rainfall, though at times heavy, was very irregular with the result that considerable use was made of the tank water.

"Some progress has been made in the Kistna delta in measuring water-supplies. It is expected that not only will trustworthy data be obtained for use in designing new projects, but also information as to the direction in which improvements can be effected in the system of distribution

"Arrangements will be made for similar discharge observations in the Gódávari delta with the same object in view, but it is hoped that a start will be made during the coming year with the permanent remodelling of the distributaries, the necessity for which has been already recognised. The report of the Commission appointed to enquire into the complaints made against the change in the system of distribution has been received and shows that there were grounds for the complaints, principally because the changes, though necessary and desirable, were introduced too hurriedly and without sufficient consideration as to their possible effect. The report will be dealt with by Government in due course, but meantime steps have been taken to set matters right as far as the state of the works will permit.

"The recording of river discharges for the collection of data for future projects was commenced on nearly all the rivers, which are likely to be of use in this respect.

"The estimate for the Tungabhadra project has been revised on the lines directed by the Government of India and is now before Government.

"A new and promising site for a dam and gravitation canal has been discovered for the Kistna reservoir project, and the work of detailed investigation is in full swing.

"The Cauvery project is being investigated on new and enlarged lines, and there is a fair prospect that it will be a good productive work. It is expected that a large area of land in Trichinopoly and Tanjore districts will be irrigated under it.

"A Superintending Engineer has been specially appointed for the investigation of these two projects.

"The estimates for the Mopad project have been revised on lines suitable for the irrigation of dry crops.

"We have found it necessary to postpone the further consideration of the Bhavání project until the estimates of the Cauvery project are ready and the question of the sufficiency of the water for both projects has been carefully examined

"The further investigation of the proposal to divert the Pambiyar into the Periyár lake has been postponed until either the catchment area is surveyed or the discharge of the Pambiyar has been gauged for a number of years.

"An estimate for widening the Mittakondala cutting of the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal in order to render possible the extension of wet cultivation under the lower reaches of the canal is under consideration.

"The Velgode project under the same canal, which was first designed as a protective work, is being further investigated in order that it may be re-designed as a productive work.

"Although the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal has so far failed to be productive on account of the very heavy initial cost, it has been of great value to the country by protecting large areas of dry crops in bad seasons and has fully justified its existence. It is anticipated that the contemplated improvements and extensions will not only lead to better financial results but will also increase the value of the canal as a protective work.

"Our attention was invited by the Hon'ble Mr Narasimhaswara Sarma in his speech on the Financial Statement last year to the alleged unsatisfactory condition of the Kaveripak tank. The question has been under correspondence with the local officers and an estimate for the improvement of the tank head sluice has been prepared.

"I am glad to say that during the past twelve months irrigation by pumping has made considerable progress. Fifty new installations of oil engines and pumps have been erected or are in course of erection under Mr Chatterton's direction, and a large number have been put down by private parties without assistance from Government. I understand that though some of the smaller installations have proved unsatisfactory the larger installations have generally proved satisfactory.

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"It has been generally predicted that this work would be a failure, first because the people had no capital wherewith to buy oil engines and pumps, secondly, because there were extremely few wells known to exist which could stand continued pumping for any length of time; and, thirdly, because the value of the crops grown would not be sufficient to justify the expenditure involved; in other words, such a method of irrigation would not be profitable. Now that there are nearly 200 engines and pumps at work or in course of erection and a fair prospect that the number will continue to grow, it is possible to suggest why the predicted failure did not occur.

"In the first place the price of food-grains and agricultural produce generally is high and the ryots and landholders are accumulating a certain amount of capital. Irrigated crops have yielded large returns, but in many places there have been losses of unirrigated crops owing to the failure of the water-supply through an unfavourable distribution of rainfall. In particular there has been a very large extension of groundnut cultivation and, although this can be grown without irrigation, the yield is greatly increased by occasional waterings. In South Arcot where this crop is largely grown there is an abundant subsoil water-supply, and the ryots have discovered that the cost of an engine and pump can usually be recouped within two years by the extra return they can get from their land.

"The introduction of engines and pumps has naturally led to the deepening of wells and to the tapping of extensive supplies of underground water, and it has been demonstrated that in many places the quantity of underground water which can be raised to the surface depends solely upon the amount of power employed to lift the water. The average size of oil engine and pump will do as much work as 10 or 12 country mhotes with the result that 10 or 12 times as much water is being raised as was formerly the case. But what is of even greater importance in the development of irrigation by pumping is the use of boring tools to explore the subsoil and determine the presence or otherwise of water-bearing strata from which adequate supplies can be obtained. So far it is only in the Poonéri and Tiruvallúr talaks of the Chingleput district that any very large number of borings have been put down, but in these two talaks sub-artesian water has been met with at a depth of from 50 to 100 feet, and it only requires the installation of engines and pumps to enable large supplies of water to be obtained. Out of more than 400 borings which have been put down in these two talaks one-half have proved successful, and a water-supply has been developed sufficient to irrigate probably 4,000 acres. Unfortunately the capital in the ryots' hands is not sufficient to enable them to develop this magnificent water-supply, and progress is comparatively slow. Although these two talaks are reported to be poor, already more than a dozen engines and pumps have been installed, and there is reason to believe that the number will be doubled during the next hot weather.

"All over the country the main difficulties confronting the development of irrigation by pumping are the extremely minute sub division of the land and the reluctance with which the ryots combine together for the furtherance of their own interests. In the South Arcot district where over sixty oil engines and pumps have been installed, the sale of water is already taking place, and in several cases ryots, who have more water than they want for their own land, are selling the surplus to their neighbours. In the Poonéri taluk one installation has been put down by eight ryots joining together, and still further north in the Guntúr district a large number of ryots at Atmakúr have combined together to put down a pumping station to lift water from the Kistan Western delta main canal to irrigate 500 acres of land in their village. These two movements—the sale of water as a commodity and co-operation to procure a water-supply—are, I think, bound to grow, and it is possible that, if properly fostered, they will prove an effective solution of the difficulties caused by the minute sub-division of land.

"When irrigation by pumping was first introduced, it was thought that it would only be profitable when the water was employed for the irrigation of perennial crops and garden cultivation, but the rise in the price of food-grains has altered the situation and a large amount of paddy is grown under pumps with fairly profitable results. After a ryot has purchased an engine and pump he is generally short of capital, and is rather inclined to seek an immediate and safe return from paddy cultivation than wait twelve months or more for a possibly better return from such

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crops as either sugarcane or plantains. In a very interesting paper on 'Irrigation by Pumping' contributed by Mr. Chatterton to the Madras Industrial Conference, a number of data are given regarding the cost of working pumping installations and the returns obtained from them. These show that the cost of irrigation per acre varies from Rs. 30 to Rs. 70 and the net return from 30 to 50 per cent. on the capital outlay. Careful enquiries conducted under Mr. Chatterton's direction have led him to think that nearly every year all over the country enormous losses are sustained through the partial failure of crops on account of the unfavourable distribution of rainfall or of the exhaustion of the sources of irrigation before the crops have reached maturity. One or two waterings at the end of the season often make the difference between a meagre and a bumper crop; and there is plenty of evidence to show that there is a wide field for the employment of pumps to supplement other sources of irrigation.

"From the figures I have quoted I think we may fairly conclude that rather than go without water, ryots are willing to pay and can afford to pay very much higher prices for it than we have hitherto thought possible. The development of irrigation by pumping will gradually lead the people to consider it in the light of a commodity for which they must pay whatever it costs to supply. At Atmakúr the ryots are willing to pay from Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 in excess of the rates charged by Government for water in the Kistna canals. This installation was erected last hot weather, and two more of a similar character will, I learn, be put up this hot weather. The obvious inference is that the Kistna water is worth to these ryots a great deal more than the Rs. 5 an acre usually charged for it. The evidence afforded by the use of oil engines and pumps applies only to a few thousand acres scattered all over the Presidency, but it is slowly and steadily increasing in volume and merits the attention of all those interested in the development of the resources of this country.

"Many irrigation projects have been rejected on the ground that they would be unprofitable to the Government, and that we should not therefore be justified in spending public money on them. But a project which is not profitable when the water-rate to be charged is Rs. 4 an acre may be very remunerative when Rs. 7, Rs. 8 or Rs. 10 an acre is charged. If, therefore, we find that we should be fully justified in charging higher rates than at present for water, and that the ryots are able and willing to pay them, this change in our policy may have far-reaching effects. Quite apart from the return which the Government would obtain on the money invested in new irrigation projects the ryots under them would benefit materially, the resources and prosperity of the country would be increased, and we should add to our armoury of weapons wherewith to fight the grim ogre of famine.

"I have but little to record—I regret to say—in the matter of Railway development. The Dhone (Dronachellam)-Kurnool Railway, which is 32 miles in length and which may, I hope, be looked on as a first instalment of the link between the metre gauge systems of Northern and Southern India, was opened on the 1st January 1909.

"The Nilgiri Railway has been extended from Coonoor to Ootacamund, a distance of nearly 13 miles, and was opened for public traffic on the 15th October 1908.

"An extension of the Island Railway from Rámeswaram to Danushkodi, 11½ miles long, also on the metre gauge, was opened on the 10th December 1908. It was originally intended for pilgrim traffic only and was built as cheaply as possible. The construction of a viaduct about a mile long from Mandapam to Pamban with an opening bridge where it crosses the Pamban pass has however been sanctioned; a short canal and basin are to be constructed at Danushkodi, and it is proposed to establish a service of ferry steamers between Danushkodi and Manaar whence passengers will be conveyed to Colombo and to the planting districts of Ceylon by the new railway which has been recently sanctioned from Manaar to Madawachi.

"Surveys were completed by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company for a line of railway from Singarayakonda to Kangiri, a distance of 39 miles (including an alternative line from Bitragunta to Chinakraka of about 11 miles), and from Kávali to Udayagiri, a distance of 50 miles, and by the South Indian Railway Company from Pódanúr to Pollachi, a distance of 25 miles, on behalf of the Coimbatore District Board.

"Surveys have been in progress by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company for a line of railway from Nandyal to Yerragudipadu, a distance of 76

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miles, and by the South Indian Railway Company from Erode to Nanjangode with a branch from Satyamangalam to Méttupálaiyam, a distance of 150 miles, from Trichinopoly to Ramnad with a branch from Dévakóttai to Arantángi, a distance of 132 miles, and from Ramnad to Virudupatti, a distance of 64 miles. A reconnaissance survey has also been made by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company from Mysore to Hassan.

"No new construction has been undertaken on behalf of District Boards, but general terms for working have been arranged with the South Indian Railway Company for the Nidámangalam-Mannárgudi, Tiruttaraippúndi-Védáranniyam, and Tinnevelly-Tiruchendúr branches, and though correspondence is still going on regarding certain clauses, we hope that these agreements will shortly be concluded in a manner satisfactory to both parties.

"An important pronouncement made by the Secretary of State in February 1907 necessitates the inclusion in the Railway programme of all lines constructed by means of loans from the Imperial or Provincial Government. The District Boards have therefore been recommended to finance their projects by means of loans in the open market. Otherwise their execution must be indefinitely postponed. Such a result could only be regarded as a great misfortune. Many of the Boards have been levying the railway-cess for some years anticipating the early construction of the railways for which the cess was levied. I trust, therefore, that the local boards will find means of raising the capital required without borrowing from Government.

"The Secretary of State has sanctioned the construction of the extension of the Morappúr-Dharmapuri Railway from Dharmapuri to Hosúr, a distance of 60 miles, on the 2' 6" gauge, as a famine protective line. It is to be constructed and worked by the South Indian Railway.

"It has been decided that the Guntúr-Répalle line shall be built to the broad gauge, and proposals for its construction and working, which have been made by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, are under consideration.

"Considerable additions to the rolling-stock of both gauges have been made, but not as yet in sufficient quantities to make good the deficiencies.

"Additions to and renewals of the rolling-stock of the South Indian Railway have been retarded owing to the lack of accommodation in the workshops at Negapatam and Pódanúr and to the inability of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway to undertake any large proportion of the work in their workshops at Perambúr. Proposals have been under consideration for the construction by the South Indian Railway of combined workshops at Trichinopoly to deal with engines and rolling-stock of both gauges, but nothing has yet been definitely settled.

"The works connected with the new entrance to the Madras harbour have made considerable progress during the past year. The new breakwater is practically complete and it remains to clear the new entrance and to close the old one.

"Other measures for the improvement of the facilities of the harbour have been undertaken, and the Board has drawn up a well-considered scheme which it is hoped to carry out from revenue balances in the next few years with the help of short-term loans from Government.

"The question of improving the landing and shipping facilities of the port of Tuticorin has been the subject of consideration for some time. The report of a Committee appointed in 1906 to investigate this matter was received in the beginning of 1907 and examined by the Chief Engineer. The Committee's proposals involved the construction of a new pier, 400 feet long, of the same class as the existing pier; dredging by a new dredger drawing less water than the existing dredger *Manaar*, the diversion of the upper odai, a natural waterway through which the draining of a considerable extent of country is conveyed into the bay close to the place where goods are landed and shipped; and the construction of a dry dock to hold the dredger, etc.

"Last December I was glad of the opportunity of visiting Tuticorin and discussing the improvement of the port with the Port Officer and representatives of the Tuticorin Chamber of Commerce. On my return to Madras I requested the Hon'ble Mr. Wilson to proceed to Tuticorin and to draw up definite proposals.

"Mr. Wilson recommended that the new pier should be a low level jetty similar to the new export jetty in the Madras harbour.

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"He also suggested that dredging should be carried out by the *Manaar* which has been specially purchased for the purpose, and considered that in the existing state of uncertainty as to the actual loss of depth due to the upper cut no money should be spent on the diversion of this stream. The Chief Engineer's recommendations have been approved by Government and, I hope, will be shortly carried out.

"The question of the development of the Vizagapatam harbour has, I regret to say, not made any appreciable advance during the past year.

"Various schemes were under consideration for improving the port of Mangalore. Owing, however, to the shifting nature of the entrance to the harbour, the difficulty of keeping a channel dredged and the uncertainty of the effect of the railway bridge over the Netrávati and the training works connected with it, it has been decided to undertake no expensive work at present and to obtain by periodical observations and experiments sufficient data for determining a proper scheme of improvement. A report recently received shows that there is good water on the bar and that, so far as can be judged at present the construction of the railway bridge has had a beneficial effect on the entrance of the backwater.

"Several complaints have been received from the merchants of Cocanada regarding the pilfering of cargo between ship and shore at that port. A scheme for remedying the evil recently submitted by the local Chamber of Commerce is now under the consideration of Government. The proposals involve the curtailment of the limits of the port, the employment of a patrol staff and the framing of certain rules regulating boat traffic. The scheme generally appears to be acceptable in principle, but the details remain to be settled.

"The ravages of plague have not been so severe as in the previous year, the number of deaths being about 2,600. Nearly one-half of the deaths occurred in the Coimbatore district, the mortality being most marked in the Kollegal taluk. The Bellary Municipality, which suffered severely from epidemics in former years, was free from plague. Mild outbreaks occurred at Ootacamund and Coonoor. Plague is now showing a tendency to subside, and it is less severe than in the corresponding period of last year.

"On the other hand, the mortality from cholera was, I am sorry to say, very large, the number of deaths in 1903 being over 140,000. The mortality from small-pox was over 22,000, practically the same as in the previous year.

"The scheme for the improvement of water-supply for Madras City, which is estimated to cost Rs. 23,60,000, has been put into execution. Plans and estimates at a cost of Rs 14,87,000 for the improvement of the distribution system of the water-supply scheme have been prepared by Mr Nowroji and are now under examination by the Special Engineer of the Corporation.

"The main portion of drainage works in the Madras City is still in abeyance pending the revision of the estimates. That portion of the scheme which was calculated to remove the nuisance caused by Kelly's drain is under execution.

"We have continued to push on the execution of water-supply and drainage schemes in District Municipalities. The Gudiyáttam and Vellore water-works have been completed, but the Gudiyáttam supply has still to be extended to the southern portion of the town. The Salem, Bezwada, Berhampur and Periyakulam water-works are being constructed, and improvements are being carried out to the Trichinopoly, Cuddapah and Cocanada water-works. Several schemes for the water-supply and drainage of towns are under investigation.

"I am, as Honorable Members are no doubt aware, keenly interested in expanding this branch of public works. The expenditure on this account for the year just ended shows an increase of approximately 4 lakhs or 84 per cent. as compared with the expenditure of the preceding year, and the estimate for this year is almost the same as for the past year.

"During the past six months I have visited eight different districts and have been agreeably surprised to find that the harvest was not nearly so bad as the almost total failure of the north-east monsoon would lead one to anticipate would be the case. On the contrary the harvests in some of the districts were good and good prices were realized.

"I only hope that in the coming year abundant rains and bumper crops may be the universal, and not the exceptional, experience.

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The Hon'ble Mr. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I must thank your Excellency for the very interesting statement which your Excellency was pleased to make and also the Hon'ble Mr. Forbes for his equally interesting speech in which he explained the memorandum that is already in the hands of the Honourable Members.

"May it please your Excellency, I wish to make some observations on the budget. The Madras Government is the only Provincial Government that has been able to show a surplus this year. All the other Local Governments and the Government of India have budgeted for deficits. That this Government has been able in this period of lean years to show a surplus is a matter of congratulation.

"This budget meeting may be the last to be held under the existing conditions. In all probability the Bill relating to the reform scheme that is now before the Houses of Parliament will become law in the near future, and the enlarged Legislative Councils based on that law will have been constituted before the year has run out. The next budget discussion is likely to be held therefore under altered conditions. In this connection on behalf of my constituency I may be permitted to thank your Excellency for the observations which your Excellency made in one of your recent tours to the effect that your Excellency would welcome the introduction of the reform scheme and work out the law based on that scheme in a liberal and sympathetic spirit.

"The grievances of the low-paid clerks in Government service were brought to the notice of your Excellency's Government last year and the year before last. These clerks play a very important part in the administration of the country. They have been truly referred to as the backbone of the administration. The rates of these clerks' pay were settled many years ago when the cost of living was cheap. The conditions of living have thoroughly changed since then. The low salaries which these clerks are getting are no longer sufficient to maintain them, not to speak of their poor and aged relatives who very often depend upon them for their livelihood and all other kinds of support. The high prices of food-grains cause considerable hardship to them. These high prices have apparently come to stay. It is clear that your Excellency's Government understands the difficulties of these classes of public servants. The Government have been for some time past granting to these classes compensation for dearness of food-grains, and they certainly are grateful to the Government for the grant. In this year's budget the Government have allotted several lakhs for continuing that grant. But these temporary grants, however useful they may be, will not eradicate the root evil. A permanent and substantial increase in their pay is necessary to ameliorate the condition of these clerks. I, therefore, pray that your Excellency's Government may be pleased to permanently and substantially increase their pay and thus do justice to a deserving class of public servants.

"The next subject which I am desirous of bringing to your Excellency's notice is Education. The importance of education and the great interest which your Excellency takes in the educational welfare of this Presidency have been brought out clearly in the recent Convocation speech of your Excellency. Though subjects of primary education and secondary education are very important, I shall speak to-day only about collegiate education. The new University regulations lay down stringent conditions with reference to the equipment of laboratories and libraries in all colleges whether of first or of second grade. The qualifications of teachers of these colleges are also required to be of a very high order. The annual upkeep of these colleges has thus become much more costly than before. The aided first-grade colleges in the Presidency have resources of their own and are able to maintain themselves. But that is not the case with reference to many of the aided second-grade colleges whether they are owned and managed by official bodies like municipalities or by private agencies. These second-grade colleges find it difficult to meet the cost necessitated by the new regulations. In fact when the new regulations came into force several second grade colleges were reduced to high schools. These second-grade colleges serve a useful purpose in the educational system of the country. If the second-grade colleges cease to exist, the students studying in them will have to seek admission in the first-grade colleges

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and these first-grade colleges will find it impossible to accommodate all the students coming from the second-grade colleges. The closing of the second-grade colleges will thus be a great national calamity. It is therefore the interest and duty of the Government to assist these second-grade colleges liberally with funds. No doubt the grants which this Government has been receiving from the Imperial Government for some time past on account of University and Collegiate education have now stopped. But it is competent to this Government to make allotments out of its Provincial funds for the purpose of collegiate education. I admit with thankfulness that the Government has made very liberal contributions towards the initial cost of equipping the second-grade colleges with the necessary laboratories, apparatus, appliances and libraries. But the Government has not been equally liberal in its contribution towards the annual upkeep of these colleges. I therefore venture to hope that your Excellency's Government will be pleased to contribute liberally towards the annual cost of maintaining these second-grade colleges.

"The next subject to which I wish to draw your Excellency's attention is the necessity for rendering veterinary-aid to the agricultural population of the Presidency. Agriculture is the occupation of about 70 per cent. of the population of Southern India, and too much importance cannot be attached to the subject of preserving cattle. Cattle form an important portion of the assets of the cultivating classes, especially the less prosperous among them. Cattle mortality has been very great recently in Malabar, Trichinopoly and other districts. Rinderpest and other diseases have done great havoc amongst cattle. If proper veterinary aid were available, cattle mortality could have been considerably reduced. It has been stated in the memorandum accompanying the Financial Statement which has been furnished to the Honourable Members that a comprehensive scheme has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State for the reorganisation of the Veterinary Department. It is also stated in the said memorandum that the sanctioned scheme contemplates the establishment of veterinary dispensaries at 82 selected stations in the Presidency and the formation of a Provincial veterinary service which will consist ultimately of 8 Deputy Superintendents and 15 veterinary inspectors and of a subordinate service which will comprise ultimately 132 veterinary assistants. A similar statement was made in the last year's memorandum also. The scheme, however, has not been brought into operation apparently for the reason that the staff trained at the Veterinary College is not adequate for the purpose. It is, however, I think, possible that itinerating veterinary assistants out of the available trained hands can be sent to those places in the Presidency where their aid is urgently needed. It may take a comparatively long time before the scheme sanctioned by the Secretary of State is brought into full operation.

"I wish also to say one or two words about the plague administration. It is not without some hesitation that I approach this subject. The point that I wish to urge particularly before your Excellency is whether, taking all the circumstances into consideration, it is not desirable to abolish the passport system. There is a large volume of medical and expert opinion to the effect that plague is not an infectious disease, but that it is communicated by rat fleas. A committee of medical experts has published this opinion. In the recent Medical Congress that was held in Bombay, the same opinion prevailed. In a lecture delivered by a gentleman of the medical profession the other day in this city with the Surgeon-General in the chair, the same opinion was expressed. In addition to all this there is the high authority of Professor Kitasato of Japan, the discoverer of the plague bacilli, who is also reported to be of the same opinion. There is also the recorded fact that very often when a plague patient dies in a house the inmates of that house are not attacked by the disease and escape from its ravages. In these circumstances, passport system can do nothing in preventing the spread of the disease. According to the theories referred to above, man does not carry the plague germs on his person. It is the rat fleas sticking on to man's person and clothes that act as carriers of the disease, and passport system has no control over these rat fleas. I believe that the passport system has been abolished in all parts of India except in this Presidency; and it is not shown that the abolition of the passport system in other parts of the country has led to an increase of the disease. The necessity for taking passports by persons coming from the infected areas very often puts people to considerable inconvenience, vexation

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and annoyance. This is especially so in rural parts and in the case of the poorer people. In rural parts where Medical officers are not available, it is the village magistrates and the subordinate Police officers that are generally authorised to sign passports. The day labourers and others who have to go to these persons to get their passports signed are very often put to considerable inconvenience. Sometimes they have to wait for long hours looking to the convenience of these Village and Police officers. Sometimes they have also to pay them something, even if it be vegetables, to get the passports signed. In these circumstances, I request your Excellency's Government to consider whether the passport system may not be safely abolished.

"Another subject to which I wish to call your Excellency's attention is the inconvenience felt by the railway passengers in this presidency. At the time of the discussion of the Financial Statement last year, I ventured to call your Excellency's attention to this matter. My observations then were made under four heads, namely: (i) overcrowding in passenger carriages particularly at festival times, (ii) use of goods vehicles for conveying passengers, (iii) insufficient latrine accommodation in third-class carriages and (iv) inadequate lighting of carriages particularly on local and mixed trains. Since then, by the courtesy of the Secretary to this Government in the Public Works department, I have received a communication from him in which he notes my complaints and says that steps are being taken to remove them. In the said communication the Secretary states: 'There is good evidence to show 'that on the South Indian Railway and on the metre gauge section of the Madras 'and Southern Mahratta Railway overcrowding is a chronic evil . . . . The 'complaint of the use of goods vehicles for the conveyance of passengers appears 'to refer to the metre gauge section of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway 'where the practice is not uncommon . . . . Both of the first two 'complaints (overcrowding in passenger carriages particularly at festival times and 'use of goods vehicles for conveying passengers) are the direct consequence of the 'deficiency of rolling-stock which is a defect common to almost every railway in 'India . . . . The insufficiency of rolling-stock of all kinds has been 'recognised for years past, and the Railway Board have done all that was possible 'with the funds at their disposal. In 1906 provision was made for expenditure on 'this account of 382 lakhs of rupees and in 1907–1908 a still larger allotment of 603 'lakhs was provided. The needs of the Southern presidency have not been over-'looked in distributing these sums, the grant to the South Indian Railway for '1907–1908 being 25 lakhs and that to the Madras Railway broad gauge system 29 'lakhs. Unfortunately the inadequate facilities at the Perambúr and Negapatam 'shops for building new and repairing old stock tend to delay the execution of 'the programme sanctioned. Large sums have, however, been recently supplied 'to the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway for enlarging and improving the 'workshops at Perambúr. As regards Negapatam, indents have been transmitted 'to England for material and machinery to be used in augmenting the output 'of the present shops, and an expenditure of about Rs 1½ lakhs is being incurred in 'temporary extensions to enable the Railway Administration to carry out the programme 'for the construction of coaching stock without prejudice to the scheme for building 'new and up-to-date shops at Trichinopoly or elsewhere . . . . Speaking 'generally, the fact seems to be that passenger traffic all over India has expanded so 'rapidly in the last few years that not only has the capacity of railway workshops 'been overtaxed, but it has been found impossible to devote adequate funds to this 'particular need without unduly restricting expenditure in other equally necessary 'directions.' I feel thankful for the opinion contained in the above communication and for what is being done to remove the evils complained of. Turning to the third point, namely, insufficient latrine accommodation in third-class carriages, the Secretary to this Government observes that it should be borne in mind that until a few years ago latrine accommodation in third-class carriages was unknown both in England and in India. It is, however, a matter for congratulation that the Government of India have ordered that steps should be taken to provide latrine accommodation in all third-class carriages to be built hereafter. Having regard to the fact that a large portion of the railway income is derived from third-class passengers, it is but appropriate that their comforts and conveniences should be

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reasonably attended to As regards lighting of carriages, particularly on local and mixed trains, the inconvenience continues to be seriously felt Men, women and children are often packed like sardines in third-class compartments in night trains without any light whatever The South Indian Railway has also become notoriously unpunctual particularly of late. When even the special train that conveyed your Excellency in one of your recent tours failed to arrive at its destination in proper time as your Excellency had occasion to state publicly, the unpunctuality of the ordinary South Indian Railway trains may be more or less imagined.

"The next subject on which I wish to say one or two words is the administration of the Excise department. The rate of still-head duty on country spirit (arrack) was raised by 14 per cent. in nine districts from 1st April 1906 and in eight more districts from 1st April 1907. After 1st April 1908 the still-head duty was raised in some more districts. It is a lamentable fact that in spite of this enhancement the consumption of country spirit has increased in 1908–1909 It is stated in the memorandum furnished to the Honourable Members that the actual receipts under excise duty in 1908–1909 have shown an average increase of one lakh per mensem on the receipts in 1907–1908 This large monthly increase in income denotes a large increase in consumption also The Government no doubt observe that it is in contemplation to raise the rate of duty in other districts during 1909–1910 with a view to retarding consumption to some extent. Past experience makes one doubt whether the proposed enhancement of duty alone will have the effect of checking the increase in consumption. A more effective remedy will probably be found in reducing the number of shops and paying particular attention to the places where liquor shops are to be located One of the recommendations of the Excise Committee is that attention should be paid to the number and location of liquor shops In connection with this subject your Excellency said last year: 'It has been 'determined to submit this subject (the number and location of liquor shops) to 'thorough and independent enquiry, and in each municipality the question will be 'considered by a Committee on which the municipality will be represented. In rural 'tracts it will be specially investigated by the District officers.' I do not know how far this observation of your Excellency has been carried out in practice by those who are responsible for the actual working of the Excise department in several parts of the presidency. So far as I am aware, the practice of consulting the municipal authorities with reference to the number and location of shops has not been carried out. We still find that liquor shops are very often situated in the most public and densely populated parts of municipal areas The opinion of Sir Frederick Lely, who had large experience in these matters and who recently served on the Decentralisation Commission, that liquor shops should not be situated in public places in towns, is entitled to great weight

"The question of increasing the pay of Sub-Magistrates and their recruitment has come up for discussion in this Council more than once. In 1906 the Hon'ble Mr Forbes stated from his place in this Council that the enhancement of pay of Sub-Magistrates was a desirable reform, but the only difficulty that he then felt was with regard to finding funds. In 1907 at the time of the discussion of the Financial Statement the Honourable Member said. 'Then as to the question of Sub-Magistrates 'I said in my opening statement that the Government were prepared this year to con-'sider most carefully and sympathetically the question of increasing their pay. I 'think it has been admitted generally that the pay of Sub-Magistrates is inadequate. 'Connected with that question is the recruitment for the Provincial Civil Service, 'taking the Sub-Magistrates to be those who are on the way to Provincial Civil 'Service. Statements were made as to the corruption which prevails among Sub-'Magistrates I hope that the state of things is not quite so bad all over the 'presidency as in some districts referred to; but still it is no use hiding the fact 'that corruption does largely prevail . . . . . Sub-Magistrates are now drawn 'from the upper officials in Collectors' offices, or from Revenue Inspectors, who are 'all persons who have risen from the lowest clerical posts The subject has had some 'consideration from the Government during the past year. Personally for myself and 'without committing the Government to what I say I think it is for consideration 'whether there might not be some scheme of admitting into Collectorates clerks in an 'upper rank instead of placing them all at the bottom of the list to begin with. At

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'any rate in that way they would not be exposed to the temptations with which they 'are assailed when they draw Rs. 15, Rs. 20, Rs. 25, or Rs 30. The question 'would be where the line should be drawn, whether the line should be drawn at 'Rs. 50 or Rs 60 or higher. Such a scheme would involve the separation of the 'clerical establishment into two branches, very much as it is in the public offices in 'England. There would be a lower grade of clerks who would never rise to be more 'than clerks, and be regarded simply as clerks, and have no more education demanded 'of them than what is required for the discharge of more or less routine clerical 'duties. Then the upper grade would be recruited from those who entered the office 'on Rs. 50 or Rs. 60 or something of that sort and whose prospects should lie in the 'direction of Sub-Magistrates and Tahsildars . . . . This scheme must be 'regarded as only in the air, and whether anything of that sort would improve the 'recruitment of Sub-Magistrates, and of the Provincial Service generally, is a matter 'which will receive careful consideration' Two years have elapsed since these remarks were made. The pay and the method of recruitment of Sub-Magistrates, a change in which it was thought necessary, still continue the same I hope that before the current year has run out the Government will be pleased to carry out the reforms which they think desirable."

At this stage the Council adjourned at 2–15 P.M. and reassembled at 3 P.M.

The Hon'ble Mr. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR :—"Your Excellency, I owe an apology to the Secretary of the Council for not having been in a position to supply him in advance with a memorandum of my speech. Such a course is obviously of advantage inasmuch as it is likely to enable any member on the official side to offer any explanations that may be necessary in connection with the points that I might happen to touch upon. But I feel, at the same time, that it is a course attended with disadvantages, as exemplified only this day in the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Krishnan Nayar. It is quite possible that I might prepare a most powerful indictment in regard to the policy of Government on the excise administration and I might come here and listen to two speeches such as those that have been made by the Honourable Member in charge of Finance and His Excellency the Governor and feel that the remarks I have put down on paper, at all events some of them, required considerable revision. While, therefore, I quite conceive and understand that it is an advantage to communicate to Official Members particular points on which I might require explanation beforehand, it is, of course, at times attended with this disadvantage. Owing to pressure of other engagements, I have not been able to put down on paper all that I should have been inclined to say with a view to get the benefit of official information.

"First of all, your Excellency, looking at the whole budget and coming here to discuss it, I feel that it is a disadvantage to a Member of the Council not to have been supplied with a copy of the Imperial budget and the remarks of the Members of the Imperial Council thereon, for several matters in connection with the present budget are, to a considerable extent, conditioned by what has gone on before and I have had this morning to take the trouble of ransacking the files of newspapers for putting together the scraps which the industry and enterprise of particular newspapers have enabled them to publish to the people in this part of the country It seems to me that it would certainly be of advantage to members if, along with the papers relating to the local budget, some report of the Proceedings of the Imperial Legislative Council which, of course, is supplied to us at a later date in some form were placed at the disposal of the Honourable Members of the Council. I have had the special advantage of sitting at the Budget Conference for the second time and I am exceedingly thankful for the opportunity that I there possessed of drawing attention to various items in the budget, and which I tried to avail myself of to the fullest possible degree. That such opportunities are likely to be repeated in the future and therefore likely to be attended more largely by beneficial results, the Honourable Member in charge of Finance has been pleased to admit I should like to go through several heads of receipts and expenditure; but I have no inclination to repeat what I said at the Budget Conference. It is, in the first place, a repetition of matters and, in the second place, whatever advantage is expected to be derived by drawing prominent attention to any individual items, it has, in a large measure, been attained. I feel personally thankful to the Finance Member, as we shall in the future learn to call him, that

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the matters to which attention was drawn at the Conference were afterwards discussed by the Government and have been in a considerable measure dealt with in official communications made to me, as to how far the Government was prepared to act in the directions indicated. Some of these have been explained in the course of the speech delivered this morning and others are still in the stage of consideration by Government on which definite pronouncements cannot yet be made. There are certain matters at which official eyes cannot look in the same manner as mine do. There is, therefore, a difference of views, which I regard as an inevitable condition in regard to them.

"While I feel grateful for all that has been done in connection with the Budget Conference, I crave the indulgence of the Council for a few observations that I propose to make under some of the principal heads of revenue and expenditure. First of all, I should like to say, in connection with the budget itself, there are considerable differences in the figures as embodied in the preliminary budget discussed at the Conference and the budget notes that have been supplied for discussion by the Council to-day. These figures may probably be accounted for by the lapse of time between January and April, or it may be that they represent a more careful revision of figures. I should quite readily understand it if they related to the figures of the current year, that is, the year which closed on the 31st March. But when I find such difference in the figures between the preliminary budget and the budget presented to-day, I take it that the difference is due to the fact that the Government of India has made these corrections in anticipation of the future or that the local Government itself had some reason, on the advice of its officers, to correct them. I should certainly like an explanation on that point. I could easily give illustrations if the Hon'ble Mr. Forbes cares for them, for I have tried to make a note of the numerous differences including the one in the case of excise revenue. The figures given for 1909–1910 in the budget now presented differ from the figures given in the preliminary budget to the extent of 5 lakhs so far as the excise revenue is concerned. I could not understand to what that large difference was due. It is evidently due to a correction in anticipation of the future by the officials responsible for the Abkári department or to some correction made by the Government of India. There are several such differences and I imagine the Honourable Members of this Council, who were not on the Budget Conference and who were not therefore supplied with the copies of the preliminary budget are not likely to see these differences. There is no explanation given in the notes themselves nor have I heard any explanation from the Honourable Member in charge of Finance in regard to this matter. I do not suppose it is a serious matter, but, as a matter of figures, one would like to know the exact reason for the difference.

"The next subject on which I should like to say a few words is in reference to the receipts under the head of Land Revenue. I am not at this time going to discourse upon the general policy of the ryotwari system; but what I should like to have in connection with the figures is a piece of information which you do not find in the budget or in the notes. What I should like to know is how much the Government have been able to realize under the head of that much debated item—penal assessment. I dare say one may be able to find out from the reports of the Board of Revenue, from time to time, what the receipts are under this head; but it seems to me that the head of receipts ought to be a little more amplified than you find it in the budget and it is necessary for us to see under the divided head what is the exact amount realized under penal assessment. Another matter of importance to which I wish to draw attention in this connection is the receipts from charges made on account of irrigation by percolation. The Council is aware of the special legislation of 1903 on this subject whereby a change was made in Act VII of 1865, empowering the Government to impose assessment upon irrigation by percolation from Government sources of irrigation. The section incorporated in the Act of 1865 is to the effect—and I only read it to impress upon the Council the main idea of the section—that what is liable to be charged is irrigation by means of percolation and not percolation by itself but irrigation by that means. The section says: When water is supplied or used for the purpose of irrigation from any river, stream or channel, etc., constructed by Government and also when that water, by direct or indirect flow or percolation or drainage from any

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such river, etc., irrigates any land under cultivation or flows into a reservoir and is thereby used for irrigating any land under cultivation, then it is liable to the levy of the cess. The governing idea of that section is that the source must be a Government source—it does not matter whether the work is constructed by Government or is the property of Government otherwise—and from that source water must be utilized and it does not matter how the water finds its way, whether by direct flow from the source or by means of percolation. In whatever way it may go, it must, in the first instance, irrigate a particular crop or particular trees. Irrigation in the English language, so far as I profess to understand it, is a word which necessarily involves the idea of water flowing. That seems to be involved in the very idea of irrigation. For instance, from the Cauvery river water stagnates in an adjoining low-level land and it does so necessarily by means of percolation, because this adjoining land is ordinarily dry and when the river is full this also gets filled. We may, therefore, infer that it is by percolation water is found in the low-lying ground. Adjoining that low-lying ground, plantain trees are planted. Nobody that is acquainted with plant life is ignorant of the fact that plantain trees will derive advantage from an adjoining ground, which is in a low level, being filled with water by reason of percolation. It seems to me difficult to say that the plantain trees are thereby irrigated. I lay stress upon that I may be wrong in my understanding of English, but I shall not be satisfied until a Court of Law decides the point. The question for the Government to consider, apart from the propriety of the course that has been pretty largely adopted in the Tanjore district and which is spreading a considerable amount of alarm among the agricultural population in the district, is whether under the sections of this Act or in exercise of the very legitimate rights conferred upon the Government by this Act the Government is justified in imposing any cess for a benefit which these trees derive by reason of a quantity of water stagnating in an adjoining low ground, which is necessarily filled by water, drawn under ground from the irrigation source. That is the problem which the Government has to solve. Apparently the Government has solved it in favour of itself. I am not here to pit Government against the people and to say that when extra revenue is derived it is for the general benefit of the tax-payers. That reason has not been put forward as an excuse for the levy of this assessment. I do not know whether the Government have considered the question in the light of the advice of its law officers or whether they are satisfied in their own minds that what they have done is perfectly correct. It seems to me that the matter is one which is involved in considerable difficulty, and unless the matter has been satisfactorily solved it is one in which the Government may well pause to consider over it carefully. Any way I should certainly like the Government to furnish this Council with a statement either now or at some other time showing the income derived from that source. I do not see why that information should not form part of the receipts under the head of Land Revenue. The receipts might state how much is the amount of assessment derived from these charges imposed upon irrigation by percolation. I leave the subject of Land Revenue with that.

"I wish to pass to another head of revenue, namely, Excise. On that we have had two expositions—one from the Hon'ble Mr. Forbes and the other a more exhaustive one from His Excellency. I am not at this moment prepared to stand up and argue against him and I should certainly supply myself with figures more largely than I am able to have at this moment in order to controvert the position taken up. But there are certain considerations which one would like to see taken into account in arriving at a solution and which I find he has not done in the otherwise admirable speech of His Excellency. The point that I wish to draw attention to in that connection is this. It has been pointed out that the figures with reference to abkári revenue have been mounting up very steadily. I will not go very far and I have got the figures for the last five years which show that the abkári revenue has risen from 184 lakhs in 1905 to 255 lakhs in the present budget estimate, that is, a difference of 71 lakhs which is, I think, somewhere near 40 per cent. of the amount at which it stood in 1905. It is the usual explanation given—and I think His Excellency also attempted that explanation—that this is due to increased prosperity. We are told that the rise in the prices of agricultural produce indicates prosperity of the agricultural ryot and he is, therefore, able to drink more largely by spending more money in that direction and thus enables the abkári revenue to swell. But

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surely it is not confended by any one, whatever one may say with reference to one year or another, that each of these last five years has been a year of agricultural prosperity. That is one point to be noted. Again it has got to be remembered that, whatever may be the agricultural prosperity, is it easy to say that the prosperity bears any reasonable proportion to the figures with reference to the receipts of the abkári revenue?"

The Hon'ble Mr. FORBES:—"The consumption is less in proportion than these figures."

The Hon'ble Mr. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR:—"The consumption has risen in most years. I have not got the figures for each of the years."

The Hon'ble Mr. FORBES:—"Not quite in the same proportion."

The Hon'ble Mr. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR:—"I admit that. If you are satisfied with the explanation of increased material prosperity for the increase in the revenue, I think you will be overlooking some material considerations which ought to be borne in mind in connection with the rise in prices. It is not a case of rise in prosperity every year of these five years and therefore the explanation has to be sought for—whether cumulatively or otherwise I do not care to state—to some extent in some other cause than the supposed rise in prosperity. Then again it seems to me that the argument of rise in prosperity of the agricultural ryot is, to some extent, fallacious from another point of view. I do not think that the agricultural land-owner who gets the benefit of the rise in prices or of the increase in produce is the drinker. If he was the person drinking and drinking more largely, that would be some explanation. But is it he? Is the consumption by the agricultural land-owner? If it is not and if it is only the agricultural labourers that drink, then the fact of the rise in prices of agricultural produce would not account for the increased consumption in drink, because the increased prosperity is not on the part of the agricultural labourers but on the part of those who are supposed to live directly upon the land. I do not attempt to assume the position of a croaker, I have no wish to blame the Government for this increased revenue. The Government, as it has been well stated, has laboured hard in the direction of raising the revenue and of reducing the number of shops. The latter step is a step which is a recent innovation and I think the effect of this diminution in the number of shops has really to be seen in the future. We cannot ascertain the value of it with reference to past years; but I do look forward with considerable hope to that most valuable step taken by Government in constituting committees in various municipalities and districts. On these committees there is to be at least one popular representative to enable each of them to determine what shall be the proper number of shops and the proper locality for the location of the shops. Of course, there have been many temperance advocates, teetotallers and temperance organizations who clamour for what is called local option. That is, from their point of view, the ultimate goal to which the action of the Government must tend in order that consumption may be kept under proper check. The usual answer—I am not prepared to say that it is not a good answer so far as it goes, but I think it only tries to cloud the other issues in the matter—is what right have we to impose any unnecessary obstacles in the way day we ended and why should we make it an impossibility for them to have the pleasures of a drink so long as it does not absolutely paralyse or demoralize them. That is an argument which is entitled to some weight. These people who advocate liquor, are sometimes twitted with being Brahmans or members of a class who do not enter; and this is put forward as a reason for discounting non-official opinion. I think Honourable Members on the side of Government may well give us credit for our ability and certainly for our disposition to place ourselves in the position of those who might like by custom or habitual occupation or other facilities which they had enjoyed or habits which they had contracted to get more drink than classes to which some of us belong. Unless any member is prepared to assert the proposition that drink in itself is a very good thing and deserves to be encouraged within limits—no, I don't think that the argument of Government will go so far as to justify that. Just as officers of

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Government, though they have got their own ways and habits yet can step out of themselves and claim to be in the position of others, we the Non-officials may be given some credit for understanding the position of those who are not of our own persuasion. Putting ourselves in that position, we feel justified in asserting that the argument of our being influenced by considerations peculiarly our own and not by considerations belonging to particular classes is not an argument which can be pressed very much against us. So far as I am concerned, from my understanding of the problem—I have made my best endeavour to understand it—I have come to the conclusion that as much effort as possible has not been made in the direction of putting down the consumption of liquor, as I feel, it is incumbent, on the part of Government, without at the same time causing very great hardship to any inconsiderable number of people in the country. As it has been stated by the Hon'ble Mr. Forbes—a proposition to which I subscribe—it is a question of the dividing line. It is largely one of that. It may be that the personal equation in each case has something to do, as regards where the line is to be drawn. It is a question of dividing line, but yet one is entitled to push that dividing line one side or the other according to one's own inclination. It is that which has induced me to take this opportunity of drawing attention to this matter. I remember full well that great efforts have been made in this presidency for putting down the consumption of liquor as much as possible and my only complaint is that not all the steps have been taken in this direction.

"I just wish to say one word with regard to registration. It is with melancholy feelings that I refer to it, because the gentleman who is responsible for a considerable reduction in the charges for registration is no more amongst us and was present at the Council at the time I pressed the view that the fees for optional registration might be reduced. A memorandum which was prepared by him on this question and which showed great ability was forwarded to me in order to enable me to see the force of the argument against my suggestion. I think there was a great deal of force in what he was able to place before the Government, and though I still remain unconvinced as regards the desirability of the experiment, what he succeeded in showing was that any little change or even any considerable change in the charges for optional registration had not made any decided impression on the total number of documents presented for registration with the aid of these increased advantages. I think he made that plain in connection with certain other provinces which he brought to his aid for comparison. But why I say I was not satisfied was that he failed to look at the question of optional registration from the point of view of the diminution of perjury and the manufacture of documents. If you can by any means induce 10 per cent. more documents to be registered under the head of optional registration, it seems to me that to that extent you will be reducing the perjury in the land in connection with documents which are the subject of litigation. I think that this point of view was not sufficiently realized by the late Mr. Srinivasa Aiyar and therefore he has propounded a scheme which, no doubt, enables the registration of documents of smaller denominations at lesser expense but gives no advantages in favour of optional registration. I hope the Government may be in a position to consider this matter at some other time. I do not expect the Government to take up the subject at once immediately after the disposal of this report by the Inspector-General. But at the same time an experiment in that direction deserves to be made before it is pronounced that it is unlikely to succeed, by a simple comparison of what has occurred in other provinces. We are often reminded of differences in conditions in different provinces, and the difficulty is whether the conditions of other provinces affect the question at issue in this presidency. No problem is solved without making experiments. I would, therefore, urge that an experiment should be made in this matter.

"I would like to make a few observations in connection with the spending departments of Government. I think it is a fact that ought to be recognised that every department has got a tendency to mount up expenditure and I think the finance portfolio is in excellent hands. The Member in charge of it resists, to the utmost of his capacity, any increased expenditure under any particular head; but he is an officer of Government, bound to protect the revenues, so he has also an important part in the machinery of Government, which is bound to do its best for the people under the care of Government. It is sometimes

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levelled as a reproach against Non-official members that we are in the habit of suggesting expenditure under this, that or third head, but at the same time we do not suggest to the Council the means of finding extra funds necessary for the purpose of meeting that expenditure. I do not know if members of any popular assembly who represent the people are in a position or are expected to suggest new modes of taxation; I do not know if it could be made a complaint of, that we have not devised new modes of squeezing money out of the people to enable the Government to realize funds from sources they know not of. We do not stand alone in that respect. I quite admit that we are not at liberty to talk like irresponsible persons and to suggest wild cat schemes of expenditure. It is our duty to see that any scheme of expenditure that we suggest is in itself a sound one and that it is likely to be beneficial and could be carried out with the resources at the command of Government. This year we have been able to show an opening balance of 114 and odd lakhs and we are likely to close with 118 lakhs. The Honourable Finance Member has anticipated the obvious remarks of members on this side of the table suggesting increased expenditure under one or another head. He warns us against the possibility of dangers in the course of the year which might involve us in the expenditure of large additional sums of money. He warns us against unforeseen items of expenditure which may have to be incurred. I quite accept the warning; but I do suppose that there is a limit even to such apprehensions of danger. I don't think that the Government will be absolutely resourceless when these unforeseen contingencies arise. It seems to me that there is a limit even to the accumulation of balances. The estimated closing balance of 118 lakhs is nearly six times the minimum balance which this Government is expected to retain; and we feel that we shall incur no great risk if we devise useful and necessary projects for the amelioration of the people of the country, and in embarking on the expenditure on those projects, I am keenly alive to the warning given that, if possible, recurring expenditure ought not to be lightly entered upon, as we cannot be sure of our revenues in the next or third year and recurring expenditure, if incurred, might trench upon the balance very much more closely than at present things have a tendency to do. Making fair allowances for these considerations and with that degree of liberty of criticism which we possess we cannot but feel that greater caution has been shown in hoarding up this balance than is necessary, in the exigencies of public administration. One of the dangers which we apprehend is that the Madras Government is likely to receive less and less doles which the Government of India may be able to give Local Governments. Glancing at the speech of Sir Fleetwood Wilson in the Viceroy's Council, I see he stated that in addition to the old grant for the Universities he provided for a grant for the Universities of other provinces for the next three years and with reference to Madras that Madras will make this provision from its own finances. That is an almost inevitable tendency which we have to guard against on the part of people on high, and therefore, if we can hit upon legitimate expenditure and schemes well within our financial ability it seems to me that it is our duty to undertake that expenditure without being unnecessarily frightened by the prospects of unforeseen conditions.

"Now, Sir, with reference to general administration, I feel tempted to make a few remarks on the subject to which I drew attention last year, namely, the constitution of the Board of Revenue. I drew attention to it with reference to native claims, and I pointed out that one membership of the Board of Revenue should be conferred upon an Indian. If that were done, it would reduce the cost of the Board of Revenue to some extent in the salary of that Member, if the appointment were conferred under rules similar to those of the Provincial Service. However, that is a matter for rules and regulations to be framed. At present the Membership of the Board of revenue is not in the list of appointments handed over to the Provincial Service under regulations framed under the Statute of 1870, Vic., cap. 3; but it seems to me that there is nothing to prevent a change in the regulations. There is nothing to prevent the appointment to-morrow, if the Government think fit to make it and the Secretary of State in Council will approve of it, of an Indian to be a Member of the Board of Revenue under another statute which is the Statute of 1861. I have said 'nothing to prevent'; and I use these words advisedly. Just as there was nothing to oblige the Government at home in embarking upon schemes of reform on which they have used the best portion of their energy during

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the last few months, I say it is perfectly competent for the Government under the existing law to appoint an Indian to the Board of Revenue. It seems to me that, having in prospect before us more extensive changes which are wrought by authorities above, it is only needful and proper for the Government to make all the avenues below of access to the higher appointments freer and more calculated to make the people rise by qualification and ability to the very highest places to which the Government can afford to appoint Indians. It is with this view that I pressed upon the attention of Government the early consideration of the question why what was recommended by the public service commission of 1886 which made its report in 1890 or 1892, viz., that a place on the Board of Revenue in this presidency should be thrown open to Indians, should not be taken up by this Government sixteen or seventeen years later, when larger schemes are in the air. I press that view forward if only for the purpose of enabling some people to become qualified by actual experience and not merely by intellectual capacity, for holding some of the highest appointments in the land.

"I am thankful to the Government for having been pleased to accept the suggestion which I made and strongly pressed upon the Government last year for the addition to the strength of the High Court though the Government were not able to look at the matter in the same light as I saw it. I pressed for the appointment of two additional Judges; but the Government were only pleased to recommend one. It is quite natural on the part of Government that they should desire to go by slow degrees and advance step by step. Sometimes it happens that advancing step by step is not an effective way of dealing with a given situation. I have nothing to complain of against the Government for taking a different view. Unfortunately, you do not expect, in a matter of this description, the High Court to state all the reasons why such a measure is imperatively demanded in the interests of the public. They are not going to tell you the disadvantages under which they labour, the difficulties which compel them to turn out less work than they might otherwise be expected to do. This is not a matter in which I can expect the Government to take action after the step they have taken. It is a matter well to be borne in mind whether after all this is not a halting step which has been taken for the solution of a problem which requires, in my humble judgment, a more drastic remedy than has been attempted.

"I now go to the Police department and I have nothing particular to say in connection with that department which has received the very best consideration from a body of expert gentlemen who produced an admirable report on which the Government of India have taken action and reorganised the whole of the Police service. I find one or two figures in the administration report of the Police department and a remark made by the Inspector-General of Police. He stated that under the new scheme the total number of Sub-Inspectors required was 1,354 and up to the date of report which was August 1908 only 762 had been appointed and there were 622 Sub-Inspectors yet to be appointed. I dare say that something has been done in the interval. In stating a summary of his conclusions, he winds up his report by saying 'the procedure for the recruitment of Sub-Inspectors was revised 'and Magistrates were requested to interest themselves in inducing young men of good 'family and character with necessary qualifications to offer themselves as candidates'. I have no idea as to the reformed procedure which has been introduced for the recruitment of Sub-Inspectors. But, Sir, I am bound to give a warning with reference to what I heard that the educational qualifications of these men have been put on a very low level. In connection with this matter I should not for a moment be misunderstood. I am not in favour of intellectually superior, but physically weak men and men wanting in nerve or wanting in qualities which would rise equal to emergencies and all those other qualities which go to make a good policeman, being appointed. But surely it is idle to pretend that you cannot find a combination of these qualities with some education as well. I am not for the educated man as such being drafted into posts of this description. There is a degree of unwillingness on the part of superior men to enter this department, because they think that the department is so full of corruption that it is likely to corrupt their morals or involve them in corruption. I quite recognise that difficulty in the case of the educated man; and at the same time semi-educated

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or non-educated men are not likely to be equal to the onerous duties of the Police department and it would be wrong to put aside the question of educational qualifications. In the case of the police constable, it is stated that last year the degree of illiteracy in them rose from 12·1 in the previous year to 13·1 in the succeeding year. That is to say, a lesser proportion of literate men were engaged as police constables. An explanation for it was attempted, that it was probably due to people being engaged in connection with plague duty. I do not know whether plague duty requires less literacy; and we imagine it would require more, for, as illustrated in the speech of the Hon'ble Mr Krishnan Nayar, literacy on the part of these is a greater desideratum than in the case of a constable who stands at the end of a street However, that was the explanation offered for increase in illiteracy."

The Hon'ble Mr. HAMMICK :—"That is only temporary"

The Hon'ble Mr. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR :—"It may be so. I strongly impress upon the authorities that greater attention should be paid than now to this matter of literacy in the recruitment of Sub-Inspectors"

The Hon'ble Mr. FORBES :—"I quite agree."

The Hon'ble Mr. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR :—"When I looked at the number of Sub-Inspectors to be appointed, namely, 1,300 and odd, I was swayed by opposite feelings. Are they to be let loose upon us under the guise of policemen or are they angels coming in disguise for the relief of people, for removing those moral depravities which you find in this land in common with others? The necessity of getting men with brains is one likely to be present to the minds of members of Government. They are keenly alive to the fact not to overlook the educational qualifications. But, it is the painful experience not only of those in the service but of others that the stimulus for appointing good men seems to lose its strength in the transmission, so that, when you come to the last stage, you find practical indifference and a disposition to accept any kind of recommendation from persons that you do not know, in the appointment of these men. I do not know if patronage ever was free from the charge of being misdirected; and this is under all circumstances and in all places. When you have to employ 1,300 and odd men you have to see that the greatest possible care is employed in their selection. It was only because I felt that the grievance in this direction may in the future assume a larger proportion than the Government is apt to imagine at present that I have drawn prominent attention to that fact.

"I hope the Hon'ble Mr. Forbes will pardon me if I follow in the wake of the Hon'ble Mr. Krishnan Nayar in connection with the pay of Sub-Magistrates; and if I make certain quotations, I am sure I shall not be misunderstood as desiring to point out inconsistency between speech and conduct, because I have absolutely no such intention. I know the difficulties that have to be faced by Government in working up things to the level of the requirements of the day; and it may be that the habitual attitude of caution prevents them from opening their lips, but when the official hierarchy does open its lips and makes a statement, people are anxious to look forward to its verification. The quotations that I am going to make are from the speeches of the Hon'ble Mr Forbes himself It was in 1906 that the Hon'ble Mr. Forbes stated in the course of the Budget discussion 'with regard to increased pay to Sub-'Magistrates, I quite agree that very many Sub-Magistrates do require their pay to be 'increased'. This was in answer to the criticisms levelled against Sub-Magistrates by several Honourable Members in the course of the debate. I will take the next report of the budget and I crave permission to read again from the Hon'ble Mr. Forbes' speech 'I regret to say that the Government have not been able to undertake 'as yet the scheme for improving the pay of Sub-Magistrates, but it is a matter which 'would receive the early and sympathetic consideration of the Government.' That was in the year 1907."

The Hon'ble Mr. FORBES :—"So it did."

The Hon'ble Mr KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR :—"Again on page 52 of the report of the Budget debate the Hon'ble Mr. Forbes said 'as I have already said the question of the pay of Sub-Magistrates will, I hope, receive consideration during the year'

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This assurance was given after various Honourable Members urged upon the Government the imperious necessity for making immediate provision for improving the pay of Sub-Magistrates. Observations were then made by the Advocate-General, who, at that time, occupied a less embarrassing position—observations than, which I think you cannot imagine a stronger condemnation of a class of people with reference to whose pay attention was directed. The Hon'ble Mr. Forbes understood the spirit in which all these remarks were made and in closing the debate he said on page 108 'I think as a result of the discussion I take it that it has been admitted generally that 'the pay of Sub-Magistrates is inadequate' and then he went on to comment on their corruption not to the same extent as the Advocate-General was prepared to do and to admit that it was a matter that required immediate attention. Again in the year 1908 it became the subject of considerable talk on the part of the Honourable Members on this side of the table and it elicited no particular reply from any responsible Member of Government. We are at the present day on a very much more satisfactory footing for, if the question of pay of the reformed police was an imminent subject of consideration and has been taken up on a large and comprehensive scale, and has been dealt with by the Police Commission, the Government of India and the Secretary of State, it seems to me that this other question is pressing equally for solution; and I think the solution of this question is likely to be pregnant with greater advantages to the people than the question of the pay and prospects of police officers. What I wish to draw attention to is the recommendation No. 64 of the Decentralization Commission. I think the most valuable report of that Commission has placed the matter on a foundation which promises an early achievement of a satisfactory solution of this problem. No. 64 of the recommendations says: 'We 'condemn the system of recruiting Tahsildars from clerical ranks which prevails in 'Madras. The subordinate revenue service should be divided into two grades, an upper 'and a lower, and the upper grade, which would include Tahsildars and Deputy Collec-'tors, should be separately recruited from young men of good character and family and 'superior attainments. We do not, however, preclude promotion of deserving men 'from the lower ranks.' This is a recommendation which is based upon the evidence of my Honourable friend opposite and the evidence of the Hon'ble Mr Stokes. In paragraph 600 of their report—I hope I shall not be considered as wearying the Council by quotation—it is stated: 'The method of recruitment of Tahsildars and 'Deputy Tahsildars varies in different provinces. The two extremes are represented 'by Madras, where these officers, as a rule, begin their careers as clerks on Rs. 15 or 'Rs. 20 a month, and the United Provinces, where they are separately recruited and 'the clerical staff is not eligible. The Members of Council in Madras admitted that 'their system was defective as tending to imbue the Tahsildar with habits of corrup-'tion in his early years; and it may be added that it makes men Tahsildars at an age 'when they have not many more years of full energy before them. We agree with 'the Madras Members of Council that the "Subordinate" service should be divided 'into an upper and a lower class, and that the former, which would include Tahsildars 'and Deputy Tahsildars, should be separately recruited from young men of good 'family and character and superior educational attainments. We would not, however, 'preclude the promotion of specially deserving men from the lower class. Such 'action would be analogous to that taken, on the advice of the Police Commission, in 'respect to Sub-Inspectors of Police. Men directly selected to be Tahsildars and Naib 'Tahsildars should not, of course, be placed in charge of such posts without a period of 'preliminary apprenticeship in the work they will have to do.' It seems to me that this pronouncement of the Decentralization Commission certainly advances the solution of the question which I have no doubt has been engaging the attention of Government for several years, a considerable degree further than where it was before that report was issued. I venture to hope that, having regard to the opinions that have been expressed by the Hon'ble Mr. Forbes on various occasions, he will not allow his term of office to close without taking steps to remove this serious blot in the present system of the administration of criminal justice in the subordinate grades.

"I will not detain the Council with any observations on the pay of subordinate clerks on which the Hon'ble Mr. Krishnan Nayar has spoken at some length. I have no wish to appeal on their behalf for commiseration. The Government have been alive to this matter, because the compensation on account of rise in prices has

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been intended for the relief of the people of this class, that is, people who draw up to Rs. 30 per mensem. But it seems to me that the matter which has been taken up by Government to be dealt with has not been dealt with comprehensively. I drew the attention of the Honourable Member (Mr. Forbes) at the Budget Conference to the various figures in the budget showing that the fifteen-rupee clerk is not to be an extinct species but continues still. Though in Collectors' and Sub-Collectors' offices the clerk is generally given the higher pay, yet he does not get it in some of the presidency offices, owing to a general unwillingness to part with money, until we knock violently at the door of the Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. FORBES:—"These offices have been gradually reorganised."

The Hon'ble Mr. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Forbes has told us that the position of the taluk clerks will be taken up for consideration. That shows a progressive development of the same policy that the Government has followed. It seems to me that, in the presidency town, if you find that species of Rs. 15 clerk, it is time that immediate action was taken without waiting for heads of subordinate departments to take the initiative who may feel nervous as to how their proposals for increased expenditure will be received by Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. FORBES:—"I don't think that there can be any clerks on Rs. 15 in presidency offices."

The Hon'ble Mr. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR:—"There are in the High Court. It is unnecessary to labour this point. The disposition of Government is to relieve these clerks. I hope that action will be taken at an early date. I don't want the heads of subordinate departments to be deterred from recommending this legitimate increase under some possible fear of the Government not being likely to view with favour any recommendation in that direction.

"There is one great department, the Educational Department, on which I would like to make some observations. The Hon'ble Mr. Forbes drew attention to the position of expenditure with reference to the Universities. I think the matter has to be separated with reference to the budget of the coming year from what has been done in the past. The Government of India placed 5 lakhs at the disposal of this Government to be given to the University from time to time in the course of five years, and that five years' period has expired with 1908. Though it may be that the last of the balance not having been appropriated in 1908, it may stand for appropriation during the coming year, still there is no grant from the Government of India and all that is now available is the sum of Rs. 17,000 which is the balance of the old grant. The Hon'ble Mr. Forbes has told us that Rs. 50,000 has been allotted by this Government to the Tata University for three years and the last instalment of Rs. 50,000 has been provided for the coming year, thus making a total grant of Rs. 1,50,000. But really that is not a grant to the University of Madras. But what is pointed out is that a sum of Rs. 50,000 was allotted out of the revenues of this Government for lectures to schoolmasters. I don't find any appropriation made to the University of Madras for the year 1909 except the sum of Rs. 17,000, the balance remaining out of the total grant of the Government of India, while the University does not receive any grant from the Government of India, because the Madras Government is, it is stated, able to supply the wants of the Madras University. But this Government has not made any provision for making any grant from the reserve of this Government to the University of Madras. It seems to me that there is considerable necessity for increasing the subvention made to the University of Madras. The point has been put to the Syndicate though at the time it was not stated that the reference was from the Government of India, to supply this Government with channels of expenditure for University funds. The Syndicate was under the impression that this request was from this Government, though apparently it was at the instance of the Government of India that this information was called for, and the Syndicate explained the various channels of expenditure, if funds were available, in behalf of the University. If it is a question of the University not having asked for money, while these were legitimate, not only legitimate but necessary channels of expenditure, then the problem is most easily solved, because the same representation that the Syndicate made with reference to the request as one proceeding from this Government though it proceeded from the

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Government of India, would stand as if it was an answer to the reference from this Government. One of these channels of expenditure is the institution of lectureships and studentships in connection with the University, for which the University has proposed to set apart six lakhs out of its own funds as a capital source, the income from which may be utilised for such lectureships and studentships. As a matter of fact, it has been found that the Government required the University to set apart a sum which in conjunction with Rs. 50,000 allotted, would be sufficient capital for providing the expenditure on lectures to teachers in schools on scientific subjects. If the appropriation was made with funds at its disposal, the University could spare no more money than was necessary for four studentships in research on a salary of Rs. 75 each. That seems to reduce us to very small limits. It is, therefore, necessary for the Government to come to the rescue of the University in justifying its existence on lines which Lord Curzon has laid down in the Indian Universities Act, which, at the risk of so much unpopularity, he passed. One thing which appeals to me most strongly by reason of the interest in the progress of education is the encouragement of original research by institution of lectureships and studentships and the University should not be merely content with sending students to the Tata Institute. I venture to hope and believe that the Government will sufficiently realise the importance of the matter and subsidise the University with the necessary funds.

"So much has been said of the School Final Examination, that I do not wish to raise any further discussion about it. The problem is undoubtedly a difficult one, but one cannot understand why the Government, which appointed a committee to make a report and which received the report six months ago, should take so long in incubating a scheme, which all people seem to think is necessary, because the Government of Bengal or of some other province has not arrived at a solution. I think it is time that the Government did make up its mind on the advice of those to whose advice it is accustomed to look and with the aid of the valuable report which the committee has made. I hope that the Government in whatever scheme it frames will not lose sight of one of the resolutions that were adopted by the Industrial Conference. I draw attention to the resolution No. 26 of the Conference. The Government dealt with it in two orders, one generally with regard to the Industrial Conference and one specially dealing with the College of Engineering. Resolution No. 26 is in these terms. 'The Conference is of opinion that provision should be 'made in the curriculum of studies in all secondary schools for males for compulsory 'manual training, including the using of tools during certain hours in the week.' It was a most important recommendation of the Conference; it was designed if possible to divert the stream of pure literary education from unfertilised fields into more useful channels. It was pointed out that nearly 90 per cent. of those that began their education and went through the High School department did not succeed in crossing the portals of the University by passing the Matriculation Examination, and therefore these people were left adrift, having been taught to neglect their hereditary avocations which would give them some food and to look upon themselves as embarking upon a new career literary or otherwise and finding themselves wrecks; these failures possibly contributed to the ranks of the discontented and oftentimes proved embarrassing to Government. I say that if the Government realise fully that problem of unrest, as it has been called, they may possibly be able to trace it to this source and one of the causes of it will be found to be the existence in large numbers of people who, have no prospect at all because of their intellectual unfitness and lack of resources, who have no careers before them and who are unfit to earn their livelihood by the use of their hands which will make them honest, useful and painstaking citizens able to earn their livelihood with the sweat of their brow. It is with this view this resolution was passed if I do not interpret the meaning of the Conference wrongly and I press it upon the attention of Government and I hope that it will receive due consideration from Government at the time they formulate their scheme for the School Final Examination which, I trust, will be at no distant date.

"Reference has been made to Sanskrit schools and the questions put and the answers elicited leave no room for doubt that due attention will be paid to the subject. It seems to me that the contribution of Rs. 3,000 made as a grant-in-aid to Sanskrit

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schools is far too meagre a provision for the cultivation of the language which, whatever its defects and arid inutility, is a language which is the chief source of inspiration for all the vernacular languages, not excepting Tamil, and which must be at the basis of all philosophy and higher culture in many directions in this land. I hope, therefore, that the Government will not grudge extra expenditure under this head. Even if the Government is not disposed to have a Sanskrit college of its own as the Government of the Lower Provinces of Bengal or of the United Provinces has, I think it is necessary that this Government should recognise the supreme importance of making adequate provision by way of aid to institutions that exist to give instruction in a higher or lower degree in the Sanskrit language.

"One subject which I have brought to the notice of the Government and the Budget Conference both last time and this year was the need of the establishment of a caste high school for girls in this city in a suitable locality. I am glad to find that the subject is receiving the attention of Government and the department; and my Honourable friend Dr Bourne has told me that at an early date some decision will be arrived at in the matter. I would only impress upon the Government the supreme importance of this subject which is apt to be lost sight of, if looked at from narrower points of view. It is often asked by critics, why people should not make provision for the education of their girls, why the Government should pay for it, and why the parents themselves should not pay for it. These are ordinary questions which have no particular originality in them. But one is bound to remember that if that question were to be put with reference to many an act of Government in this Presidency, the answer will be that the Government can do nothing in 101 directions in which it does act at present. That is an answer which will be amply sufficient to bar the door against all industrial developments, industrial competition and pioneering of industries. That was the argument of some gentlemen at the Industrial Conference itself. The Government of large provinces, to whose care is committed the happiness and well-being of large strata of society with varying degrees of culture, who are in fact oftentimes spoken of as different nations—the Government called upon to administer the affairs of such a large number of people should be obliged not merely to preach and leave it to them to follow such preaching, but to take a particular scheme in hand, engineer it and work it to success for some years and eventually leave it for people to carry it on. That is the policy with reference to industrial matters, with reference to measures taken to encourage Panchama education and various other matters. I cannot, therefore, for one moment realize that argument in connection with the girls' school. It may be that the parents of some of them are wealthy enough, but it is not a mere question of wealth, it is a question of their being sufficiently alive to their duties. The Government which has done so much in the past by going out of its more restricted way and pioneering in particular directions has a duty in the same way to improve the people—it has a duty to educate girls by having a caste girls' school under its supervision, suited to the fancies and whims of people, so that, after a generation, the Government may retire and say, 'we need not trouble ourselves any more.' It is in that light I place this problem before the Government. I do not go into the question of figures, as it involves an annual recurring expenditure; but the general answer that the large balance in hand may be needed for unforeseen contingencies does not satisfy, if the urgency of the immediate problems has not been fully realized. I close my observations to-day with a few remarks on industrial improvements which this Government has made or are about to make. I thankfully accept the paragraphs in the report pointing to the various directions in which improvement is contemplated, such as the establishment of more weaving schools and of leather schools and the making of more boring experiments, and the expansion of the Engineering College in Madras is only a question of time with reference to its full equipment and it is a matter which has already been undertaken as the site has been selected. But still I confess to a feeling of disappointment that the Government should not have taken action on some of the other suggestions as well that are contained in the recommendations of the Industrial Conference. For example I wish to refer to recommendations Nos. 23 and 24. Recommendation No. 23 says: 'In view of the expected increased use of machinery in agriculture and in village

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'industries, the Conference is of opinion that efforts should be organised for passing 'large number of the hereditary village artisans—chiefly smiths and carpenters— 'through the well-equipped workshops which are usually to be found at district head- 'quarters, whether in charge of the Public Works or the District Board Engineers, 'and that the suitable equipment of such shops, for the purpose in view, under the 'advice of the Director of Industries, would be a proper outlet for the expenditure of 'public funds.' Recommendation No. 24 says: 'It is also desirable that skilled 'mechanics qualified to instruct village artisans in accuracy of work, in the use of 'special tools, and in repair or manufacture of simple machines, such as iron ploughs 'and agricultural implements, iron and sugarcane mills, etc., should tour in the 'villages and hold free instructional classes at various centres.' Then again the recommendation No 56 runs as follows: 'The Government should cause an investi- 'gation to be made by competent experts into the possibility of developing or starting 'the following industries in the Madras Presidency, and should publish the results of 'the same in English and the vernaculars for general informations:—Glass, pottery, 'paints, paint and varnish brushes, matches, buttons and loads, umbrellas, jute, 'plantain and other fibres, coir and cordage, tobacco, plantain meal, pebble for 'spectacles, etc.' These recommendations of the Conference which, if I remember correctly, were concurred in by Mr Spring and the Hon'ble Mr. Wilson, have not yet received the attention of Government I do not on that account despair, but only I take it that the Government desires to proceed in this matter as in other matters step by step It seems to me that the recommendations that I just now read are not such as are likely to involve very large expenditure at the outset; they are easily capable of being taken in hand with the aid of existing workshops and existing machinery. All such experiments may be attended with some degree of failure in one place or another but it seems to me that a beginning may well be made on the lines indicated in these resolutions.

"The agricultural industry is the greatest of all industries in this country and the department is under the immediate care of the Hon'ble Mr. Castlestuart Stuart and the Director of Agriculture. They are doing their level best by touring through the country and exhorting people, wherever they go, by shows, exhibitions and experi- ments, to take up improvements, new modes of tilling and sowing and new methods of raising crops and of planting and all other things connected with it in order to induce greater agricultural prosperity in the country. The Agricultural College at Coimbatore is a part of the Government scheme I think that nothing could be added to the efforts that are being made in the direction of increasing the interest of the people in the progress of agriculture; but I felt there was one drawback which I noticed when I visited the Coimbatore College. I had the privilege of mentioning it to His Excellency and I do so once again in this Council in order that the matter may be looked at by other eyes, if I am mistaken, or from my point of view if I am right It seems to me that while making all provisions on novel lines, it ought always to be borne in mind by Government that the day must come when the people of this land— the numbers of people are vast—should be trained, in the course of years, it may be of decades if necessary, to take up the very places of direction for which we have now got to indent upon foreign talent—talent from England I call foreign because they are not the agriculturists of this land—whether from Australia, France, Germany or England. There ought to be a limit of time within which, in all human probability, it should be possible for Indians to take up the place of Directors of the Institution and Professors in the Agricultural College itself. There seems to be no machinery in the College for the purpose of turning out such men. The qualification for admission to the College is fixed at Matriculation There appears to be no provision made in the rules for taking brilliant young men who received University education in Chemistry applied or theoretical, there is no provision made for a few such young men, two or three it may be, being trained in all the higher mysteries of these particular branches of knowledge, so that in time to come they may be able to take the place of men who are now indented upon This I regard as a radical defect. In any scheme of foreign importation of talent, I think provision ought to be made, as a condition of such importation, that the person who is imported should train up one, two or three Indians to the level of his own

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qualifications, who, making allowance for differences of individual genius, will, in course of time, be able to take up the place of the man who is imported. We know that such is the case in the history of Japan. In this country itself it was under such conditions that Dr. Hultzsch was imported some years ago. There is nothing objectionable in such a mode of contract with imported officers. Unless something of that kind is done we may be under perpetual tutelage—we may be inspectors and inspectors only and as such may go and measure the rice fields, stand on the ridge of a field and pretend to advise the people who scorn the advice by saying that they know better than we know—without a visible change being effected in our condition. If you turn out two or three expert men, they will spend all their days here; and whether in service or whether in retirement, they will be centres of influence and education and they will train other people for the line of work which they have chosen. Under these circumstances, it seems to me that the Agricultural College at Coimbatore which is excellent in its way is defective in this particular. It may be that other importations are similarly defective. But when one is speaking of the Educational department one knows the marvellous activities that are in progress and it is necessary that there should be nothing wanting in giving the direction to the best Indian intellects which may happen to seek instruction within the walls of this College, and in utilising their highest capacities in the direction of making them more qualified for taking the lead

"Sir, one word more and I have done We are on the eve of great reforms. I wish only to remind this Council, and all the members who are in service or outside, that it is upon the working of these great schemes there will be success or the reverse As one very distinguished member of that service observed—I refer to Sir Edward Baker—in the Legislative Council of Bengal, it is on the hearty co-operation of all the branches of the service, especially the Indian Civil Service, that the reforms, radiating in very many directions, are likely to be fruitful. I do venture to think that Madras will not lag behind the other provinces in the zeal with which these reforms may be carried into effect.

"Sir, I must beg your pardon for making one little digression, because it is not a subject which I intended to touch upon, but one of which the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai reminded me, that is, with reference to the treatment of people in jails. He has written a speech of which I have had the advantage of perusal and in which he makes out, as far as I can see, a very strong case for redress in the treatment of prisoners in jail. I wish to associate myself with the appeal that he makes for more careful attention to the treatment of those unfortunate people who, by circumstance of education, heredity or surroundings for which they were not responsible, have launched themselves into the unfortunate position in which they are."

The Hon'ble Raja VISAMBHARA RAMU Bahadur of Kurupam :—"Your Excellency, I, wish, in the first instance, to congratulate the Hon'ble Mr. Forbes on the very lucid statement he has presented the Council with and for the clear and succinct speech he has to-day made in Council in introducing and explaining the same. Both the statement and the valuable observations your Excellency has just made show the progress that the presidency has made during the past year. That is a matter for congratulation not only for your Excellency's Government but also to the public of this presidency in general. Of the very few observations I am about to make now, I may say that they are put forward with the view that they may receive the same sympathetic attention of your Excellency's Government that my previous suggestions in this Chamber have met with. I feel sanguine that the question of the abolition of the village cess in zamindari tracts will ere long be taken up by the authorities. That cess, as your Excellency is aware, was abolished in the ryotwari tracts on the 1st April 1906 and the general feeling is that that was a right step that the Government of India took in giving relief to the Indian agriculturists. The same privilege will, I hope, be extended to the zamindaris of this presidency at no distant date. Objections to the income-tax and the mode in which it is levied are no doubt unpleasant things. I am not, however, I may assure your Excellency, an opponent of that tax, for I consider that that tax taps a class of people who would otherwise be in the enviable

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position of enjoying the benefits of a secure and civilised Government without paying anything towards the enormous cost of its maintenance. But I think a greater discrimination may be used in the mode of levying it. The raising of the taxable minimum some years back has done away with a great deal of the petty annoyances to which people were subject everywhere in the presidency. But the transference of the old taxpayers to superior and taxable grades of income deserves closer attention, I think, at the hands of the authorities. Again, I would urge upon your Excellency the necessity for exempting under the Income Tax Act the palaces and offices of estate owners in their estates. I am inclined to think that these really come under the wording of section 5 (*x*) (*c*) of the Income Tax Act. But I think a clear statement or circular on the subject by your Excellency's Government would put an end to unnecessary correspondence on the subject between zamindars and District Collectors. Again, while it is clear under the Income Tax Act that land paying cess to Government is exempt from the tax and that forests and jungles are liable to it whether their incomes were or were not taken into account in fixing the original peishkash because they are not lands used for agricultural purposes, it is not clear why forests should be subject to land cess in the first instance and then the income from them subject afresh to the income-tax. Either the one or the other may, with justice, be levied; but the levying of both seems rather hard upon zamindars.

"I am glad to note the increase in the staff of the Vaccination department. While an increase in the inspecting staff in that department is welcome to the people, they would thank your Excellency's Government the more if it saw its way early to increase the number of vaccinators themselves in the districts. The District Boards have so far not found it possible to cope with this great requirement. Vaccination is so important a thing to the general health of the people that I should be glad the Government saw its way to make some allotment, at least in the next budget, for increasing the number of vaccinators in rural areas.

"A subject on which I may rightly congratulate the Government is the comprehensive and liberal programme it has set to itself in regard to the industrial development of this Presidency. The deliberations of the Industrial Conference held last September at Ootacamund have thus taken practical shape under your Excellency's kindly and sympathetic attention to the subject. The formation of Department of Industries under the control of a sympathetic and a capable Director is a step in advance. In connection with the taking over of the Madura and Tinnevelly Technical Institutes by that department and the starting of a high class weaving school at Madura, I hope that the question of the transference of the weaving factory now at Salem to the latter place will not be lost sight of. The weavers of Salem have not taken kindly to it and its transference to Madura, while not regretted by Salem, will be a welcome adjunct to the new weaving school at Madura. Further, the head of the weaving school who, I take it, will be a qualified man, may be made to look after the factory as well. This would obviate the necessity for the present managing staff at Salem. The proposed inquiry into the dyeing industry is an excellent one and I think the practical outcome of it and of the would-be leather trade school will be great. I trust that the proposals of the Ootacamund Industrial Conference to raise the Madras Civil Engineering College to the status of a fully-equipped technological institute will be carried out by the beginning of 1910, so that regular classes might begin from the first term of next year.

"Government will remember the sympathetic answer it gave sometime back to my suggestion about imparting a thoroughly practical training in agriculture to the minors brought up by the Court of Wards, and I have no doubt whatever that the subject is engaging the attention of your Excellency's Government. Seeing that the new College of Agriculture at Coimbatore is now an established fact, I request the Government to consider the desirability of transferring the Newington institution to Coimbatore, or if that is not, for any reason feasible, to make the minors spend at that place the six months, or at least the greater portion of it, which they now spend annually at Ootacamund.

"I note with pleasure the grant included in the budget for the Koraput District Board. Koraput is, as your Excellency is aware, situate in the Vizagapatam Agency

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Tracts. The phrase 'Agency roads' is a well-established one and to people not acquainted with the Agency tracts, it may be explained as meaning something quite different from the metalled roads with which they are familiar in this city and in some of the mufassal towns. Proper communications are a primary necessity even for Governmental purposes, and I hope that the Agency tracts will always receive in this matter the kindly attention that they so well deserve of your Excellency's Government.

"Before concluding I must not omit to thank the Government for the prompt action it has taken in the matter of the extension of the Vizagapatam water-works to Waltair. Last year the Hon'ble Mr. Hammick said that 'by this time next 'year Waltair will be a long way on the road to obtain its water-supply so long asked 'for'. Your Excellency's Government has more than fairly redeemed the promise ; and I trust that the actual commencement of the work will not now be long delayed."

The Hon'ble Raja VASUDEVA RAJA Valia Nambidi of Kollengode :—"Your Excellency, I beg to the first place to thank the Hon'ble Mr Forbes for the clear and concise statement that he has made explaining and supplementing the memorandum accompanying the Financial Statement that had been placed already in our hands. In the second place, I beg to offer your Excellency my hearty thanks for the very interesting and admirable speech that has been made this morning reviewing the whole administration of the Presidency during the past year and foreshadowing what is proposed to be done during the coming year. With regard to the administration during the year that has passed it is a matter for gratification that it has been one of steady progress and of real solicitude for the welfare of the people. The programme of work for the coming year as indicated in your Excellency's speech and the budget papers in our hands is none the less gratifying. In this year of general financial depression in India we provide for an additional expenditure of 19·35 lakhs and still there is no deficit and there is also a closing balance of 118·77 lakhs for 1909–1910. This result is indeed due to that 'tradition 'of economy and careful management' characteristic of the Madras Government to which the Hon'ble Mr. Andrew so gracefully referred in his speech in the Imperial Council.

"While the budget for 1909–1910 shows an increase of 8·94 lakhs under receipts over those of last year as per revised estimate, the expenditure has also risen by 19·35 lakhs over those of last year as per revised estimate. This sum of 19·35 lakhs provides for expenditure on several useful objects. The provisions made for the continuance of the grant of compensation for dearness of food, for raising the minimum pay of clerks and accountants in Collectors' and Divisional offices to Rs. 20 per mensem, for the appointment of an additional High Court Judge, for supplementing the Imperial grants towards sanitation, for reorganising the staff of the Veterinary College and for founding a bureau of industrial information and an industrial museum, and for a few other small items account for this increase in expenditure and the Government is entitled to the hearty thanks of this Council for these beneficial provisions.

"Though we might congratulate your Excellency's Government on the large surplus, I must not omit to mention that the picture has another side. If the Imperial deficits were unfortunately to continue, it is not unlikely that our heavy balance will be naturally looked to for being drawn upon and undoubtedly at the next revision of the Provincial Contract, we shall fare badly on the ground that we could not utilise the revenues guaranteed to us under the present contract. I wish to add that a considerable amount of this balance, in fact, all in excess of the prescribed minimum might well be utilised gradually for the good of the people of this Presidency. With this object and in view of our growing revenue, I should very much like to make a few recommendations for your Excellency's kind and sympathetic consideration. At the same time I must also say that in making these recommendations I am not unmindful of the fact that large schemes for the development of agricultural, industrial and technical education are under consideration of Government, and that they would involve large contingent charges. They are in fact referred to in paragraphs 281, 284 and 293 of the memorandum.

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"First of all I would suggest the installation of oil engines for irrigation in suitable localities in diverse parts of this Presidency. In Chingleput and South Arcot districts, I understand they have proved successful and people who have seen them work are asking for them. The only reason why they have not spread more is because people are ignorant of their benefits. Once the ryot sees the engine work successfully in his own surroundings its use is likely to spread to the great advantage of the agricultural population. Similarly, the well-boring operations that are now conducted in two taluks only of the Chingleput district might be extended to the other districts also and more money might be spent in getting up-to-date boring tools and appliances. What they now use for the purpose is hardly better than the primitive tools that are ordinarily used in the country.

"Another proposal which I would like to make is with regard to the supply of fuel for villagers. For want of cheap fuel people convert into cakes for purposes of fuel the only available manure, cow dung which ought rightly to go into the field and the land thereby gets impoverished. In village economics the provision of a fuel and fodder reserve is of utmost importance. This policy was once prescribed by Government but proved impracticable owing to the reluctance of the Forest Department, to undertake the supervision of small scattered village reserves. I would suggest that the experiment be tried again through a different agency, namely, that of village associations, by restoring to them the control of fuel and fodder reserves under definite rules of maintenance as suggested in the report of the Royal Decentralisation Commission.

"Speaking of village associations, I would invite your Excellency's Government to form as many of them as possible and to invest them with suitable powers. In this Presidency village communal life still exists to some extent but requires organisation for its development. There are regulations giving civil and criminal powers to village benches but they are unhappily not availed of as fully as they might be owing to the want of a sympathetic organiser. The remarkable success of the Co-operative Credit Society's movement demonstrates the fitness and capacity of our village people for managing village concerns if only an impetus is given to them. For the formation and development of these associations, may I suggest that a special officer be deputed for a year or two with suitable staff?

"I see from the memorandum that, from the 1st April 1909, teaching grants on behalf of aided elementary schools should be payable direct from Provincial funds instead of through local bodies as at present. Hitherto the Local Boards had no voice in the actual distribution of the teaching grants disbursed by Government through them and the Presidents of these Boards had nothing more to do than merely sign the bills which often caused delay and inconvenience to the Managers. The present step while no doubt removing this delay and inconvenience throws into the back ground the underlying principle of the old system that local bodies are primarily responsible for the development of elementary education both in Municipal and in rural areas. What therefore would be better in my opinion is to make these local bodies really responsible for the distribution of the lump Provincial grant that may be placed at their disposal. This step will not only remove the inconvenience complained of but will also give these Boards a real voice in the efficient management of these elementary schools and will also be in accordance with the spirit of decentralization.

"The provincialization of the agency of Supervisors is a very welcome change and I should have been glad if Government had seen their way to meet the expenditure on this head from general funds without reducing the subsidies paid to local bodies. If this had been done the local bodies would have been better off by 1·26 lakhs which is by no means a large sum considering how slender their resources are at present. I speak this as I am convinced of the great necessity that exists for making more liberal grants to them for the improvement of primary education and of road communications. Complaints of want of funds for these purposes are not infrequently heard.

"In my own district so recently as last year the President of the Malabar District Board finding it difficult to maintain in good order even the existing roads

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not to speak of opening new communications, with the slender resources at its command proposed to supplement the Local Fund income by enhancing the present rate of land cess. This was however vetoed by the Board which while recognising the bad condition of the roads felt that further increasing the land cess so soon after the settlement would be hard and unjustifiable, the rate of land cess in Malabar even as it is being higher than in other districts. I would therefore respectfully point out to Government that the District Board of Malabar has a legitimate claim to look for more liberal help and more especially so as the roads in that district unlike those of other districts are very difficult to maintain owing to the heavy rainfall during the monsoon.

"Another subject to which I would draw the attention of Government is the difficulties to which the students of the Law College are put owing to the peculiar arrangement of the lecture hours. The Professors of the College who originally were required to be full-timed men and to have no other work except chamber practice, have now been gradually allowed to practice in the High Court; and this has led to serious inconvenience to the students. The Professors being practising barristers adjust the time of their lectures to suit their own convenience and their work in the High Court without any reference to the convenience of the students. They lecture between 10 and 11 A.M. just before the High Court sits and between 2 and 3 P.M. when the High Court adjourns for lunch. Students coming from distant quarters of the town as Mylapore, Triplicane, etc., have to wait and wait before they could attend the second lecture. Of course one may ask why the students do not spend their time in the library usefully. But every one of us knows but too well how much progress in the study of a difficult department of knowledge such as law can be made in a place where students gather and crowd together. In the interests of the students for whose benefit the College exists and ought to exist I hope the Government will look into the matter and see what change is necessary to remove the present dissatisfaction.

"Another matter affecting the interests of the ryots to which I wish to draw the attention of Government is the distribution of water and there is room for complaint in various districts especially in the deltaic tracts. The Public Works Department officers exercise absolute control over the distribution of water under major works and the officers of the Revenue Department who are conversant with the wants of the ryots and move with them have practically no voice in the matter. The result is that the Public Works Department officers have their own way such as substitution of masonry pipes for palmyra spouts or other contrivances or distribution of water on warsai system, without consulting the villagers and ryots interested or the officers of the Revenue Department thus leading to dissatisfaction on the part of the ryots. They petition the Revenue officers from the Tahsildar upwards and they are transferred to the Public Works Department for disposal. Belated action, if any, taken by that department is often of no use. It strikes me that the remedy for this state of things is to give some control to Collectors of districts over the subordinate officers of the Public Works Department in the matter of distribution of water alone. This suggestion has been made to me by some landholders and I find that the report of the Decentralization Commission contains a similar recommendation.

"Credit has been taken for Rs 99,000 in the revised estimate and of a lakh of rupees in the budget estimate under the head sale-proceeds of waste lands and redemption of land tax and it is explained that the increase has been caused by the sale of waste lands under the Divi pumping project. It is presumed that Government has made or will make ample provision for free grant of land to resident ryots and the poor cultivating classes without selling all cultivable lands. It is true that the value of lands is steadily rising in tracts affected by irrigation projects and the Public Works Department would naturally like to show large returns for the outlay on them by proposing the sale of all lands, but the Government should safeguard the interests of the ryots and the poorer classes who would not unnaturally be anxiously looking forward to the opening up of irrigation projects for the betterment of their condition.

"There are only one or two other small matters I wish just to touch upon. Until a few years ago Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars and Revenue Inspectors were

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allowed no travelling allowance for their journeys on tour. This has been remedied in the case of Tahsildars and Revenue Inspectors who are paid a daily allowance of one rupee and eight annas respectively. Like these officers, Deputy Tahsildars have also to travel but they are allowed no batta. Their case deserves consideration. As this subject has so often been brought to the notice of Government, I do not wish to speak more on this matter.

"The Government have graciously recognised the hard lot of inferior servants and the lower paid clerks by giving them compensation for dearness of food-stuffs. As matters now stand prices are not likely to go down appreciably and it seems to be necessary to raise the pay of clerks and inferior servants all round.

"I note with gratification that a reduction is to be made in the registration fee on documents of low value. The fall under receipts to the extent of half a lakh anticipated in the budget will not, I think, actually happen as I believe the number of registrations of documents of low value will increase to an appreciable extent by the reduction of fees."

The Hon'ble Mr KESAVA PILLAI:—"Your Excellency, non-official opinion has only this opportunity to express itself in this Council, and your Excellency's Council will therefore accord us a patient and indulgent hearing regarding our views.

"We have passed through painful surprises and pleasurable events during the year

"The far seeing and wise statesmanship of England has inaugurated the great Reform Scheme to advance the development and growth of the National life in India. The eloquent and sagacious pronouncements of Lord Morley and the generous response of the great and responsible administrators in this country have cheered our hearts.

"We are profoundly thankful that we have, by the grace of Providence, a great and strong Viceroy in Lord Minto and a sympathetic and whole-hearted ruler in your Excellency to watch and guide the upward and uplifting trend in the history of the British sway. The Mahabharat says of just men:—

'It is not for gain, for fame, from fear
'That righteous men injustice shun,
'And virtuous men hold virtue dear.
'An inward voice they seem to hear, which tells them duty must be done.'

"We rejoiced that the great scheme was announced at the psychological moment, and still more rejoiced that your Excellency has accorded it your cordial and loyal support. The fear that the high hopes raised might prove illusory and unreal for want of sympathetic and earnest endeavours in this province has been dispelled. We have no doubt that the lights of the great and powerful Civil Service will kindly take to the nursing of the new spirit and the new movement to higher and nobler ends, whatever might be the inevitable individual differences.

"The reform has in it great potentiality for our good.

"We may aptly apply here the words of the Prime Minister of England, the Right Honourable Mr. Asquith, on a kindred scheme:—

'The supposed difficulties in the way of reconciling local autonomy with 'Imperial supremacy are academic cobwebs which do not trouble practical men, and 'which will yield to good sense and good faith.'

"And the social aspect of it may also be stated as he says:—

'New wants of which the people have long been half-conscious, but which 'are now for the first time finding articulate expression, have to be heed and dealt 'with. I am one of those who believe that the collective action of the community 'may and ought to be employed, positively as well as negatively, to raise as well as 'to level, to equalise opportunities no less than to curtail privileges, to make the 'freedom of the individual a reality and not a pretence.'

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"Living as some of us do nearer to the currents of thought and life of the dim masses of people who are the prop and support of all the edifice of a wonderful system of government, and still more wonderful fabric of the Indian society, one can affirm that all the intelligent elements feel that their destinies are bound up with the British Nation; and their interests will be best served by the stability of the British rule which their forefathers had welcomed as a messenger of peace and hope.

"'Our own reading of the origins of the British Indian History,' says Mr. Natarajan in the *Social Reformer* whose sober and wise words were quoted on a solemn occasion by no less a distinguished statesman than Sir Sydenham Clarke, the beloved Governor of Bombay, 'is that it was an internal revolution which 'carried to a successful issue with the help of British merchants who happened to be 'in India, whose superior power of organization and detachment from indigenous 'squabbles were regarded by all parties as the best guarantee for settlement of peace 'and order. The early Parliamentary statutes and the Queen's Proclamation were too 'near the facts to ignore them and were not mere ebullitions of generous sentiments.'

"The sepoys who cheerfully and voluntarily parted with their rice to keep up the strength of the British comrades to fight the enemy at Arcot were but precursors of the internal revolution. Those that heedlessly flourish the oft-repeated superficial theory that the British acquired India by the sword, and by the sword it should be ruled, will do well not to overlook this great significant event in history.

"And the great policy just now inaugurated in fulfilment of the solemn pledges is a guarantee that the British Nation keeps up to the best traditions of her noble mission among mankind, and that the hopes promised to the ear by England would not be broken to the heart.

"Your Excellency, I would respectfully offer my congratulations to the Honourable Member, who has so ably explained the Financial Statement. And yet I confess that there are points which are not plain to us.

"One thing is noteworthy, that, in the constitution of the establishments of the Government, far too much attention is paid to raise the pay of superior grades without due attention being given to make the subordinate staff more efficient and contented.

"Poor clerks, and still poorer menial servants of the Government, whose salaries were fixed thirty years ago, might have been remembered in revising the pay and allowances of the public servants.

"Lord Curzon was gracious to remember the subordinate officials on the eve of his departure. He said of them: 'that they were a most industrious and painstaking 'body of men, labouring for long hours at a task which, while it tends to become 'mechanical, is far from being lifeless, but demands qualities of diligence and accuracy 'and honesty of no mean order.'

"And yet, while the Government have been lavish in raising the pay of superior grades, especially in the Forest and Abkári branches, they leave the subordinate officials and clerks in the city and the mufassal to eat their heart over their hard lot in these days of high prices. It is gratifying to see that the Government have not been unmindful of the clerks altogether. They have raised the pay in some offices to Rs. 20 minimum. This should be extended to the hard-worked clerks of Taluk cutcherries and other offices. But to make a clerk efficient and contented the pay should be at least Rs. 30.

"*Part I*.—Your Excellency was pleased to make the following prefatory observations in 1907:—

'Coming as a stranger to this country, I am particularly struck with two 'things firstly, that the vast number of the class whom we describe generically as '"the lower orders," and secondly by their poverty and low standard of living, and 'yet upon the lower classes that the economical prosperity of the country depends— 'the patient millions who toil with the plough or at the well, and by their side, 'though in smaller number, the artisans, the petty shopkeepers, the humble pro- 'fessional men of slender means, whose daily life is a constant struggle between 'sufficiency and want.'

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"And your Excellency then proceeded to 'a consideration of what are the adminis-'trative needs of these people and how they are being met'.

"Now, I venture to respectfully lay their needs before your Excellency in this Council from the standpoint of those that are governed.

"There are certain features in the administration which tend to create misgivings, misery and unrest among these loyal and toiling millions your Excellency so sympathetically referred to. It may fall under 'economical unrest,' as Sir Andrew Fraser would put it.

"We are profoundly thankful for the earnest efforts your Excellency and your Excellency's Government have already made in the direction of industrial development. We have no doubt that greater efforts will be made in future to contribute to the needs of the people and the well-being of the country.

"I would endeavour at present, with your Excellency's permission, to state the difficulties and sufferings of those that toil with the plough and at the well.

"I do not propose to deal with the settlement policy, which has been engaging the attention of the public so much. The fact remains, and none can seriously dispute it, that the vast majority of the ryot population are impoverished and indebted, and endure a life of misery and dejection.

"There are, however, certain evils and defects in the land revenue administration which the Government might rectify, modify or remove, without any appreciable loss to the Government, and certainly with much advantage and relief to the ryots. I shall proceed to deal with them as far as I could within the time I can have here; and I trust and hope that they might not be forgotten in the councils of Government in the stress of thought over other subjects that continuously crop up. The subjects I propose to deal with are of those of a more permanent nature which need sympathetic insight, courageous probing and prompt and steady remedies.

"*Jamabandi.*—Jamabandi had its aim and purpose. It has not much of justification to exist now. In support of my humble statement I would quote no less an authority than the Venerable Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, C.S.I., of whom your Excellency has so truly and felicitously spoken to the delight of his countrymen:—'The name of Mr. Raghunatha Rao is a household word throughout 'the presidency, held in esteem and affection by Englishmen and Indians alike. 'By long and loyal service to Government and by long and devoted endeavour for 'the amelioration of India and her peoples, he has given excellent proof of the truth 'of the fact that the best loyalist is also the best Indian.'

"He writes to me under the date of the 4th March as follows:—

'Jamabandi is a farce and a nuisance to the ryots, as they finally bear all its 'legitimate and illegitimate expense. The Tanjore District Association memorialised the Government for its abolition, but did not succeed . . . The last 'settlement has fixed the assessment on lands for thirty years. Land and its produces 'have been and are liable to sale for the realization of the assessment on the land by 'whomsoever held. The cesses are fixed for certain periods and are amalgamated 'with the assessment. Remissions, as a rule, are not granted. Government sell their 'water to the ryots rightly or wrongly at rates fixed by rules. Puttahs are not granted, 'unless wanted and paid for by the ryots. The sales of water are recorded by the 'karnam and the values recovered as land revenue. Whether true or false, his 'statement is gospel truth and what the ryot may say is an untruth. In these circumstances, what is jamabandi? The sooner it is abolished, the better.'

"The Hon'ble Mr. Hammick, in reply to a suggestion of the Hon'ble Mr. K. Srinivasa Rao, that the Revenue Inspector should have the service of a clerk, humorously remarked, 'I think the village reddi will not be pleased to see the 'Revenue Inspector if, instead of coming alone, he is accompanied by a clerk with 'records'.

"Will the reddi and the karnam be overjoyed, when they have the whole establishment of a Collector or a Divisional officer on their lands for days together in the village? The ill-paid reddi cannot be expected to be overscrupulous to

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devise ways and means to meet, more often than not, the extraordinary expenditure of so many unwelcome guests. Much mischief and misery ensue, and the ryot is the ultimate sufferer.

"The officer of one division does, as a rule, the jamabandi of another. The people of his own division have to travel long distances to find him. He drags prisoners, parties and witnesses to distant centres in the other end of the district, to suffer inconvenience and to realize the advantages of combination of executive and judicial functions in one officer. So much about jamabandi, which may well be dropped with some profit to the State.

"*Sales of Land.*—The Government have been pleased to get recently an amendment enacted to the Revenue Recovery Act that any person interested in the land sold in auction could, under certain conditions, recover the land within thirty days. The magnitude of the evil of 'neglect or fraud' of village officers and lower subordinates of the Revenue department, is not fully realized. In a single village of Sonigaladudur, Tadpatri taluk, Anantapur district, 175 acres 36 cents of land, estimated at Rs. 9,800, were sold in auction for Rs. 758-4-0 to recover revenue arrears of Rs. 318-3-0. The lands of this village are of rich black cotton soil, and the owners are residents of the same village and its hamlets in well-to-do circumstances; and the lands are alleged to have been sold by auction in the village itself, and they were not aware of the sales. The beauty of it is, that the village reddi and his relatives have become the possessors of some of the best lands, and they enjoy them separately or jointly. Some of the owners had the courage to seek redress by petitions to the higher authorities. The officers were sometimes touched by the wrong, and the Board and the Government were addressed in vain to interfere.

"To give an instance or two. In a case in which 24 acres, worth about Rs. 1,500, were sold away for Rs. 32-4-0, the owners of the land are residents of the same village: and they own property (both movable and immovable) worth half a lakh of rupees. The local authorities addressed the higher authorities to set aside the sale, and the Government ultimately declined to interfere.

"In another case 13·70 acres, worth Rs. 1,200, was knocked down for Rs. 38 to recover an arrear of Rs. 5-2-8. The party failed to obtain redress from the Revenue authorities and ultimately sought relief in the Civil Court. The purchaser was not a resident of the village or its hamlets. He was no other than the brother-in-law of the reddi: and the reddi subsequently got the land from him for a nominal consideration of Rs. 400. The sale was set aside on account of a fortunate omission of a building, trees and a well in the sale proclamation.

"And in another sale, two lands to the extent of 13 acres 29 cents, worth Rs. 600, and another of 25 cents, were said to have been auctioned away for Rs. 38 and Rs. 20 respectively on the 29th September 1906 to recover an arrear of Rs. 57-13-9. The purchaser of 25 cents of land for Rs. 20, at the same auction, was one of the owners of the above 13 acres 29 cents; and yet he was not aware of the sale till the 28th March 1907. All the appeals up to the Board of Revenue were dismissed.

"In the last case the owners had to their credit Rs. 52-8-0, the balance of some other land, comprised in the same puttah sold in the previous year, and yet the sale was made in spite of the order of the Collector to adjust the amount, passed nearly six months before the date of the sale, and what is surprising still was that the sale was confirmed even after the adjustment was made according to order for a slight outstanding arrear of Rs. 2 or Rs. 3.

"In the recent amendment to the Revenue Recovery Act, the Government might have gracefully accepted the suggestion of the Collectors to give the owners three months at least, instead of one month, to get back their lands.

"In this connection it may be stated that it is urged in explanation that sales of land are often necessitated by several people owning lands in the same puttah, or several people being co-owners of the same field. The ryot complains that applications for sub-division of a land are not heeded for years; and the Government order not to divide unless all the owners agree to it does not facilitate matters. Cannot Government rectify these matters?

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"It cannot be beyond the resources of the Government with its experienced and trained officials to devise some method to prevent frauds which ruin the people and create ill-feeling, leading to deadly crimes in villages. Would it be too much for a Divisional officer or a Tahsildar to conduct the sales at head-quarters? They are not many. The sales would then be widely known and lands would fetch proper prices, as in the sales of the Munsifs' Courts. Under the Act the Collector should conduct the sale. But step by step the power has descended to the Revenue Inspector. The Tahsildars' and the Divisional officers' tours are made more to show that they have toured according to orders. They can devote some time usefully to this work if they could not conduct sales at the head-quarters. This is as important as abkâri and toddy sales, if not more.

"From a statement kindly furnished to me by Government for ten years showing recovery of revenue by coercive processes, I find only five amounts recovered and not the extent of lands sold. Chingleput fared worst for years together. Cuddapah and North Arcot come next. But considering its smallness and poverty, Anantapur has suffered most. That, year after year, people should be losing the lands they hold so dear, which is all in all to them, cannot but be a matter of deep concern to Government.

"Sir Thomas Munro held:—

'No other system is so simple and easy in its management as ryotwari, so 'well calculated to give an intimate acquaintance of the state of the country, to 'establish confidence between the Collectors and the people, to attach them to our 'Government, to enable us to see wherever they are overassessed, to afford them 'relief, and to guard them against undue exactions, etc.' And yet we find the process of dispossessing the people, especially the lower orders, of their lands has steadily gone on. And why?

"*Remissions.*—In the matter of granting remissions, they clutch at any excuse to refuse relief.

"They insist upon 'written applications', from individuals within a fixed time, knowing as they do the ignorance and helplessness of the villagers.

"They further insist on appeals to the Board being sent up severally, each on a paper with two-rupee stamp affixed, accompanied by a certified copy of the order, duly stamped with a half a rupee, only to get back 'declined to interfere' with 'postage to pay'.

"If one judges from the results, there must be something wrong in estimating the crops and in noting the effects of the season on the ryots.

"We know how the crop is sometimes estimated. The best portion of the best crop in a field is chosen for crop experiment for a number of villages around; and I can quote a recorded instance.

"We also hear season reports being sent to fit in with preconceived notions of higher officers, and we know that dry remissions or suspensions of assessment are made by blocks. Jamabandi officers are not able to grant remissions to a village in spite of the ryots' sufferings for want of grain and fodder, though an adjoining village, within a mile, was granted remissions by the officers of a neighbouring district.

"When only a portion of a survey number is cultivated, for want of sufficient water in a tank or a channel, the assessment is collected for the whole field. This goes on sometimes for a number of years, as in the case of certain villages under the Kaverippakkam tank in the North Arcot district, with the inevitable ruin of the ryot.

"Remission is not granted in cases of the latter kind, evidently on the plea that ryots should get their fields parcelled out into small plots, and get them numbered for the purpose of remission. It is not such an easy matter, however, for the ryot.

"I am afraid the best intentions of the Government are thwarted by the rigidity of certain rules. The rigour of collection considerably undermines the well-being of the people, and shakes their confidence in the land revenue policy of the Government, which the great man, Sir Thomas Munro, so confidently expected by the introduction of the ryotwari system.

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"*The ryot's indebtedness.*—The ryot is involved in debt for one reason or other.

"The Government have been pleased to study ways and means of freeing the ryot from indebtedness. The very elaborate and able report, in two volumes, by Sir Frederick Nicholson, who has always commanded, by his sympathy and hard work, our respect and affection, is an earnest of the Government's solicitude to deal with this vast subject. The Government have since been doing a beneficial work by establishing and encouraging co-operative societies. It will take time, as in Europe, before such associations can become a complete success in India. Sir Frederick, in his preface to Volume II, adds:—

'His complete confidence in the Indian village ryot to combine in honest 'co-operation, provided that due attention is paid to the subject by the authorities 'and by the men of influence in the country, especially in the rural parts, this opinion 'is based not merely on the example of Europe but on the history of the Indian 'village, and considerable experience of village life and work and on the history of 'the nidhis and chit associations.'

"I hope the Government will continue to contribute to the capital of these societies so as to encourage the ryots to start more societies.

"The Government will not delay, I hope, taking prompt action, under section 61 of Civil Procedure Code of 1908, to save the ryot from unscrupulous creditors. There was a movement in the Government to find out the extent of the interest, both in kind and coin, which the ryots are forced to pay to save themselves from rack and ruin as well as from starvation. It is to be hoped that some legislative measure will soon be introduced to prevent undue and heartless exactions. The Government seem to fight shy of the grain banks. Why not make an experiment and save the unfortunate ryots from the necessity of borrowing grain at ruinous interest in kind?

"*Part II—Forests.*—Your Excellency, Forest administration is said to be a branch of the Land Revenue. Forests are managed as 'State domains to the best 'advantage by the officers in charge on principle analogous to those on which private 'estates are managed'; but with this difference, that the officers have special laws to impose their own conditions on the people.

"The amalgamation of the Forest administration with the Civil administration has not improved the relationship of the Forest department with the people, as was anticipated by Sir Dietrich Brandis; says Sir Dietrich at page 103 of his elaborate report, which has become the basis of the Forest Policy, Acts and Rules,—'the present 'idea which I have found only too commonly entertained in many districts of the 'Madras Presidency, that Forest officers are regarded by the people as their enemies 'and oppressors, will then (by the amalgamation) disappear . . . . .'

"But unfortunately the idea has not disappeared, and the Civil administration has but encouraged the Forest officers to be law unto themselves.

"In 1871 the Board of Revenue wrote as follows:—

'There is scarcely a forest in the whole presidency of Madras which is not 'within the limits of some village, and there is not one in which, so far as the Board 'can ascertain, the State has asserted any right of property—unless royalties in teak, 'sandalwood, cardamoms, and the like, can be considered as such—until very recently. 'All of them, without exception, are subject to tribal or communal rights, which 'have existed from time immemorial and which are as difficult to define and value as 'they are necessary to the rural population . . . . Here the forests are, and 'always have been, common property.'

"These views were endorsed by the Government of Madras, as representing the position of the rural population, regarding the forests of the Madras Presidency.

"Circumstances have changed. Now we are told the forests have become the 'State domains' and the people have no rights. They have decided it; and the people had no voice in the decision.

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"It is more or less a State concern, fast becoming a State monopoly, to the confusion and dismay of the people.

"They have all along held out 'that village forests will eventually be established'; and Sir Brandis hoped 'that they will contribute to the healthy development of 'municipal institutions and local self-government'.

"But the Government of Madras decided in 1890 that there shall be no village forests . . .

"The Hon'ble Mr. Hammick in 1907 spoke in the following optimistic view:—

'As to the contrast which the Hon'ble Mr Sarma has brought forward as 'regards the connection between the villages and forests in Madras, as compared 'with other parts of India, any person, who has travelled in Northern India, will at once 'see the reason for that difference . . . . . They do not intingle and inter-mingle 'as they do down here with the local cultivation, as we know, from one end of the presi-'dency to the other We are happily situated . . . . Our districts are happier 'and much more than in any district in Northern India. One reason is that we have 'forests close up to the village boundaries, which adds comforts to the villagers, but 'this makes the work of the Forest department infinitely more difficult than it is 'elsewhere. That is one reason why we, in this presidency, have always insisted and 'shall always insist that the Forest department shall be more closely connected with 'the Board of Revenue as interested in the agricultural progress of the people'

"Now the situation may be beautiful to look at, but to say that it adds comfort to the villagers and helps the agricultural progress of the people sounds like bitter irony.

"The inter-mingling of forests or so-called forests with the local cultivation, and their establishment close up to the village boundaries have been a perennial source of vexation and oppression to the villagers and the villagers have been bitterly and incessantly complaining all these years—with little or no avail.

"In 1905 your Excellency's illustrious predecessor Lord Amptihill received numerous addresses and deputations of ryots, complaining of the working of the Forest rules, and in reply His Lordship deputed the Forest Member, the Hon'ble Mr. H. A. Sim, to enquire into these complaints The Hon'ble Mr Sim after personal enquiries made some recommendations. But nothing came out of them Even the recommendations of the Forest Member were ignored by the Government in pursuance of their forest policy.

"The Government complacently said in their review of the annual administration report of the Forest Department for the year 1903–1904 'that the detailed investi-'gation made by the Forest Member into the complaints alleged by the people of 'Anantapur afforded ample evidence that the legitimate interests of the people are 'carefully studied, and the increased revenue derived from the State forests, and the 'increased protection secured to the reserves, do not entail any corresponding hard-'ship to the ryot'.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Sim stated that the people complained that grazing fees had been made heavy and that 'the district is an extremely poor one and the people, 'mainly agricultural, depend greatly on their cattle', and recommended that the grazing fees might be reduced The Government considered that a case was not made out for any reduction. . . .

"The Hon'ble Mr. Sim stated that complaint was also made of the excessive rate of composition . . . .' and the request was made that the power of the Forest officers should be limited in this respect and recommended that the District Forest officer's powers of composition may experimentally be limited by executive order as follows:— 'If it should be a case of theft of forest produce, to an amount three times the value of 'the produce, or if it should be a case of illicit grazing, to three times the proper 'grazing fee'. But the Government would not fix any hard and fast limit on the District Forest officer's power of composition The Government added that the villager's complaint practically is 'that the District Forest officer does not exercise 'his discretion properly and the Government do not consider that the Board's 'proposal would help him It will suffice if District Forest Officers be instructed to 'treat petty offences leniently'.

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"The Hon'ble Mr. Sim recommended that unreserved wastes and porambukes of the districts might be removed from the control of the Forest department and placed under that of the Tahsildar, so that it would give the ryot, and 'more 'particularly to the poorer ones, a certain extent of land over which his cattle could 'graze and he or his children pick up sticks without risk of interference'. The Government have done nothing in the matter.

"There were many more points on which the people bitterly complained, but the Hon'ble Mr. Sim thought there would be 'a certain amount of immediate hardship 'on the villages, but this is unavoidable and must be faced'.

"And yet the Government thought that there was not much of hardship to the ryot.

"In 1906 Sir Gabriel Stokes, on behalf of Government, justified the increase of pay to the already well-paid superior officers of this department, on the ground of providing 'improved superior supervision, without which it is impossible to control 'the lower establishments, who work much mischief'.

"Your Excellency, the villagers are at the mercy of the 'lower establishments' and superior officers, whatever their pay may be, can do little to check and control them, so long as they follow the present policy of ever-expanding reserves even at the outskirts of the villages, ever-increasing revenue, more and more detections and prosecutions, and higher and higher fees.

"The Government were pleased to observe in the review of the report of 1907 that they 'deprecate the attempt, which is made in paragraph 13 of the report, to 'estimate the quality of the work in different districts by the percentage of convictions 'obtained'.

"The eagerness, referred to by the Government, accounts for the sort of takid issued by the Forest officials in Cuddapah to report one case in a week. This Cuddapah affair is only a typical one, and it was by mere accident that the matter was inadvertently put on paper.

"In the anxiety to outshine each other in departmental zeal, the Forest officials, it is believed, reserve useless lands, impound cattle and sheep and impose heavy compounding fees. I may quote the case of Guntur, where 'with such a heavy 'percentage of acquittals of cases taken into court, the increased number of com-'pounded cases gave occasion for alarm'. The District Magistrate of Cuddapah considered the compounding fees too high, and yet the composition fees were paid with a small percentage of acquittals. The opinions that the 'decrease in grazing 'fees collected and small number of cases detected seem to point bad supervision' and 'the increase of impounded animals in Guntur, South Arcot and Madura was 'mainly due to the impounding of a large number of goats on account of closer 'supervision,' expressed in the report are calculated to stimulate unhealthy emulation.

"The plea for reserving waste lands near villages is that under careful and methodical management much may be done to supply the requirements of the agricultural population more abundantly both in the matter of grazing of cattle, under the supply of timber, wood and bamboos.

"The men and cattle cannot move out freely, even though there may not be anything like scrub jungle and even though the reserves may have no boundaries, fenced off But it enables guards and watchers or other forest men to seize cattle and impound them under Cattle Trespass Act A private individual would be content with the impounding of the cattle that may trespass into his land, but the forest guard reports the name of the person, the number of cattle, sheep or goats; and the Ranger transmits it to the District Forest officer; and, as a rule, the District Forest officer, without any enquiry, orders that the offender should pay down a certain amount at so much per head as compounding fees, or he should be prosecuted under the Forest Act. The man, more often than not, pays down the money, rather than face the annoyance, expense and anxiety of a criminal prosecution. When he challenges a trial, he finds out that the magistrate pays more regard to the evidence of a guard or a watcher rather than to the evidence of even respectable villagers. An alleged confession to a forest guard is relevant unlike under the common law.

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And when the Magistrate convicts them, the amount of fine is more than the compounding fee or double the compounding fee And the ryot is disappointed and disheartened And the best policy of the ryot is to make friends with the forest folks.

"We find, in the joint report of the Committee appointed in 1882 to prepare a Bill for the protection and management of forests, the following on the power to compound forest offences out of court :—

'This latter provision will, in practice, be most useful, and by saving offenders 'from the disgrace and trouble of appearing in court, will make it easier to enforce 'the Act.'

"But this provision opens the door to infinite abuse by the District Forest Officer.

"The Forest officer has no limitation to his power. There appears to be no check or control over him Whatever he does in the matter of settling the compounding fee, that is the law unto the Sub-Magistrates In some districts, it is double the compounding fee, because the District Magistrate has said, in order to put down forest offences, that the fine should not be less than double the compounding fee To give a case 34 goats were impounded ; and when the matter was placed before the District Forest Officer, he put down Rs. 54 as the compounding fee. On the ryot failing to pay the amount, the matter went up to the Sub-Magistrate and the Sub-Magistrate inflicted a fine of Rs. 68. And the sale-proceeds of the whole flock, *plus* something borrowed, had to be paid.

"This is but a case of common occurrence in several places. I would here respectfully express my sense of gratitude to your Excellency's Government for pointing out to District Magistrates the impropriety of interfering with the discretion of the subordinate Magistrates in the matter of inflicting fines

"But there are certain District Forest Officers, whose exercise of power under this provision illustrates the danger of entrusting arbitrary power to any individuals. The District Forest Officer of Guntúr had a case of illicit browsing of 800 goats and sheep He imposed a compounding fee of Rs. 3,200 at the rate of Rs. 4 per sheep or goat. But I heard of a still worse case. One District Forest Officer of Cuddapah some time ago gloried in levying Rs. 5 a goat and enjoyed the distinction of excelling others in the art of exterminating the species. It was more than four times the price of an average goat, and nearly 54 times the seigniorage fee for a year.

"No enquiry was made at Guntúr, and no damage estimated ; no reason given and no justification stated for this extraordinary and irresponsible exercise of power. No such a thing as tempering the wind to the shorn lamb. And the ryot was permitted to contemplate on the far-reaching effects of the benevolent forest policy on his food and manure supply.

"The Forest department have declared relentless war against the goat. The Government have expressed in their order on the Administration report for 1904–1905 ' that there is a growing tendency to sacrifice the goat to the exigencies of 'the Forest administration and have desired that adequate provision should be made 'for it in the scheme of the Forest policy.'

"Your Excellency has been pleased to say in 1907—

'The world, they say, is ruled by its stomach. The growth of cereals, the 'improvement of the breed of cattle and sheep came under the category of the food-'supply.'

"But the Forest policy is making the 'growth of cereals' and 'the breed of 'cattle and sheep' a difficult and profitless task

"Goat is known to be a valuable animal— goat's manure is precious to the fields, its milk is wholesome, its flesh is food and its skin fetches good price. In spite of the rapid multiplication of the species, the Forest department is responsible, they say, for the reduction of its number within ten years by 75 per cent., and the cost of mutton has doubled itself these ten years.

"The Hon'ble Mr Weir said that the full ordinary rates were 3 annas per cow and 1 anna 6 pies per sheep or goat.

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"But we find in the North Arcot district, permits for seventy-two goats only were taken, apparently owing to the rate of 12 annas per head being considered too high (*vide* Forest Administration report for 1905–1906). Then there is no limit to the rate of seigniorage fee!

"Then, the poorest of Pariahs and Madigas are not treated lightly for picking up dried sticks or for gathering wild fruits or grass. The compounding fee for such an offence is not less than half a rupee. The starved wretches, with but rags on their persons, could not pay. The onus of proving that the article seized did not belong to the Forest department was laid on the accused by the provision of the Forest Act, which was introduced, in spite of the then Advocate-General the Hon'ble Mr. P. O. Sullivan's dissent. It is against the principle of the Evidence Act.

"Then, we have the fuel depots. Permit system has been abolished, thus depriving a large number of poorer people of an opportunity of earning an honest livelihood. The selling of fuel by the Government at several shops or depots throughout the country is not likely to impress the people. The only result is that crime is increasing. The people are afraid that fuel selling is becoming a Government monopoly, and cow-dung and other useful manure are used as fuel for want of money to buy from the depots.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Weir said that waste lands and porambokes were free for grazing purposes. But we find the Government are selling the pods of babul trees on waste lands and porambokes by auction. A comparatively well-to-do man of another village gets the contract and levies toll on every goat. If the money demanded is not paid, he impounds goats, illegally no doubt, under the Cattle Trespass Act. But who is to prosecute him? Not the poor and unfortunate ryot or shepherd! The policy of selling even pods of babul trees on unreserved and poramboke lands as against the free use of them by the shepherds and the ryots, does not fetch much revenue, but does incalculable harm and mischief in the villages.

"They sell away the right of collecting fruits, such as even custard-apple, grown on unreserved lands as against the poor. This was not contemplated, I believe, when they wanted to raise money by sales of fruit trees, such as tamarind, soap-nuts, etc.

"A word more. Your Excellency, the policy of reserving lands near the villages is fruitful of much vexation and oppression.

"It is painful to be brusquely told that the people are ignorant of the benefits of forests and afforestations and their complaints deserve no serious attention. Whatever havoc they might have committed near their villages, there is no denying the fact that the villagers have time out of mind raised gardens and planted topes to afford shelter to man and cattle and food to gratify the cravings of even the feather-kind.

"Now, they cannot plant topes on wastes and call them 'common property'. They see that many topes on porambokes have come under the control of the Forest department, and are fast disappearing. The Forest department does not replant them.

"The Forest department always trots out the rain theory to silence its critics, who would like that its operations might, with benefit, be confined to real forests and to afforestation on lands at a distance from the villages.

"To the unscientific mind of the villager, the continuous denudation of forests without a corresponding replenishment, as in the Nallamalai ranges to supply the railways and to fill the depots, and the clearing of forests for plantations on hill-tops and hill-sides, appear to be the immediate cause of frequent droughts and the drying up of the rivers. I dare say that the Forest department has a satisfactory answer to this charge.

"But we find that the rain theory is not after all an established scientific truth. In paragraph 11 of the Government Order on the Forest administration for 1906-1907, the Government have said as follows:—

'An eminent forest authority, Dr Schlich, has recently summed up the 'position in the following words:—Even after many years of careful and minute

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'investigation in Europe, no final conclusions have been possible as to the influence of 'forests on rainfall. In India such influences, even if it exists, would be very 'small, compared with other agencies, which govern the rainfall.'

"And yet this plausible theory has been the prompting of so many reserves on barren tracts and useless wastes, which have been more fruitful of annoyance and misery to the villagers and the cause of such a copious flow of bitter tears in the hapless among the 'lower orders' of the people.

"I feel, therefore, that the Government cannot be congratulated on the Forest policy they pursue and on the increase of revenue the department is able to bring in year after year.

"Your Excellency, the hardworking ryots and labourers deserve to be dealt with by better-paid and better-trained Magistrates. With such enormous powers over person and property, it is a wonder that such a large percentage of them is honest. The Hon'ble Mr. Forbes expressed that their pay was inadequate and the matter of increasing it was under consideration.

"It is regrettable that nothing has been done as yet. It would have been something if the Government had been pleased to allow them batta for touring.

"*Part III—Jails.*—Your Excellency, I would take up, with your kind permission, rather an unsavoury subject. Jail administration is not a pleasant theme. Nevertheless, what takes place in jails does not escape notice outside their high walls, and in fact gives rise to bitter complaints and keen reproach among the people.

"The history of the jail treatment is the history of the development and progress of the higher nature of man.

"In this country, during the Muhammadan period, says the historian, punishments were one of savage ferocity, and the humane Akbar modified the severity of the penalties. His leniency was, however, not continued by his successors.

"The cruelty of barbarous penalties of the native rulers did not outrage the feelings of the early administrators of the Company. But 'the change of sentiment, 'which had occurred in England, before the 19th century, made the continuance of 'such barbarous penalties impossible'.

"Indeed, we cannot, even if we would in deference to ignorance and prejudice, resist the wholesome influence of the nobler and humane impulses of Englishmen even to-day. We have witnessed it in the modification of the Whipping Act, under which they have wisely withdrawn the powers of whipping from the second-class Magistrates.

"According to the Madras Manual: 'When first the matter was taken up fifty 'years ago, it was admitted that the state of jails reflected discredit on the Govern-'ment. In the Madras Presidency the annual jail mortality was seldom less and 'generally more than 10 per cent of the average strength of the prisoners. When this 'death-rate is compared with the mortality in the jails in England, which was less 'than 1 per cent., it will be seen in how many cases the sentence of imprisonment in 'India became virtually one of capital punishment. The high rate of mortality, 'which had in 1865 12·70 per cent. of the average strength, fell in 1871 to 1·81, 'owing to the changes introduced.'

"*Short-term prisoners.*—A careful study and analysis of the jail reports, leaving alone other versions, reveals a state of things which call for reflection and prompt action, if the sentence of short terms and unsuitable diet should not become 'one of capital punishment' in several cases.

"'Of the 193 deaths,' it is said in the Administration report of the Inspector-General of Prisons for 1907 'that took place amongst convicts, 50·26 per cent. were 'amongst those who had undergone six months or less. The figures of last year were '47·5. Amongst those who had undergone sentence of more than six months, the 'figures vary with the periods passed in jail'.

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"It is gratifying to see that the Government have not accepted the recommendation of the Inspector-General to simplify or abolish the statements which throw some light on the fatal results of the deterrent punishments. The following shows death-rate for Central and District Jails:—

Year	Not exceeding 6 months.	Above 6 months and not exceeding one year	Above one year and not exceeding 3 years.
	PER MILLE.	PER MILLE.	PER MILLE.
1904	19 31	12 25	12 92
1905	18 60	11 52	8 45
1906	23 72	16 10	20 28
1907	19 48	13 03	15 51

"But some of the Central and District Jails show an alarming degree of mortality among this class of prisoners.

"In 1907, Coimbatore had 48·91 per mille among the convicts whose original sentence does not exceed six months, 80·53 among those above six months within one year, and 45·90 above one year and not exceeding three years; Cannanore had 39·43, 32·53 and 26·88, and Trichinopoly 30·08, 10·32, 8·79 under the first, second and third headings respectively.

"Some jails show abnormal number of deaths in one year and some in another.

"One thing is, however, clear that short-termed prisoners, as a rule, suffer the most. Further, the treatment accorded to prisoners and the punishments awarded in jails, by some Superintendents and Jailors, must account for all abnormal mortality. I may parenthetically remark here that the system of appointing long-termed prisoners who are dacoits and burglers if nothing worse as warders to take work from short-termed prisoners is unsatisfactory and open to serious objections.

"The Government is pleased to order in its review of 1907 that—

'The proportion of prisoners admitted to hospital has been declining since '1901, but the death-rate per mille, though smaller than in 1906, was higher during 'the year under review than the average of the last five years. The Inspector-General 'should draw the attention of Superintendents and medical subordinates to the 'necessity of promptly admitting to hospital all sick prisoners and keeping them 'until they regain sufficient strength to perform the work.'

"Now, short sentences are made most rigorous in the working Lord Lytton's Commission suggested the change. The shorter the imprisonment, the harder the task and the scantier the food The nature of the offence does not at all concern the Jailor!

"It is, in reality, double punishment on a person—one by the Magistrate according to law and another by the Jail authorities—in rubbing it in with all the additional rigour of a hard regulation.

"*Jail diet.*—The short-termed prisoners are given less food. Further, the natural habits of certain class of prisoners are callously ignored All are forced to eat, if necessary with a lash, the staple food of the poorer classes, whether they were in the habit of eating such a food or not.

"Jail regulations do not, however, ignore the habits of all people that get into jail. Here is the diet for European and Eurasian convicts, which costs between 8 and 9 annas a day per head for Monday and Tuesday, respectively

	oz.	oz.		oz.	oz.
Bread	18	18	Dhal masal	1	..
Meat, uncooked ..	4½	7	Coffee	Pint 1	1
Potatoes	8	8	Tea	.. 1	1
Vegetables	6	..	Sugar	.. 2½	2½
Flour	5	5	Onions	.. 1	1
Suet	¾	¾	Pepper	.	
Salt	1	1	Mint and parsley ..		
Rolong	2	2	Rice	5	4

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"The regulations also mercifully take care to conform to the habits of Chinese, Burmese and Malay prisoners. Here is the table.

Article.	Monday.	Tuesday.
	oz	oz.
Rice	24	24
Dhal	2	2
Garlic	dr. 1	1
Mutton or fish	5	..
Oil—cocoanut or gingelly	1	1
Tamarind	1	1
Salt	1	1
Curry powder	1	1
Vegetables	6	6
Onions	1	1

But, then, Hindus of all castes and conditions, and Muhammadans of all grades, Parsees and Native Christians as well as the agricultural labourers and the criminal classes fall under the comprehensive term 'Native' and they are allowed the following diet, which costs less than 2 annas per head:—

Ragi, cholam or cumbu	25 oz of either grain five days a week; 14 oz. of either grain on Wednesdays and Sundays
Dhal	4 oz. six days a week; 2 oz. on meat day (Wednesday)
Rice	12 oz. on Wednesdays and Sundays
Oil	1 oz. daily.
Curry powder	½ oz "
Tamarind	½ oz "
Salt	1 oz "
Vegetables	6 oz "
Onions	½ oz "
Garlic	1 drachm on meat or fish day.
Meat, etc.	

"Now, 'Native convicts' undergoing rigorous imprisonment for less than one year are not given rice at all even twice a week, as the long-termed convicts And 'Native' prisoners in subsidiary jails, convicted or under trial, are given only 24 oz. of cholam or ragi or cumbu, *i.e.*, one oz. less than that given to the convicts in the District and Central Jails, and ¾ of an oz of salt, and they are not given meat, fish and garlic.

"The staple food of the labouring classes and the poorer ryots consist of cholam, ragi or cumbu, according to the districts where they live. One that has been accustomed to cholam would not be healthy on ragi, and *vice versâ*. And these people would not prefer rice to the millet for daily food But the case is different with those who have been habituated to the rice food Nay, several of the Indians have contracted the habit of taking coffee and tea, even bread and meat, as Europeans and Eurasians and would find it hard to give up the habit without trouble as Europeans or Eurasians.

"When the paternal Government have been so solicitous about the habits of the Chinese, Malay and Burmese, and so mindful of the European or Eurasian convicts, it is indeed difficult to believe that they were fully aware of the grievous wrong which the authorities, who had drawn up the scales of diet, had perhaps unconsciously inflicted upon the hapless Indian convicts whose food was rice.

"It is popularly believed that a Sub-Judge died of the effects of the unsuitable diet of ragi. This, if true, was tantamount to a 'capital punishment'. One Parsee jailor, who was convicted in the Malabar coast, piteously implored that he might not be classified as a 'Native' and given 'Native' jail diet. But all his appeals to be treated as a foreigner availed him nothing Instances could be multiplied The Inspector-General of Prisons, Lieutenant-Colonel R. J. Mgmenmara, M D., observes in paragraph 45: 'I am disposed to believe that unsuitable diet is responsible for more sickness and ill-health than is usually attributed to it. West Coast men are mostly

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'rice-eaters, and ragi does not always agree with them when they first come into jail. 'This is borne out by the fact that six of the deaths took place amongst convicts 'admitted to hospital while undergoing quarantine'

"Your Excellency, now, forcing down the throat of an unfortunate person who gets into the gates of a prison as a prisoner has its own dolorous tale to tell.

"We find in paragraph 51 of the report for 1907 certain eloquent figures about dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera and fever. It would have been more instructive if the headings 'All other causes' and 'Other general diseases', which count large number of admissions and deaths, had not been so vague, and some details of 'Other general diseases' as well as 'All other causes' were given in full instead as far as possible.

"Some jails like Rajahmundry, Coimbatore, Tanjore, Bellary, Trichinopoly and Cannanore show now and then abnormal 'bowel affections'.

"We find in the Administration report for the year 1903 under 'Hospital charges' about Trichinopoly—

'Ague and bowel-complaints caused the largest number of admissions in 'this jail, and that the incidence of the latter was chiefly confined to those who were 'in poor health on admission either from constitutional weakness or previous or 'existing disease. A large number of prisoners in this jail were for the above 'reason given special rice diet.'

"The work and the usual diet are forced on the prisoners, and when they break down, they are given special rice diet! And after they are released from jail, we have no means of ascertaining how they fare in health and when they die.

"In the same year, the Medical officer attributed 'the prevalence of bowel affec- 'tions in Tanjore to the hardness of water and the general water-logged condition of 'the district'! But the Government had an uneasy suspicion and said in their review that 'with regard to the Inspector-General's remarks in paragraph 50 of the report 'regarding the bowel affections in Tanjore jail, it should be considered whether diet 'in the jail contributes to the sickness'

"'In 1904, the admissions to hospital, daily average sick and ratio of mortality in this jail (Tanjore) have been greater than the average of five previous years . . .

. Of the prisoners admitted to hospital for dysentery, many are said to have had histories of previous attacks in their own homes . . . . Throughout the year, special attention was paid to the subject of food-supply and the ragi ration was alternated with that of white cholam.'

"Again in 1905, the admissions to hospital in Tanjore were in excess of the average previous five years, but mortality lower.

"There was an unusually large number of admissions to hospital for dysentery, and the death-rate per mille rose from 2·13 to 5·10 in 1905. Rajahmundry had 212 cases of dysentery and Coimbatore 110.

"In 1906, there were 260 cases of dysentery at Rajahmundry and 11 deaths. The Inspector-General says in paragraph 56 'that there is, however, some reason to 'believe that the ragi in many jails is not thoroughly free from gravel before being 'ground and use of soft mill-stones must add highly to the amount of grit present in 'the flour.' This shows want of sufficient care on the part of supervising officers, if nothing worse.

"In 1907, there were 559 admissions and 29 deaths to 776 and 45 in 1906. Coimbatore had 116 attacks of dysentery and 6 deaths and Cannanore 101 and 5 deaths. There were 105 cholera cases and 39 deaths besides.

"It is stated that out of 17,584 convicts, 87 per cent. gained weight, 16·07 lost weight and 16·03 per cent. were of the same weight. It is not known whether people used to rice lost or gained the weight. The poorer classes of people, half-starved at home, may gain weight, if weight always means health.

"The statement D for 1907 shows that, out of 24,497 convicts, 10,282 males and females were sentenced to one month, 5,225 from one up to three months, 4,888 from three months up to six months and 2,807 up to one year.

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(Mr. Hetcalf Pillai.)

"Of these 21,942 short-termed prisoners, the majority were convicted for offences which do not indicate moral obliquity or brand them with infamy so as to make them unworthy of credit in a Court of Law. Now, 546 males and females were convicted for disturbing public tranquillity, 747 for simple hurts and assaults, leaving alone aggravated ones, 276 for contempt of authority, 156 for nuisances and offences against public health, 49 for attempt to commit suicide and 6,723 for other offences, such as, I believe, Forest, Abkári and Railway Acts

"And of these and all other people who were convicted, we have no means of knowing the percentage of the convicts who were let off in the Appellate Courts.

"And yet, whether innocent or guilty, the prison regulations operate on them inexorably as they get in, the rigour of which means precipitated death to several.

"And then, if one but pause and consider the class of ill-paid Magistrates who sit in judgment and pass sentences, of whom, as a class, the Honourable Members, both official and non-official, including the present Advocate-General and the Hon'ble Mr. Forbes, have spoken more or less in terms of disparagement, of their mental equipment and honesty of purpose, one's heart sinks at the hard lot of these fellow-beings in prison.

"About 15 per cent. of the convicts were 'literate' who belonged to commerce, engineering, service, etc., and 50 per cent. agriculturists. And Mr. Bright said of the Indian people 'there never was a more docile people, never a more tractable nation.' And the great majority of them who swell the population, leaving alone the desperate or degraded characters, who may be segregated for life, as the Inspector-General suggests, deserve less draconian jail code and more humane treatment.

"Death-rate has been ranging from 47·5 per mille in 1897 through rises and falls to 18·8 in 1907. It is still more than the percentage of mortality in England years ago, which was less than 1 per cent.

'The number of jail punishments and its ratio increased from 10,399 and 99·5 in 1906 to 12,132 and 120·8 in 1907.

"Jail punishments are of the nature of, under minor head, 'warnings, penal diet, 'separate cellular and solitary confinement, handcuffing, link-fitters and other 'punishments' and under 'major', separate cellular and solitary confinement, penal diet with solitary confinement, fetters and handcuffing behind or to staple, corporal punishments, combination of other punishments and 'other punishments'. 'Penal diet' consists of a morning meal, ragi flour sifted 6 oz with ½ oz. salt made into thick conji, and one evening meal of 6 oz. with ½ oz. salt made into an unleavened cake, without labour, for four days at a time Punishments both 'major' and 'minor' against work have advanced from 4,988 in 1906 to 6,631 in 1907.

"And yet we find the Inspector-General proposing to raise the daily task!

"Further, we are given the benefit of professional opinion on the advantages of fasting. But for the place where it finds, and the class of people at your mercy, for whom it is intended, it might serve as a wholesome guide for overfed people outside jails.

"The Inspector-General says 'Prisoners are so well fed that reduced diet for 'a short period is not such a severe punishment as is supposed. It sharpens a man's 'appetite, and adds to the enjoyment of eating, when the punishment is over, which 'circumstance must be pitted against the inconvenience of having to do a little fasting.' And he adds a proviso, as if he is suspicious, 'if prisoners were fed on the "sufficient 'for bodily requirements and no more" principle, it would be a different matter and 'then penal diet should no longer be permitted'. But he must be a bold individual with sanguine temperament who could declare that the prisoners in all jails are given the quantity and quality of food allowed by the code without some of it sticking to other's hands in transmission.

"The corporal punishment has also risen from 19 to 40.

"Assaults on officials and fellow-prisoners are assigned for flogging in most cases, and I hope that these convicts, who were flogged, were desperate and degraded characters, and that the officials did not experiment too much on human endurance. It is clear that some of them were flogged for not turning out the required work.

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(Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

"In this connection, I would quote the sagacious counsel of Lieutenant-Colonel William O'Hara, I.M.S., Inspector-General of Prisons, in 1903 :—

'As regards punishments generally, it may be asserted that the personal 'influence of the Superintendent, who is familiar with the language and habits and has a 'personal knowledge of, and interest in, the individuals under his care, endeavours 'by the patient use of a gradual system of punishments and rewards to correct and 'reform, while at the same time, he exercises a controlling moral effect upon the 'administration. Whereas a Superintendent, who is ignorant of the language and 'habits of his charge, and who regards them merely as so many units and expects 'them to conform to certain preconceived standards of prison or military discipline, 'is obliged to resort to unduly frequent and severe punishments in order to attain 'his ideal. Differences, such as these, appear to me to be one of the chief reasons 'for the great variations between the number and nature of punishments inflicted by 'Superintendents.'

"A drop of human sympathy and fellow-feeling in the treatment of prisoners should indeed be more potent than the lash, the penal diet or solitary confinement in great majority of cases at least.

"One or two more points, and I have done with jails at present.

"The review of the report, in drawing the attention of all District and Presidency Magistrates to paragraph 7 of the report, says that 'nearly 60 per cent. of the under-'trial prisoners were eventually acquitted, the Government are of opinion that the 'period of detention, *i.e.*, 30·8 days, is unduly long'.

"The Government may note that the detention of accused people under section 167 of C.P.C. in sub-jails on the application of the police without proper justification has become normal. And the Magistrates do not more liberally exercise their discretion under section 497 to release accused on bail. With a venal police in many places and with factions in villages many innocent people suffer, and unnecessary expenditure is incurred by the State

"*Juvenile offenders.*—It is a matter of painful surprise that juvenile offenders, both male and female, even under fifteen years of age, are sent to jail, and I am glad that the Inspector-General has addressed the Government on the subject. Magistrates may make more liberal use of section 562, C.C.P.

"*Vaccination.*—A word more and I have done. Under-trial prisoners are subject to discomfort and suffering by being compulsorily vaccinated It is considered a matter of indignity and disgrace to be vaccinated in jail and the enemies gloat over the operation. Considering the number of people discharged or acquitted, compulsory vaccination and revaccination ought not to be enforced.

"Now, with these observations, I feel that I may leave the subject of reform in the hands of the fellow-countrymen of the immortal Howard.

"I fervently hope that another stride in the path of humanity, to borrow the happy phraseology of Sir Harvey Adamson, will be taken before your Excellency lays down the burden of your high office

"*Part IV—Education* —Several Honourable Members have spoken these several years in this Council on education in its different aspects. I would just say a word, with your Excellency's permission.

"Certain classes of people fall under 'criminal gangs'. It is said that it is not within human possibility to reclaim them and keep them straight in life But education has not been tried as yet. Some of the money spent otherwise on account of them may be diverted to give compulsory education at present to the children of such of the people as are not of '*wandering gangs*'. The lot of these 'criminal gangs' is a round of misery. They seem to be helplessly broken on the wheel of tradition, and when a few of them endeavour to break through the habit, they are driven back to it by *a suspicious or a venal Police*, or tempters among the higher class of people Education may be a messenger of light to gradually illumine the dark recesses of their vitiated minds and bring into their view better notions of life

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(Mr. Kesava Pillai, Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar; Mr. Forbes; the President.)

"*Abkári*.—The habit of drinking is spreading alarmingly. The system of selling shops by auction has been fruitful of immense mischief. The auction system was condemned by the Excise Commission. The Government could abolish it and minimise the evil. The Abkári department is able to fix from the valuation register the reserve price of each shop, arrived at by a calculation of the issue of liquor from the depot, its cost-price and other expenditure, including monthly rental for selling; and yet in many instances it is noticeable shops are knocked down for far higher rental than is shown as the reserved price, even though the selling officer has the discretion to dispose of the shop at or near the price. In addition to the irrefutable and cogent arguments advanced by the Excise Commission for denouncing the auction system, I would state another. Some of the shops are purchased at high prices, not with the hope of making profits by legitimate sale of liquor, but by making them avenues for other speculations. Gambling is encouraged, sometimes with the connivance of the police. And thieves and burglars are given credit in anticipation of reaping a harvest. A fair proportion of crime, both against person and property, can be traced to the liquor shops. But more often than not, they loose and become poorer.

"*Arms Act*.—The rules framed under the Arms Act were worked with unnecessary vigour. During the Viceroyalty of Lord Curzon, there was considerable activity among officials to reduce even the small number of licenses under the Act. It was gall and worm-wood, of course, to the 'Natives'. Even an Additional Member of your Excellency's Council cannot possess an arm, as soon as he ceases to be a member, and is liable to prosecution if he does not deposit the same in the Police station and apply on a stamp paper for license."

The Hon'ble Mr. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR:—"That is a mistake. The ex-Council members need not take out licenses."

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI:—"Then that is something. Once Local Board and Municipal members had the privilege of possessing arms without license. But now this is past history. Some modification of the rules may be made and consideration shown to the feelings and susceptibilities of people of established character.

"*Indians in the Colonies*.—The inhuman treatment accorded to our countrymen in the Colonies, especially in Transvaal, has been deeply felt all over the country. Some say that it was not a racial question but economical problem. Whatever that may be, all the precepts of religion and the superior claims of humanity have apparently failed in this part of the world. The noble and chivalrous efforts of Lord Ampthill and other friends have not yet had the desired effect."

The Hon'ble Mr. FORBES:—"Your Excellency, is this in order?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"This is out of order. The discussion of the question of the Transvaal policy is not within the province of the Provincial Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI:—"There are our countrymen that went out from here. And they are entitled to the care and protection of this Government."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"If any individual case is brought to notice, enquiry may be made."

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI.—"I bow to your Excellency's rule. Then I would say a word about the indentured Indian immigrants.

"We hear of serious complaints and harrowing cases. I am glad to be assured of the Government's solicitude on their behalf. Government is pleased to state that they are prepared to enquire into complaints that may be made regarding the treatment they may receive at the hands of their foreign masters.

"I beg Government may be pleased to afford facilities to parents, relations and friends to freely interview the immigrants on the eve of their embarkation, to advise them not to go if need be. Many of them are decoyed by unscrupulous agents, with false and glowing accounts of the wealth to be gained there.

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(Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

"*The so-called seditionists in the Presidency.*—Bombs and bomb-throwers are doomed to die out. The people instinctively abhor the infernal machine and the mad men that resort to it in pursuance of a suicidal chimera.

"But what the people have felt all along is that there has never been sedition of the mad kind we hear of as obtaining in some localities elsewhere. The wild and hysterical utterances of some men were due to abnormal local causes, as one of our leading citizens and lawyers, Mr. P. R. Sundaram Aiyar, so well expressed sometime ago. And the Government have attached too much importance to eccentric young men, and magnified the influence of their opinions on the people The Government have used one-ton hammers to crush nuts. A mild punishment would have cured the distempers of these misguided men who have lost equilibrium of mind, and due sense of the situation, very often under provocation given in the columns of certain Anglo-Indian prints, and in certain other quarters

"Class-hatreds are due to partiality in treatment, color prejudices, and the irritating air of superiority and the Government should continuously endeavour to minimise these evils

"The Government must by all means find out real sedition and eradicate it, and place bomb-throwers beyond the pale of mercy, but should not allow themselves to be swayed too much by suspicions, and by even just resentment against foolish and unbalanced men.

"We witnessed such magnificent and spontaneous outbursts of loyalty all over this Presidency on the Proclamation day. And would it be unnatural if we pray and hope for pardon for these so-called political offenders, and impress the people with the magnanimity and mercy of the great British Government?"

At this stage the Council was adjourned at 6 P.M. till 11 A.M. on Tuesday the 6th April 1909

A. BUTTERWORTH,

Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

Proceedings of an adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Acts of Parliament, 24 and 25 Vic., cap. 67, and 55 and 56 Vic., cap. 14.

The Council reassembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11-10 A.M. on Tuesday the 6th day of April 1909

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Hon'ble Sir ARTHUR LAWLEY, K.C.M.G., C.C.I.E., Governor of Madras—*Presiding.*
The Hon'ble Mr G S FORBES, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. HAMMICK, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. BOURNE, C.I.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
The Hon'ble Mr C. J. WEIR
The Hon'ble Mr. V. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. GURUSWAMI AIYAR
The Hon'ble Mr. B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. O. HORNE.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. E. ABBOTT.
The Hon'ble Raja VASUDEVA RAJA Valia Nambidi of Kollengode
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. TYAGARAYA CHETTI Garu.
The Hon'ble Mr. P. KESAVA PILLAI.
The Hon'ble Mr F. J. WILSON, M.I.C.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. B. CLEGG.
The Hon'ble Mr J. TWIGG
The Hon'ble Raja V. VIRABHADRA RAZU Bahadur, Zemindar of Kurupam.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. E. CASTLESTUART STUART.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. M. WYNCH, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr V. G. LYNN.

DISCUSSION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1909-1910.

The debate on the Financial Statement was resumed.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur TYAGARAYA CHETTI:—"Your Excellency—At the onset, I beg, on behalf of the Corporation of Madras, to thank the Local Government and the Government of India, for the very generous help that has been extended to it on several occasions. I refer especially to the grant of Rs. 4 lakhs given by this Government towards the expenses of the Mylapore drainage scheme and to the munificent grant of Rs 17 lakhs during the Viceroyalty of Lord Ampthill. Your Excellency is aware that the Corporation has now undertaken several large works, the more important of which are the construction of office buildings costing Rs. 6 lakhs, Royapettah Hospital costing Rs. 1½ lakhs, a road from the Mount Road to the South Beach Road estimated at Rs. 1,10,000, the Napier bridge, for which the Corporation has to pay Rs. 1½ lakhs as its share, etc. The two great important schemes, the drainage and the water-works improvement, which were originally estimated to cost Rs. 71 lakhs, with the distribution system of water-supply estimated at Rs. 14½ lakhs, are now likely to involve an outlay of not less than a crore and fifteen lakhs of rupees, and to meet this large expenditure the Corporation will be found, before long, to borrow about 60 to 65 lakhs of rupees more.

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Our revenue, for the current year, amounts to about 21·70 lakhs of rupees, as compared with Rs. 15·75 lakhs in 1902–1903. All the taxes, except lighting tax, are being levied at the maximum rates provided in the Act and are being collected with the utmost possible rigour. I shall not go into any details as to how these taxes have expanded of late and in what manner the increased taxation has been effected in some cases. It is sufficient to state that no appreciable increase of revenue can be expected for many years to come. The ordinary charges come up to Rs. 21¾ lakhs, and in course of three or four years interest and sinking fund on 60 to 65 lakhs, that will have to be borrowed, will amount to more than Rs. 3½ lakhs a year, while the additional pumping charges and maintenance, when the water-works improvement scheme is completed and all the pumping stations in connection with the drainage scheme are put up, will cost at least Rs. 1½ lakhs more. This will raise the total expenditure to Rs. 26½ lakhs a year, as compared with the present revenue of Rs. 21¾ lakhs. Taking a most sanguine view of our position, I do not think that the revenue can be raised beyond Rs. 22½ lakhs without causing great hardship to the people. The problem which the Corporation and the Government have thus to face is how to make both ends meet. Several additional sources of taxation had been suggested by the Corporation, but they have all been rejected by the Government. The last suggestion, viz., to tax tobacco, was similarly vetoed only a month ago, with the remarks that 'the Government 'continue to believe that a very considerable expansion of the income of the 'Corporation can be effected and with less difficulty by more thorough administration 'of the sources of revenue available under the Act as it stands'. This is not perhaps a place nor the occasion at which the subject could be discussed in all its bearings, but I beg to record it as my deliberate opinion that no appreciable expansion of revenue is possible in the existing sources of revenue. It is often said that Madras is very lowly taxed as compared with Bombay, Calcutta or Rangoon. In this very Chamber, at the budget discussion this time last year, the Hon'ble Mr. Hammick pointed out that the incidence of taxation was only Rs 2–9–9 per head in Madras whereas in Calcutta it was Rs 7–8–0, in Bombay Rs. 8–7–0 and in Rangoon Rupees 8–10–0, but a glance at the statistics of industry, trade and shipping, the incidence of income-tax, the rent value of houses, etc., will show that there can be no proper comparison between this poverty-stricken city and the rich and prosperous towns of Calcutta, Bombay or Rangoon. The only alternative left for the Corporation is, therefore to seek the generous help of the Government in carrying out its drainage and water-works schemes. It is unfortunate that after an expenditure of Rs. 31½ lakhs on the former scheme, the Sanitary Engineer to Government, Mr. Hutton, has reported that, owing to faulty gradients, the drainage works already completed have to be redesigned and reconstructed at an additional outlay of Rs. 18 lakhs. It is difficult to understand how, when the designs were before them, the Engineer advisers to the Government failed to satisfy themselves before recommending sanction, that there were no mistakes in so essential a matter as the gradients to be allowed. If this vital point had been carefully attended to, the additional outlay for redesigning and reconstructing, estimated by Mr. Hutton at Rs. 18 lakhs, would have been avoided. I earnestly trust that your Excellency's Government will be pleased to make a substantial grant to the Corporation to meet this additional outlay. It seems to me that the Corporation is fairly entitled to claim this concession at the hands of your Excellency's Government.

"With your Excellency's permission I shall now proceed to offer a few remarks on the working of the Forest department, a department which has a most important bearing on the well-being of the agricultural population. That forest conservancy is necessary, in the interests of the ryots themselves, no one can deny, and I am quite ready to admit that your Excellency's Government are doing their best to minimise the hardships inevitable in the working of such special departments governed by special laws and rules. At the same time, I venture to state that further concessions might justly be granted to the ryots without in any way affecting the conservancy of the forests. This is specially necessary in the direction of providing increased facilities for cattle-grazing, for the supply of green leaves for manure, and of fuel and timber. These would go a great way towards lessening the difficulties of the ryot. The chief

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aim of the department should be to administer it in such a way as to cause the smallest amount of inconvenience to the agricultural population and not to make a profit of it, and yet the budget estimate for the current year shows a surplus of nearly Rs. 8 lakhs and the same has been the case for some years past. There is a very general outcry amongst the ryots that the reservation of grazing lands has been carried to excess and that in many villages what little area is shown as poramboke is not fit for pasture. In several villages there is not even enough space for cattle to roam about. Even allowing for exaggeration, the cry is not without some foundation. The Hon'ble Mr. K Srinivasa Rao had spoken at some length at the last Budget meeting on the necessity for providing ample pasture grounds and good grass to keep the cattle and live-stock of the villages in good condition. He called attention to the reply he received from the Hon'ble Mr. Weir to the effect that he was 'submitting proposals to Government the main object of which was the 'improvement of the quality of grazing' and repeated his request to the Government that pasture for cattle should be grown in each village by the Forest department to meet the requirements of the village. The Hon'ble Mr. Weir replied: 'As regards 'the growth of fodder grass, it is one of the subjects on which we asked the Inspector-'General of Forests, Mr. Wilmot, to give us the benefit of his advice, but he was 'not able to say very much on the subject. He has, however, made certain 'suggestions which will be considered. I may say that we shall do what we can to 'improve the growth of fodder grass in forest reserves, at least in those reserves 'that are suitable for the purpose. It is not always possible to grow fodder grass in 'certain of the forest reserves, for example, where the shade is dense. As regards the 'large surplus in the forest revenue, I admit it and quite agree that it should be given 'back as much as possible. We sent up recently to your Excellency's Government 'proposals for largely increasing the establishment of both the superior and the subordi-'nate grades and that will absorb a great deal of this surplus. It is most highly 'necessary that both the controlling establishment and the subordinate establishment 'should be increased so that the underlings in the Forest department may be kept in 'order and prevented from preying upon the people.' Nothing can be more satisfac-tory than the reply given by the head of the forest administration, and it is earnestly hoped that systematic arrangements will be made to provide adequate grazing grounds, before long, in each village or group of villages, by setting free a portion of the areas now reserved or by such other means as may be deemed feasible. There are villages where no trees can grow, no cultivation can be carried on, and yet the lands (generally poramboke) are classed as reserved and cattle are rigorously excluded. More than ten years ago the Board, at the instance of the Government, directed that the Forest and Divisional officers should meet together at selected centres, and carry out periodically a sort of forest jamabandi, and take the opportunity of enquiring into the grievances of the ryots in different villages and settling them once for all. The reports annually published by the Forest department do not show how far this system of enquiry has been carried out. If this is carried on in the same sympathetic spirit which breathes through every line of the Hon'ble Mr. Weir's reply quoted above, much of the oppression now admittedly practised by the forest underlings will disappear, without any great outlay in increasing the staff. A certain amount of increase in the supervising agency is certainly necessary; but considering the enormous extent of the reserved tracts and the difficult nature of the ground to be traversed and the immense facilities for oppression that exist in the department, a mere increase in the number and pay of the supervising staff will not supply the necessary remedy. Steps should be taken at the same time to restrict the powers of the forest underlings and lessen their oppor-tunities for oppression. The first step is to increase the extent of grazing land in each village or groups of villages as far as possible. The next step is to abolish the grazing fees except in special tracts which should be demarcated and fenced off and reserved for growing fodder grass. The areas thus thrown open might be changed from year to year or once in two years. The demarcation and fencing would cost a large sum, but the surplus revenue cannot be devoted to a better purpose. Stones are available in abundance in the bigger forests, such as the Nallamalais, etc. They could be easily collected and utilized in throwing up small parapet walls to mark off selected areas containing thick growth requiring protection or tracts reserved for

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pasture or fodder. In portions where this cannot be done at a reasonable cost, bamboo or other fence might be used. In other places wire-fencing might be adopted. This will of course be a work of time, but let it take ten years: once it is done the ryots will be free from the tyranny of the forest guards. The ryots will know where they can send their cattle to for grazing, what tracts to avoid, and the cattle will be prevented from straying into prohibited areas. At present there is not even a clear line of demarcation between the reserved and unreserved areas, and if a single cattle strays but a few feet beyond a supposed boundary, known only to forest guards, the whole herd is impounded or the ryot has to stand a prosecution. He naturally prefers to buy off the guard. Such sets of tyranny cannot be stopped by merely raising the number and pay of the superior staff.

"On the question of improving the growth of fodder grass in large reserves, it has been suggested to me by an experienced officer that by constructing a few reservoirs in some of the valleys and other suitable localities in the Nallamalai hills and by throwing up dams across the numerous streams that flow down the sides, the growth of fodder as well as trees would be greatly facilitated. I think the suggestion is well worthy of consideration. At present the rains that fall on these hills rush down in torrents washing away all the surface soil. This process has been going on for years, and the result is the great forest of Nallamalais are gradually falling into decay. Where facilities exist, suitable reservoirs might be constructed, while in the minor streams the loose stones and boulders that are found in abundance might be collected and thrown up to form small dams at intervals of a hundred or two hundred yards so as to arrest the flow of water during rains. This will gradually lead to the silting up of the stream and assist the growth of fodder and grass and trees. The scheme is a big one and would take some years to carry out and would cost several lakhs of rupees, but the money will be well spent and, in the course of eight or ten years, the whole face of the Nallamalai hills would be completely changed and become covered with rich growth of trees and fodder grass. Forty or fifty years ago the cattle used to be driven to these hills (forming the eastern ghâts) in thousands and thousands during famines and brought back as soon as the monsoons broke. At that period the hills contained numerous springs at various places which afforded drinking water for cattle and men. These have since dried up, and I understand that an attempt made by the Famine Charitable Relief Committee in 1896 and 1897, to afford assistance to the cattle-owners of Ceded districts, to enable them to send their cattle to the hills, ended in failure solely because there was no water to be found anywhere in the hills, from the Pennar near Cuddapah to the Kistna near Sreesailam. The construction of half a dozen reservoirs in suitable places in this immense tract would at once remove this difficulty and enable the Forest department to provide pasture, not only for all the cattle of the presidency, but also for cattle from outside whenever famine afflicts the country. Even in ordinary times the forests thus conserved will afford excellent pasture for cattle, and cattle-breeders will only be too glad to avail themselves of the facilities afforded on payment of reasonable fees. It would be possible also to collect enormous quantities of hay for sale to the public below the ghâts. Another great advantage of the scheme will be that it would tend greatly to improve the underground supply in the plains.

"I shall next touch upon the question of the supply of fuel and timber. Up to within a short time ago, the villagers were allowed to cut and remove fuel and timber under a system of permits. They were then able to procure all that they wanted without much expense by employing their own servants to cut and carry fuel and timber themselves. The system no doubt led to some abuses, but the great advantage in its favour was its cheapness. This has now given place to what is known as the departmental system under which the Forest department employs its own men to cut the fuel and timber and cart it to central depots where it is sold to the public. The cost was soon found to be so great that the experiment had to be abandoned and the contract system is now being tried. The reason assigned for making this change is in the words of Hon'ble Mr. Weir, 'the departmental system entails a lot of trouble and work on the Forest officers and prevents them from attending to their more legitimate work', and he further added that the change will be introduced carefully and gradually so as to cause no hardship to the people. No

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doubt the contract system might give some relief to the officers of the department, but the nature of the work is such that unless the contractors are effectively supervised, the remedy will prove worse than the disease. The contractor must have his profit. That profit will be great in proportion to the known difficulties of the work to be done in the forests. Further, there is no guarantee that he will not buy off the underlings and commit the same fraud as those which the permit-holders under the old system were alleged to have practised. If anything, he would be in a position to practise fraud on a more gigantic scale. In any case, the price of fuel and timber cannot be appreciably reduced under the contract system. Since the abolition of the permit system under which each man went to the forest and brought his own head-load or cart-load, the price of fuel and timber has risen to an extent which was becoming prohibitive. As it would be impossible for the department or the contractor to establish depots within a radius of, say, 5 or 6, miles or even 10 miles, I would strongly urge that the old system be reverted to under proper safeguards. If the Government are not prepared to accept the suggestion, I trust that arrangements may be made to induce the villagers in the neighbourhood to take up convenient blocks of forest and cut and cart fuel and timber at reasonable rates. If the reserved forests are demarcated and fenced off in the manner suggested by me, the objection to allowing cutting and removal of fuel and timber, under a system of permits, would be removed.

"There is one other matter on which I crave your Excellency's permission to make a few remarks. It relates to the industrial development of the presidency, in which your Excellency has been taking the deepest interest. For the development of agriculture, a fully-equipped College of Agriculture, with a sufficient staff of experts, has been established. All that is necessary in this direction for the present has been done by the Government. It is earnestly hoped that to further the improvement of other industries, a similarly equipped College of Technology will be created before the end of the year in accordance with the recommendations of the Cotton and Conference. Without such a college, no great results can be achieved. I am glad to find that a sum of Rs 50,000 has been allotted for opening additional weaving schools in the current year and also Rs 10,000 for a dyeing expert. As pointed out in my address delivered at the Conference held in connection with the 'All India Weaving Competition' in March last year, there is immense scope for improvement in warping, sizing and bleaching, and if the great hand-loom industry of the country is to be improved, as it could be, it is urgently necessary that the required experts should be procured without delay. It is also desirable that a fully-equipped workshop, where Mechanical Engineering students passed out of the Civil Engineering College and Chengalvaroya Naicker's Technical Institute, which is conducted on the lines of the Bombay Victoria Technical Institute, and other apprentices, could be given efficient practical training, should be immediately established in the Presidency town. There is already a workshop attached to the Public Works department located beyond the Government Mint Buildings. I think it should be removed to the Gun Carriage Factory premises, which will shortly be vacated when the factory is removed to Jubbalpur. The workshop should be enlarged and efficiently equipped and placed under a first-rate Mechanical Engineer. This is an urgent need which, I think, could be met at once. I trust that adequate provision may be made in the current budget for giving effect to these suggestions and that arrangements will be made so as to make it possible for the College of Engineering being raised to the position of a Technological Institute and begin its work from January 1910.' For this and other improvements suggested above I would recommend a provision of at least 3 lakhs of rupees in the current budget.

"It is unfortunate that at this particular juncture Mr. Chatterton, who has done so much for the advancement of the industrial progress of the presidency, is obliged to go on a long leave. The good work he had done in developing the aluminium trade and now the chrome-tanning industry is well known. In promoting the extension of pumping installations and utilising the sub-artesian water supply which exists in abundance for irrigation purposes, he has paved the way for the agricultural development of the country, which will have far reaching advantages when the system is extended throughout the presidency as, I am sure, it will be by your Excellency's Government. Simultaneously with the action of the Government,

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private enterprise has also shown a remarkable activity within the past few years. It is a sign of the times that the Nattukottai Chettis, who are the great bankers of Southern India, who have hitherto devoted their attention to money-lending, have taken to industrial enterprise. They have acquired the large cotton mills at Calicut and Koilpatti and have recently established one at Combatore. Another Nattukottai Chetti has established a factory near Perambur for making gold thread. There is a glass factory working at Ennore and a pencil factory is to be opened at Anakapalle. Several weaving factories on the model of the Government factory at Salem have been started in Tanjore. Other industries are being started on a smaller scale for the manufacture of steel trunks, iron safes, and large numbers of rice-husking and oil-extracting machines are coming into use. In the case of several of these new ventures, it would be of great help if Government could arrange for expert advice being made available whenever necessary and also for small concessions being given to promote the enterprise. In European countries and in America and Japan, apart from a system of protective tariffs, the Government grant bounties to stimulate and foster private efforts. I trust I shall not be considered as asking too much, when I propose that expert advice should be provided where necessary and small concessions given in the way of supply of fuel or water, etc., free of cost or at reduced rates, for some years, to prevent the enterprise from failing.

"Before closing I beg to draw the attention of the Government to the deplorable state of the Cooum. In the hot weather, it is one seething mass of horrid filth and is a positive source of danger to the health of the city. The great waterway in this presidency—the Buckingham Canal—of which this forms a part, is also in a very bad condition. From March to September the canal is so shallow that boats plying on it are not capable of carrying half the usual load and take double the time, thus causing very great inconvenience to traffic. The consequence is that price of food-grains and other articles of supply to Madras, by this canal, has risen considerably. Before the construction of the North-East Line of railway, the Buckingham Canal was kept in fair working order and a steam dredger was maintained for the removal of silt wherever it was found to choke up the waterway. The dredger is no longer to be seen and the canal is very much silted up, so that if immediate steps are not taken I am afraid it will be impossible for boats of even 20 tons to ply on the canal. Already the dhingy boats, which are generally of 25 to 35 tons capacity, have completely disappeared on the canal and food-grains and other articles which used to be brought into Madras by canal, from the Northern districts have now been diverted to the railway. It may also be noted that, in 1902, immediately after the North-East Line was completed, the license on boats was raised from Rs. 2½ to Rs. 3 a ton. Since then the canal has been neglected and has become practically too shallow for boats. It is more than hinted that this raising of the license fee and the neglect of the Buckingham Canal was intended really to help the railway. The Government are fully aware that water carriage is considerably cheaper than that of transport by rail, and it is clearly the duty of the Government to see that the canal is kept in good working order. I may here mention that about fifteen years ago a proposal was made to connect the Buckingham Canal with the sea by a branch canal from Moolukothalam basin into the harbour, but for some reason or other it was given up. I venture to think that it would be advantageous to connect the Cooum by a channel from the Napier Bridge along the sandy shore to the east of the South Indian Railway line, with the boat basin in the southern arm of the harbour, by which a continuous supply of sea water could be kept up in the Cooum throughout the year and in the Buckingham Canal as far as Ennore. The cost of such a canal will not be great, and I am sure there will not be any great engineering difficulties to overcome. It will not only improve boat traffic generally and admit of all produce being taken direct to the harbour for shipments, but it will also improve the health of the city to a very large extent.

"Before I close I have to say one word on the subject of jail administration and jail diet. My Colleague, the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai, has laid us under obligation by the pains he had taken in collecting facts and figures and also in collecting opinions of Jail authorities who had the right to speak on the subject and he has made out a case to make the Government direct their attention towards this department."

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(Mr. Lynn; Mr. Guruswami Aiyar.)

The Hon'ble Mr. LYNN:—"Your Excellency, I have but a few remarks to make, and after the eloquent and lengthy speeches of the Honourable Members on this side of the table I feel somewhat diffident in speaking.

"Unlike my Honourable friends I do not propose to indulge in lengthy criticisms on the administration and policy of the Local and Imperial Governments. With reference, however, to the measures that had lately been introduced for the suppression of seditious writing and speaking I would like to assure your Excellency of the unqualified approval in which they are held by the commercial and trading communities of Madras, both Indian and European. Anarchy can only be suppressed by unceasing executive efficiency and the rigorous enforcement of the law, and I hoped that my Indian colleagues on this Council would have expressed in no uncertain or unequivocal terms their condemnation of the tactics pursued by their extremist brethren and their approval of the measures adopted to restore law and order.

"Turning to matters which we are to day assembled to discuss, I am pleased to note that the budget estimate for 1909–1910 has been framed on the assumption that the season of fasli 1319 will be normal. Prospects generally, I understand, except in Mysore, continue favourable, and the lack of provision for famine relief under head 33 will, I trust, prove justified. In paragraph 62 of the memorandum accompanying the Financial Statement, attention is called to a provision made for a loss to Provincial revenue arising from the unification of one-anna and half-anna stamps for postal and revenue purposes. The matter is a small one, but provision, I think, might well have been made for the unification also of quarter-anna stamps. Under the heading Excise, the revised estimates for 1908–1909 for revenue from license and distillery fees and the sale of liquors show a large increase, and from the budget estimate for 1909–1910, the increase is expected to continue. The steps taken to restrict consumption by successive enhancements of duty have not my approval, nor do I concur with a suggestion made at the Budget Conference by an Indian colleague that the duty on spirits should vary with the price of food-grains. If a man spends in normal times half his income on drink and the remaining half on food for himself and family, a rise in the price of food-grains and consequent increase in the price of liquor would mean, I fear, more than half his income spent on drink and correspondingly less on food.

"There is one other matter on which I would like to make a remark, and that is the omission during the current year of a provision in the budget for a grant to the Lady Ampthill Nursing Institute. This institute provides nurses both for Indians and Europeans, and it is with great regret that I see that the small annual grant of Rs. 5,000 is no longer accorded.

"In conclusion, may I be permitted to express the thanks of the commercial community to your Excellency for the lively and practical interest taken by you in the industrial development of the presidency. The provision made in the budget, following the very successful and representative Industrial Conference held at Ootacamund last September on your initiative, will be, I hope, the fore-runner of numerous and larger grants in future budgets."

The Hon'ble Mr. GURUSWAMI AIYAR:—"Your Excellency, like the Hon'ble Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar I also have to apologise for my omission to comply with the request of the Secretary to the Council that an advance copy of my speech may be sent to him. It is unnecessary, however, to offer any remarks on the pros and cons of that practice as it is not likely that when the next budget comes to be discussed at this table the altered procedure will admit of what seems nothing short of a previous rehearsal.

"In view of the tales of financial distress that come from the Imperial Council it is satisfactory, and even cheering, that Madras has fared well all round. Its receipts during the year that has just closed have exceeded the budget by close upon 18 lakhs, while its expenditure has similarly been better by more than 13 lakhs. The balance to start with in the current year has also mounted up considerably, so much so that yesterday Government have had to listen to some adverse criticism on their omission to go faster in their work of reform while their resources are so plentiful.

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The financial position then that your Excellency's Government are able to command at present deserves in an eminent degree the words of congratulation already uttered at this table.

"Excellent suggestions for the expenditure of your wealth have been made from time to time at this table, and Government have a good budget of them to draw upon in the coming year. In my remarks to-day, I, in my turn, propose to make some humble suggestions also. But I will take leave to observe now that during the year that has closed there has been no slackness in useful expenditure. More than once have I heard both the Hon'ble Mr. Forbes and the Hon'ble Mr. Hammick say on occasions similar to this at this table, that if they did not reply to all the non-official suggestions at the Budget debate then and there, they would from year's beginning to year's end closely attend to them with a view to giving effect to them as far as they reasonably and possibly could. I will say that, judged by what a Provincial Government could do within the space of a year, your Excellency's Government have done a good deal in the year that has just closed. A good deal more may need to be done; but I am sure, within the limits of time and funds available, there is no want of inclination on the part of Government to follow up their career of reform.

"Before taking up particular heads of revenue I should like to say how much your Excellency's Government have endeared themselves to the subordinate ranks of the services and indeed to the people at large during the year just closed. The poor men in the services have had a distribution of over three lakhs of rupees among themselves—thanks to the bounty of the Government of India in this behalf—in commemoration of the jubilee of Crown rule in this country. It has not been easy for me to understand why this bounty was not also extended to men similarly situated in Municipal and Local Fund employ. The poorer men in the services have been granted about 11½ lakhs of rupees during the last year as compensation for dearness of food, and I find that an additional six months' provision of about 5½ lakhs is made for the year just commenced for the same purpose. Though there is no guarantee that six months hence prices may fall, it is undoubtedly wise to budget only for six months just now. Municipalities and Local Boards have imitated Government in the matter of granting this compensation allowance, and I know one district at any rate in which even the Devastanam Committee have acted on the example. Imitation, your Excellency, is a sincere form of appreciation, and I may say that the verdict of these self-governing local bodies on your beneficence is distinctly favourable. Time was when Government and the higher officials in the country had to listen to hostile criticism in respect of exchange compensation allowances that we are now so familiar with in the accounts of Government, for the cry was that Government gave to those who had and not unto those who needed. Quite different is the verdict of the country and its people on the present act of Government, and I fervently hope and wish that this good deed of yours in the year that has closed and its continuance in the year that has commenced will induce the gods to enable you at the end of the year to blossom into a smile of prosperity.

"Under the head of Land Revenue, it is extremely gratifying to note that the work of revising the establishments in Collectors' and Revenue Divisional offices has been taken on hand. From the Press note issued in the Revenue Department on the 8th December 1908 it appears that sanction has been obtained for the revision of the Accounts and the Correspondence Branch only and not the Record Branch. However, the abolition of the time-honoured Rs. 15 as the minimum pay in these offices has been effected all round. The announcement made by the Hon'ble Mr. Forbes yesterday that similar reforms are to be effected in the Taluk offices also was of a highly welcome character; for I almost thought when I read the Financial Statement that the Taluk offices was the place to begin with. These changes in the Revenue offices must necessarily create a good deal of heart-burning in other public offices; and hence the suggestions heard yesterday at this table in respect of those offices in the presidency and in the mufassal. I do not know, your Excellency, whether a regular revision of establishments is required in all offices. But I will venture to assert this, that the Rs. 15 as a minimum pay is bound to disappear everywhere. From its continuance my fear is not that the recipient of that low salary will starve, but that he will contrive to prey on the people who have to resort to his

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office. To some extent the evil will be minimised by the enhancement of the minimum pay, and I will say that the claim for enhancement is quite just in view of the altered conditions of life now-a-days

"I have so often urged the need that exists to improve the pay of Sub-Magistrates, and the Hon'ble Mr. Forbes was so severely reminded yesterday of his past utterances on the subject, that I find it unnecessary on my part further to embarrass him. I must not, however, omit to say that the method of recruitment is at least as important as the increase of pay. In this connection I may add that the time has come even from a financial point of view for giving up all objections to the separation of executive from judicial functions. With the general balances on hand and with the surpluses that court-fee income has always yielded, Government are bound, at any rate in the grade of second-class Magistrates, to effect a complete divorce between the two functions. Will the time ever come in this land when no Magistrate will have any executive function and all Magistrates will be placed under the control and supervision of District Judges and the High Court?

"I have a few words to say with regard to Huzur Sarishtadars in the districts. It is well known that the position of this officer is no longer the position of prestige and influence that it was until some time ago. The Sarishtadar has now been reduced to the position of a head clerk, and he is no longer the trusted native interpreter and adviser to the European Collector. His pay is such—it ranges between Rs. 175 and Rs. 225—that it is not desirable to rely on him for advice in regard to the administration of the district. This is one circumstance that stares us in the face. Another circumstance is that the work of Collectors has so far increased that it is not possible anywhere, even for the most energetic District officer, to cope with it. Here and there some Collectors clear up their files, but I am sure that the time they spend at their desks has been taken from their more important work of touring and seeing men and things for themselves. The evidence given before the Decentralization Commission establishes this position to a considerable extent. From the more important districts, Government receive proposals from Collectors for the appointment of Deputy Collectors as their Personal Assistants, and if the demand does not come from everywhere, I believe it is because of a fear that Government may not accord their sanction. In some places there are Personal Assistants, while in a few relief is given to Collectors by the appointment of additional District Magistrates. From these circumstances, I am led to make the suggestion that the Huzur Sarishtadar may be made to give way to Personal Assistant Deputy Collectors everywhere, Government taking care to appoint to such posts men of the superior grades invariably. Such a Personal Assistant would be in charge of the Collector's office and also be a much more competent and reliable adviser to the Collector and participator in his work. The real effect of the arrangement will be to vest the administration of the district in a Civilian Collector, most often an European, and under his control in a native deputy also. The financial aspect of this arrangement need not, I think, cause any alarm. There are now twenty-three Huzur Sarishtadars on whom Rs. 58,200 are spent per annum. On a rough calculation the addition of one lakh of rupees to this amount per annum will, I think, be quite enough to give us the necessary Deputy Collectors of the higher grade for this work. If I am right in supposing that district administration is in need of this healthy change, is the increase of expenditure, one lakh per annum, either too much or beyond the capacity of this Government to bear? The question I raise is of such importance that I neither expect nor desire an immediate answer from Government. I shall be very glad, indeed, if Government will look into the matter carefully, call for opinions from Collectors and the Board of Revenue and come to a decision in the course of a year.

"Under the head of Forest, I am glad to find that trained District Accountants and Inspectors of District Accounts are to be employed. With the growth of receipts and expenditure in the department, it is only natural that such a staff should be introduced on the analogy of what obtains, say, in the department of Public Works. The public, however, are in need of information as to the proposals to augment the Ranger staff and the controlling staff. The Financial Statement makes only a bare reference to them, and perhaps the Member of the Board of Revenue concerned will indicate the nature of the proposals.

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"Under the head of Excise I do not desire to enter into any controversy with Government on the causes that have led to increased consumption. Twenty-one lakhs of unexpected addition from this source of revenue, of which our Government are entitled to 10·50 are as cheering from the point of view of income as embarrassing from another point of view. The duty has been raised in so many districts, and it is going to be raised in more. Shops have been reduced and the tax on toddy-yielding trees has been enhanced. All this is excellent work in the direction of reform for which Government may well take credit, and I unreservedly offer my congratulations to Government on this account. As the Hon'ble Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar conceded in his speech, whatever one's suspicions may be, it is difficult just now to say 'no' to the pronouncement made by His Excellency that the rise in consumption indicates a rise in general prosperity. One remark of the Honourable Member, however, I can hear out from my knowledge of the mufassal. Petty land-owners do not rush into toddy or arrack shops as soon as their lands yield prosperous crops or when their general resources rise. Cultivating labourers generally get their wages irrespective of the yield of lands, and their habits of drinking toddy are pretty constant. In urban tracts and wherever the cooly population have a chance of earning higher wages in cash, there and among them the tendency to drink is on the increase. I may add that among Indians who give up their ancient religion and take to new ones—both among new converts and the descendants of the old—the restraint of their ancient traditions is gone, and no new religious restraint is available to curb in them the general tendency of the present day to take to the new relish of drinks. It is difficult to believe, in the absence of figures—and I must admit, I am speaking only from my general experience of the country—that the prosperity of landholders can account for increased consumption. Be all this as it may, it must be recognised that within the space of the year that has elapsed Government have done a good deal by way of doing their duty according to methods in which they have faith. Undoubtedly on that achievement, as I have already said, they deserve to be congratulated. As for the people and their leaders, may as much be said? People in the lower strata of society are left adrift in this country without religious guidance and social restraints. The more enlightened people who alone have the opportunity to organise the forces of religion and society against the spread of drinking habits must confess they have done but little yet. Without a good deal of effort on their part, it must be impossible for prohibitive duties and processes of that kind to arrest the evil adequately.

"Under the head of Law and Justice it is to be noted with pleasure that an eighth Judge for the High Court is provided for. No additional exchange compensation allowance is provided, and this little piece of economy will, I may say, be appreciated far more than for its own sake.

"In the Police department, for the reorganisation of which money has been allotted in the most unstinted manner, it is difficult to know why there has been so much delay in giving the increased scale of pay to Inspectors. However, it is satisfactory to be told in the Financial Statement that sanction for proposals in this behalf will very soon be available.

"Regarding Local Boards and Municipalities, I must offer a few remarks on this occasion. I acknowledge with gratitude all that has been done for them during some years past. The grant of 14 lakhs per annum to District Boards in aid of communications, and a similar grant of 5 lakhs in aid of primary education, both given up to 1907–1908, cannot even now be forgotten. The contribution that used to be levied from local bodies towards the cost of the controlling staff at Fort St. George is a permanent relief. Similar relief has been accorded in respect of audit fees hitherto levied from local bodies. Now for three years local bodies have been in receipt of liberal assignments for expenditure on sanitary improvements. In all these ways and more Government have shown during recent years a sincere interest in the welfare of local bodies and done their best to help them. And now they have undertaken the provincialisation of supervisors of primary schools at a cost of about 1½ lakhs per annum, though they have on this account curtailed their educational subsidies to local bodies to the extent of about 1½ lakhs. This scheme also is a distinct advantage to local bodies because, while subsidies may be fitful, the absorption of

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supervisors in the Educational department of Government is a permanent affair. If all these measures I have detailed here, I have done so not alone to accord my thanks to Government, but also to pause and make a reflection in connection therewith. From these it is clearly evident, and I have no doubt Government recognise, that for the effective discharge of the important duties imposed on local bodies their resources are highly inadequate.

"As I have already said on another occasion in this Chamber, when these duties were laid upon local bodies by legislation from time to time, Government neither ear-marked and allotted adequate sources of revenue to them nor divested themselves entirely of financial responsibility in respect of the fulfilment of such duties. I do not feel there can be any controversy on this question; otherwise I should not despair of maintaining my position with reference to the past history of the matter. Government recognise that local bodies are largely in need of relief and that is enough to support the suggestions that I am going to make.

"One small source of alleviation to Municipal bodies will be to leave to them not only the duty of selecting places for the location of drink shops, but also the privilege of taking the revenue from them for their own need. Whether this is done by an executive order of State or by legislation, it hardly matters. Your Excellency's Government are aware that the question of drink adds to the complication of the problem of town life and municipal administration, which in this country are becoming more and more difficult. Municipal administration has to be made more watchful and strongest, and it must be well to vest in Municipal bodies the whole responsibility in respect of drink shops in municipal towns, whether in respect of raising the revenue or of locating shops or of otherwise curbing consumption of liquor. If these self-governing bodies were in entire charge of regulating this matter and if the chosen representatives of the people merely raised their revenue without curbing consumption of liquor, the fault and responsibility would no longer appertain to Government, while the revenue, such as it is, would only be a necessary addition to local bodies so perpetually in financial distress.

"Another small source of revenue I am inclined to indicate in behalf of local bodies. What is called the Pound Fund legitimately belongs to the village area and must go to the satisfaction of the needs in that area. Year after year there is a surplus from it after paying the charges for the upkeep and supervision of pounds, and this may go into the hands of Local Boards for use in the villages.

"But, Sir, while I lay strong stress on such suggestions, I must confess that as sources of revenue they do not afford a plentiful aid to local bodies. Whether in the matter of communications, sanitation or education the need for money is so very imperative that some radical remedy must be devised without delay. Charitable doles from Government afford no permanent solution of the problem. Local bodies are generally averse to indulging in fresh taxation, and Government would not interfere and risk their popularity by making disagreeable suggestions. In the solution of this problem, no responsible initiative is likely to be taken by local bodies; and, popular or unpopular, suggestions must necessarily come from Government. May I therefore offer an opinion for Government's consideration? I am aware what risks I may be incurring in advising anything in the nature of fresh taxation. But where duty imperatively demands it, I must face the situation at any cost. It is competent to impose a small educational cess, and even a small sanitary cess is, I think, called for. It would have been so well if, while abolishing the village service cess—a very necessary and popular measure—the amount thereby given up every year had been taken hold of under other names in behalf of local bodies. I consider that some such remedy is essential, for, apart from all questions of propriety, I am afraid it is practically impossible to expect Government to give all that is necessary for education and sanitation. I say this also without prejudice to the claim of local bodies on Government for as large subsidies as possible from Imperial and Provincial funds in aid of their operations. My question is 'Is it possible for local bodies adequately to discharge their functions without some such fresh resources as I have pointed out in addition to aid from Government?' Both Government and people are, I am afraid, fighting shy of an unpopular solution of the problem, which it seems to me is the only available solution. If we

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do not adopt it, we shall have to wait for our educational and sanitary progress until Imperial and Provincial Governments find themselves luckily landed in a financial millennium.

"Before leaving the head of Local funds, I wish to say a word regarding the Tinnevelly-Tirnchendur Railway. It seems still doubtful, after levying the cess for a number of years, whether money is to be made available for construction as a loan from Government or one to be raised in the open market. The taxation in this behalf is of a local character, and the concern is also purely one of local self-government. It so happens, however, under the mandate of the Secretary of State that the construction of a line like this depends on the exigencies of the Imperial programme. The question does not appear to be whether a board can be given a loan on the security of its resources, when it wants it for a useful purpose, but when it will suit the Imperial programme of railway construction to take up the building of this branch road. This indeed is anomalous. In the office of the District Board at Tinnevelly I believe an application is under preparation for a loan in the market. Government are aware of the difficulties of raising such loans, and surely the Tinnevelly District Board ought no longer to be made to wait for funds in this matter. In the budget I find a provision made of about 8 lakhs in this behalf under the head of expenditure, and under the head of interest I also find additional income provided for. May I hope that the promise held out in the budget of a loan of part of the funds required for undertaking the construction will be fulfilled during the year?"

The Hon'ble Mr. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"May it please your Excellency, I heartily join the Non-official members who have preceded me in congratulating your Excellency's Government and the Hon'ble Mr. Forbes in charge of Finance upon their good fortune in having the unique distinction of being able to present to the Council a surplus budget at a time when from the Supreme Government downwards the problem is how to face huge deficits. I may be permitted to confess that, in spite of the warning and caution enjoined by the Hon'ble Mr. Forbes yesterday, it would have been a matter of greater satisfaction to many of us, and perhaps situated and surrounded as we are it would have been sounder finance, if the Government had been able to embark on schemes of public utility and budgeted for a deficit and reduced the huge balance outstanding practically against us when we have to take accounts with the Government of India. I hope that at any rate, during the current year, inasmuch as the Government hope to find a favourable year, they would devise some schemes whereby they could go before the Government of India in order to reduce the balance that is outstanding. We are extremely indebted to your Excellency for the exhaustive review of the administrative achievements of Government during the past year and for the sympathy which prompts you in allowing the people to have an insight into the working of the administrative machinery, the hopes and fears of those who govern the empire.

"Before I proceed further, I may be permitted to associate myself with the Hon'ble Mr Lynn in denouncing in the most emphatic terms at my command any anarchical outrages which may be perpetrated in any part of the country and any conspiracy to subvert the British Empire or to arrest the peaceful onward march in the path of peace and progress which has been the distinguished result of British rule in India for upwards of a century. If Non-official members have not alluded to this subject yesterday, it must be due to the feeling that, inasmuch as this presidency is happily free from such anarchical outrages, there could not be any point in alluding to these outrages occurring in other parts of India and not to any disinclination to both publicly and privately condemn with all the force at their command outrages which can only lead to the ruin of the country. So far as I am aware and so far as Non-official members are aware, as far as this Presidency is concerned, there never was any cause for anxiety, and situated as we are I hope there shall never be any cause for any anxiety, because we take pride in being the most loyal Presidency in the British Empire. If any people have indulged in senseless writings or seditious speeches in this presidency, it is only, I think, a temporary effervescence like that of a soda water bottle, and I do not think that there is anything behind it. I do not think that any person educated, or otherwise in the whole of this presidency ever contemplated any disorder which, it is recognised, will be suicidal to their own interests.

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"Sitting as we do at a budget meeting possibly the last to be held under the Councils Act of 1892 and on the eve of the introduction of schemes of momentous importance to the welfare of this country, I may be permitted to make a few observations on subject of the reforms. During the dark and troublous days which have happily passed away, when the usually calm and serene Indian atmosphere was slightly ruffled here and there, who was there I would ask that has loved his country with a true and fervent zeal who has not trembled betwixt hope and fear, lest counsels of mistrust and despair should gain ascendency and lead to a retrograde policy of suspicion and repression and jest the peaceful onward march of progress and enlightment should be attempted to be set back; but Great Britain has vindicated her good name for love of freedom and fair play to all. British statesmanship has risen to the highest pinnacle of moral grandeur and the mother of free parliaments will at no distant date proclaim in no uncertain voice that amongst the people subject to her sway there is to be no distinction founded on caste, creed or colour. Lord Morley and Lord Minto have earned a lasting place and a warm corner in the hearts of a loving and simple people. The future of our growth rests entirely with us and I sincerely hope and feel confident that the people would justify the confidence that is proposed to be reposed in them and convince the Government that they deserve to be treated as the equal subjects of His Majesty and that the interests of the empire if entrusted to them would be perfectly safe in their hands. Before I part with this subject, I should like to say that to your Excellency's Government we should ever be grateful for the support accorded to the scheme and for the acceptance of the sound principle that the electorate cannot be placed on the distinction of caste or creed and that we hope that in their future recommendations they will be guided by the same principles of liberality and sympathy and in giving the measure its full support the Government would be guided by the same policy that guided them in the past.

"But no one is aware so well as your Excellency's Government that apart from the reforms the problem of the present day, the problem of urgent and pressing importance is essentially an economic one, and the abnormal growth of the rise in prices has accentuated the situation and brought the question of the staying power of the people to the forefront.

"My Hon'ble friend, Mr. Gurusawami Aiyar has suggested an additional tax for education in order to help Local Boards to enable them to discharge the functions that were entrusted to them, more expeditiously and attentively than they have been doing in the past. I am tempted to make a few remarks which would clearly show to the Government that, so far as this presidency is concerned, such a tax must be out of the question for a long time to come. I know that misapprehension exists in other provinces and amongst other Governments that Madras is somehow peculiarly fortunate and that the Madras people are wealthier and are more free from famine than the people living in other parts of India; but a reference to the statistics furnished by the Board of Revenue in answer to Lord Curzon's queries would convince, I think, any one that the people of this province are not in any way richer than those of other provinces and if more taxation is being levied in this province it is due to the accidental cause that we had to support a military regiment in the past by ourselves. The agricultural income that comes, from all sources in ryotwari tracts excluding Malabar and South Canara has been computed by Sir Frederick Nicholson, than whom no one could be said to sympathize with the people more largely, at 55 crores and Malabar and South Canara may be put down at another 5 crores, that is nearly ten times the assessment and the zamindari tracts at 13 crores because it has been computed that they occupy one-third of the area and then the only source of other income will be the income from the manufactures and commerce which, judging from the income-tax returns, may be put down at 14 crores. The total income will therefore be 92 crores and excluding from it the taxes and agricultural expenses, there would be a balance of 72 crores which, divided between 38 millions, will give Rs. 19 to 20 per head of population; whereas among the jail population, the dietary charge of a male convict amounts to Rs. 37½. I may be wrong in some of my figures as to income which may possibly be larger, but still there is the point that there is a great disparity between the actual income of the people and their requirements. Under these circumstances, would it be possible to impose any other tax

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upon this province? It is a piteous tale. During His Excellency's tour in Vizagapatam the question that was incessantly put to me by men and women alike was: 'Can't you ask His Excellency to direct that prices be reduced'? It is hardly necessary for me to add that I did not trouble His Excellency with a request to issue a mandate that all prices shall be reduced.

"The people are extremely grateful to your Excellency's Government for the various steps that are being taken to solve the food problem, the institution of a fishery bureau, the founding of the Coimbatore College, the improvement of the staff of agricultural experts and the establishment of a separate department to foster the growth of industries and manufactures. It is to be hoped that the Government have recognised that the time for pious and virtuous resolutions and slow and tardy measures has long passed by and that the country is impatient that the Government should tackle the economic, the industrial and educational problems speedily and effectively.

"I now come to the budget allotment under education and scientific and minor departments. I know and realize fully the limitations and restrictions within which the Government work. I know that the Government could take a legitimate and pardonable pride in that they have doubled the educational grant within a period of ten years and that a larger allotment has been made this year than last year for industrial education; but I would ask what is the grant of 37 lakhs from Provincial revenues out of a total revenue of 1,390 lakhs and this to educate a population of 40 millions of people. What proportion does this bear to the total taxation? It is but 2·6 per cent of the revenue. Great Britain—I know that comparisons are generally invidious and are also inappropriate in a large number of instances, but still comparisons have to be made sometimes—with a population, nearly the same, spends 25 crores out of the Imperial revenues and Scotland with a population equal to two districts of our presidency spends more than three crores. I know that I shall be told that there can be no comparison with Great Britain, because India is extremely poor and England is comparatively rich, in fact the richest country in the world. But my point is this. Poverty and ignorance go hand in hand and it is for the Government and the people of the country to solve the educational problem, if ever the people are to keep pace with the rest of the world. Every nation is trying to keep abreast of other nations by educating every man, woman and child; and gigantic measures have to be adopted for the purpose if we have to do the same. Whether by borrowing or, if need be, by imposing fresh taxation, somehow or other, this country has also to make an effort at progress and in order to make any real progress you must educate every child, if necessary, free. I, therefore, submit that the problem cannot be delayed much longer and though we may make progress, still there will not be real and efficient progress until the Government sees its way to impart education to every man, woman and child. The Director of Public Instruction in his report admits that there are 15,000 villages with a population of over 200 with no schools; there are 20,000 villages with a population of less than 200 without any schools; and it would cost between 20 and 45 lakhs if the larger villages are to be supplied with schools, and if the whole presidency is to be supplied with schools, he estimates it would cost more than a crore of every child of school-going age is to be educated. I know that the task is a gigantic one and I trust that your Excellency's Government will not be deterred by considerations of economy and will have at any rate working-plans for the future whereby we can hope to reach the masses to every village within a definite time not unduly long and that progressive expenditure may be provided in the budget. While I am on this subject, your Excellency will naturally ask me where the funds are to come from. It is a settled rule of the Government of India that whatever expenditure may be necessary for a province it should be met out of its revenues consistently with the demands which the Imperial Exchequer may make on it. That is the reason why I submit that if we can induce the Government of India to hold that we are already raising in this province a relatively large sum of income by way of revenue and this sum which is needed for education can be met out of these funds while bearing our best and proportionate charges, then I think there will

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be a fair case to go to the Government of India with, because the Government of India does not want us to starve expenditure in order that the Imperial requirements may be met, so long as, of course, we bear our legitimate share. I know it has been said that any such comparison would be invidious and would be taken to be a narrow provincial point of view and that the poorer provinces would have to be supported by the richer provinces. As we are not richer than other provinces, that reason does not hold good, although richer provinces will have to go to the rescue of the Government of India if need be. In this connection, I would invite your Excellency's attention to the weakness of the principle of stating that the Local Boards are responsible for primary education, while as we know, as a matter of fact, that they can never discharge their duty with the resources at their disposal. Having regard to the magnitude of the task and the interests involved in it, a definite source of revenue should be allotted to the boards if they should be asked to undertake that responsibility or the Government must frankly recognise that duty as primarily their own. The inconvenience of supplying the major portion of funds required for the purpose to schools through the boards has already been felt and the forms have been dispensed with this year. May I point out that of this increased grant a considerable portion is intended for indirect expenditure, namely, the expenditure on the inspecting agency; and while not disputing that preliminary arrangements have to be made for organising the department, there may be such a thing as sacrificing breadth for depth and that increased red tape and reports do not always mean advancement of education. Without unduly weakening the European element amongst the Inspectors, we may be permitted to hope that Indians of acknowledged merit would be associated with them in larger numbers.

"Coming next to the education of girls—a subject which must have a fascinating interest to all who have the interests of the country at large—I may say that, so long as the present prejudices last, it will be impossible, I know, to effect or to expect any large improvements; and that is the reason why it is necessary that the Government should organize a well-developed system for manufacturing women teachers—caste women teachers if possible. I think the proposals put forward by Miss Lyon cannot be delayed any longer—that there should be a school in each district in the province with educational facilities for training young ladies as teachers. The provision for scholarships which was meagre seems to have been availed of, and a larger number of scholarships on a more liberal scale should be provided for the purpose.

"Next coming to industries, the outlook is a little more cheerful than when we met in April last, for, since then, the Government has given unmistakable proofs of its interest in the industrial progress of the people; but it is a little disappointing that the consideration of so many useful lines of activity indicated in the report of the Ooty Conference has to be indefinitely postponed for lack of funds and that only a paltry sum of Rs. 2·22 lakhs could be set apart for industries. I was very glad to be told yesterday that the Government proposed to improve the staff of the Engineering College and to place it on a proper footing and that mechanical engineering will be taught efficiently in that college. I join with the Hon'ble Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar in hoping that more funds will be allotted in order to carry out the various recommendations of the committee appointed last year to report on the industrial regeneration of the country.

"Coming next to agriculture and irrigation, the Tungabhadra and Kistna reservoir schemes which at one time the people of this presidency fondly hoped were within a measurable distance of actual accomplishment seem to be receding from the horizon further and further year by year and the end of large irrigational activities seems to be well nigh in sight. The projects in this presidency may not be so attractive as those in the Punjab; and the Madras Government and its irrigational officers are perhaps far removed from the throne of grace. I should plead for the principle for which I have been fighting that so long as the Supreme Government does not bear any loss on account of Madras irrigational schemes, productive and protective, schemes like the Tungabhadra intended to save the Ceded districts should not be shown the cold shoulder.

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"Coming to minor irrigation, the continual lapses which have been allowed to occur do not speak well of the efficiency of the department concerned and additional establishments should at once be appointed to build, improve and repair the minor irrigation works which, after all, account for a large portion of the total wet area in the presidency. The plea that tanks were full before they could be repaired does not seem to be a satisfactory explanation, for it will show that the repairs were not undertaken in time, and we are glad to note that the work is to be pushed with greater vigour in the future. I shall give the figures for the two northernmost districts of Ganjám and Vizagapatam available now. In Ganjám 1,616 tanks were under repair and 913 tanks were out of repair and taking the case of small tanks irrigating 10 acres and under there were in Ganjám 492 tanks in repair and 339 out of repair and in Vizagapatam 173 were under repair and 333 out of repair.

"The Government would, I hope, considerably strengthen the staff which is ascertaining the underground supply of water and direct that its operations should be conducted in different parts of the presidency. While, on the subject of wells, may I cherish the hope that the distressed condition of the people, who suffer from an inadequate supply of pure drinking-water, would be ameliorated by large grants for well-sinking, so that no village may go without one or two fresh water wells. Municipal water schemes would require mature deliberation and a long time for execution. But no costly establishments are needed for the sinking of wells. Local Boards are doing their level best, but it is necessarily a slow process, and this is a want which, apart from the point of view of comfort, cannot be delayed much longer from a sanitary point of view. The two schemes above referred to do not involve a recurring expenditure and the unnecessarily large reserve may well be reduced by the undertaking of such useful projects.

"Coming to land revenue for a moment, one cannot fail to be struck by the enormous growth of expenditure under the charges debitable under this head; and, judging from the huge army of subordinate officials maintained and the extremely low pay they draw, there does not seem to be any escape from a large increase in the near future. It is well that the Government should consider whether the machinery employed for raising the revenue is not unnecessarily costly and whether the same result cannot be achieved by less costly processes.

"I do not propose to deal with the question of permanent and long-term settlements; and inasmuch as most of the important districts have been already resettled, it is unnecessary to discuss such a thing at the present moment. May I submit to your Excellency that, if we go into the figures, you will find that although survey operations were absolutely necessary in the past in order to have an idea as to the acreage under Government which is in the holding of each pattadar, yet such a survey having already been carried out, there is absolutely no necessity to keep up for an indefinite time survey or settlement operations, because the same amount of increase of revenue as may be expected from those operations can very well be raised by other processes less costly? Your Excellency will see that, according to the administration reports up to the year 1901–1902, the survey and settlement operations cost us 329 lakhs, and increased revenue which has been the result has been stated to be 77 lakhs. If we take the figures from the land revenue policy of the Government of India, there seems to be a variance, because according to these figures the increase in the original assessment seems to have been 27 lakhs. Three hundred and twenty-nine lakhs was the original assessment and a large portion of the revenue was from water supplied to pattadars. It has also been stated that an increase of cultivation has brought in 2·78 lakhs of acres since fash 1214. Taking these two facts into consideration, one cannot fail to be struck by the circumstance that from purely settlement operations there has not been much financial result achieved. Your Excellency will find that your Government has said times without number during the last few years that there would be no revision of settlement by reason of the revision or reclassification of soils or the fertility of soils except in exceptional cases. Every other piece of information would be available either in the Board's office or in Collectors' offices as to whether a particular tract has advanced in prosperity, whether mortality has been high or low, whether the crops have been successively failing, or whether the people have been reaping a good harvest. All these are matters of information which are available

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In the records of the Board of Revenue Collectors would not be worth their salt if they could not give information in regard to extraordinary cases which require special consideration. The Government have also told us that although increase in prices would entitle them to a larger percentage than 12 or 15, they have been content to take only 12½ per cent. The net result comes to this: that after going through various processes of *plus* and *minus* in order to justify a certain result, a certain percentage of increase is taken and the whole cost of the settlement and survey operations from fasli 1310 to fasli 1319 has been 87 lakhs. I know we shall be told that some of the survey records are not in proper condition; and that is why resurvey has to be ordered. What I submit is that there should be an end to all these operations. I know that the records of the past have to be amended and kept up to date, but still there are limits to everything. Whatever increment that your Excellency's Government may propose to take can very well be imposed with the aid of information from Collectors and Sub-Divisional officers instead of having a huge army of settlement and survey officers whose actual cost will be much larger than the increased rate which your Excellency's Government will be pleased to impose as a result of settlement. One other fact I would invite your Excellency's attention to is that from the revenue report of fasli 1310 it appears that 444 lakhs was the assessment arrived at from the resettlement of districts. Including Malabar and South Canara the income is 499 lakhs. The settlement assessment found in the register for fasli 1316 would show you that in various districts there has been a decline which must be owing to land having gone out of cultivation. That is a matter which deserves the scrutiny of Government, for, as a matter of fact, we are receiving less than what we are entitled to under the settlement. If land has gone out of cultivation, there must be some forces at work which require scrutiny. The fact that in fasli 1315, 20,000 acres were sold for arrears of Government revenue is an index that, in portions of the Presidency, land has been unduly assessed. Unless the explanation of combination of ryots can come to our rescue, the fact that these lands have been sold for Rs. 10,000 shows that land in some parts of the Presidency is of an extremely low value. When I dealt with the rise in expenditure I said that it was on account of its peculiar revenue policy Government has to maintain a huge army of clerks, karnams and munsifs. Your Excellency will see that they are all very ill-paid and, if not now, in a few years to come, there will be such a clamour for an increment of pay that the Government will in justice be bound to accede to their wishes and the expenditure will then rise by 50 or 60 lakhs. It is, therefore, necessary for the Government to consider whether any scheme for increasing the land revenue of the provinces, without unduly increasing the large staff of workers, can be devised. My remarks are borne out by the fact that superannuation allowances are rising year by year, and while they were only 10 lakhs a few years ago they now amount to 20 or 23 lakhs.

"I shall not pass on from the subject of the land revenue without making one remark about zamindari villages. I have been harping on this subject during the past three years and very probably my alluding to it now will achieve no better results; but still it is my duty to bring to the notice of Government the injustice of taxing a particular class of ryots when his brother-ryot in ryotwari tracts is exempt from it. It is also clear that the zamindari ryot is not in a better position to pay the tax than the ryotwari ryot. The Government of India distinctly promised that it would be a temporary incidence until the question is settled finally. To my mind there does not seem to be any reason why, to the extent to which we have to indent upon Provincial revenues for paying karnams and munsifs in these settled zamindari tracts, we should not ask the Imperial Government to pay compensation by way of assignments or it may be that the Provincial Government will have to bear the expenditure if the Imperial Government does not come to our rescue. There is a piece of injustice which, I hope, your Excellency's Government will see its way to remove.

"Coming to Abkári, I am glad that both the Hon'ble Mr. Forbes as well as your Excellency have lucidly explained the position of the Government with regard to abkári administration, the various steps which the Government in its solicitude for the welfare of the people has been taking to prevent the hydra-headed demon of drink

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from obtaining a stronger hold than it has already unfortunately obtained over the labouring classes, the ignorant masses of the Indian population of this presidency. I am glad to see what your Excellency has done so far. Unfortunately notwithstanding what has been said and done in the past, there is a firm impression which prevails, not altogether in ignorant classes, that the Government would in practice be deterred, by considerations of revenue, from giving effect to a policy which would really check the growing evil. I regret however to add that the measures which the Government have been taking are not altogether adequate for achieving the purpose in view. It is true that Madras has relatively to other provinces an excessively large number of shops. Bengal with a population of 80 millions had in 1905–1906 33,900 shops with a revenue of 121 lakhs of rupees, the North-West Provinces 10,800 shops with a revenue of 71 lakhs of rupees, Bombay 4,230 shops with a revenue of 123 lakhs of rupees and Madras 29,602 shops with a revenue of Rs. 177 lakhs. But what makes me somewhat sceptical about the effect of a reduction in the number of shops is the past history of the province and the figures for Bombay.

"In 1888–89 there were 44,268 shops with 97 lakhs of rupees as revenue; in 1889–90 there were 37,138 shops with 107 lakhs of rupees; in 1890–91 there were 32,413 shops with 112 lakhs of rupees, in 1897–98 there were 28,233 shops with 137 lakhs of rupees and Bombay with only 4,230 shops furnished a revenue of Rs. 123 lakhs in 1905–1906. The conditions of Bombay may be different, but the figures show that we cannot count too much on a bare reduction in the number of shops; and the reduction to have any effect must also be substantial. A reduction of a few hundreds or even thousands would not be of effectual use. Another theory which is generally sought to account for the enormous revenue is the increase of the purchasing power of the ordinary classes. In 1883 the revenue was only 63 lakhs, it is now 250 and there was no increase of consumption of 11 per cent. in one year. Are we to suppose that the purchasing power has increased by nearly four times? Have the wages gone up by more than 25 per cent or 50 per cent.? Then again the revenue has been steadily increasing in lean years, as well as fat years; and the Ceded Districts, I think, give ample illustration of the weakness of the theory. They are sparsely peopled with nearly four millions with famine stalking them every alternate year. Kurnool has just recovered from the famine of 1875, and yet we find that they contribute 33 lakhs in the shape of abkári revenue, nearly one-seventh of the revenue for 1906. We have then other factors to look to for an explanation. It may be that several of the labouring classes have always been fond of toddy, and when they had an opportunity got themselves drunk as the agency tribes do now during a particular season of the year. But the liquor trade had no organisation, no capital, there was no regularity of supply, and the drink was not brought to the door of the consumer. All these conditions have changed; the trained salesman sedulously cultivates the taste of the consumer, punctually supplies drink at his very door and the temptation is irresistible. The art of advertisement is perfected, and when the craving is created the victim must have it whatever the sacrifice, whatever the cost. We cannot under the contract system meddle with regularity of the supply to the contractor, but our chance is by making drink inaccessible except by a special effort, and when a consensus of opinion in a village is against a shop being opened there, it must be allowed full away. The sale of drinks at fairs, festivals and markets, should be prohibited; the shop should be at a distance from the centres of population and not on the way to the houses of the drinking classes, and local option must in some modified form be gradually and experimentally introduced. I am sure that a Government actuated by the noblest and purest ideals of morality, a Government which is ready to sacrifice the opium revenue of crores of rupees to promote the cause of morality in China, would not hesitate to forego even a considerable portion of abkári revenue to which the curse of ruined households attaches.

Turning now to forests, it seems to me that an enlightened Government working in the light of the experience furnished by the civilised countries, advised by competent experts and with a view to protect the community which looks solely to the immediate present against itself and with a view to safeguard the interests of the future has to occasionally ignore popular clamour and deserves the support of all intelligent members of society. Any observations therefore that I may make, I hope, will not be viewed as having been made by way of carping criticism intended to place the action of

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Government in an unfavourable light. The poor community supplements its resources by forest produce, and has been enjoying the privileges of cheap fuel, free grazing, etc.; and a people accustomed to look upon the hills and forests as their own over which they could roam at their free will, would however have to be treated gently, and there is such a thing as forcing the pace, and being guided too much by the views of experts who in time begin to have fetishes of their own. It cannot be denied that the working of the department is extremely unpopular, and it seems to me that even at the sacrifice of a little efficiency and some revenue which it thinks is legitimately its own, *i.e.*, public property, an attempt may be made to meet the popular demands half way, and reduce the rigour of the system. The area of the reserved forests and lands at the end of the year 1900 was 10·1 million acres and in 1906–1907 it was 12·5 million acres, or the forest area has been added to by 2·4 million acres within seven years. The area closed to all animals throughout the year was 1,637 square miles in 1901; 1,947 in 1905–1906, 2,150 in 1906–1907; and only 3·81 of the total area was open to browsing. Notwithstanding the growing efficiency the number of offences has not been reduced:—

	Fire.	Felling.	Grazing.	Total
1900–1901	884	11,389	9,228	24,050
1906–1907	978	13,263	7,848	22,141

"If the number of offences under grazing declined, the number of cattle impounded rose from 126,883 to 191,039. There is the general cry for the reduction of grazing fees and the reply of the Government has been that they are very low. It is, however, a remarkable fact that the growth of revenue from reserved forests rose from 487,128 in 1900–1901 to 636,762 in 1906–1907 or an increase of 150,000 has been made under the head of revenue levied at enhanced or special rates, Rs. 94,068 and Rs. 2,48,719, the income at full rates and privileged rates having declined from Rs. 3,61,564 and Rs. 3,57,510. There may be special reasons and special reasons would not ordinarily be wanting, but it seems that, as a question of broad policy, a concession might be made and more animals admitted according to the full or privileged rates. The income from reserved lands is only 4,860; grazing fees seem to have been collected for a few years in the unreserved lands of the Gódávari and the income in 1906–1907 was 5,433. I hope that, unless there be any special causes, the policy may be not to collect grazing fees from unreserved and reserved lands which yield a pittance of only Rs. 10,313. It would be presumptuous on my part with no experience of the department to criticise its methods of working; but a few observations occur to me in reading the figures and from outside enquiries, which I hope the Government would take into consideration. The system of departmental working of forests is perhaps a wasteful agency and more denudation of forests, possibly more systematical denudation is going on with hardly commensurate net results from a revenue point of view than heretofore. In 1900–1901, 3 millions cubic feet of fuel were cut by Government agency which yielded a revenue of Rs. 85,215 after deducting incidental charges and when the establishment charges were taken into consideration there was a loss of Rs. 2,309, whereas 11 millions cubic feet were removed by purchasers who paid Rs. 3,16,916 in 1906–1907, 12·5 millions cubic feet were cut by departmental agency which yielded a revenue of 2·07 (7·20—5·13) and I am not sure whether or not the establishment charges were taken into account, for I find that the whole net revenue including timber removed by Government agency was 2·08 (13·23—11·15) whereas 8·5 millions cubic feet removed by purchasers yielded a revenue of 2·59.

"In other words, the department had to cut 12 millions cubic feet to obtain a revenue far less than what was yielded by 8 millions removed by private agency. There is further the danger that when the gross figures are swelled and exploitation goes on under Government agency more denudation occurs than is necessary while the public complain that their wants have not been better attended to than theretofore and the poor that they have been deprived of a living. The position of the Government is also degraded in the eyes of the ordinary rustic whom I have heard

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remark that Government has descended to selling firewood and monopolises even this source of our livelihood. The permit system has been recently abolished but it behoves the Government to keep a watchful eye, for it seems to me that the net result from a revenue point of view is almost *nil*; the net revenue has been 7 lakhs when the gross was 24, years ago. The gross figures allow one to be tempted to increase the establishment the cost of which has risen from 8·55 in 1900–1901 and 9·86 in 1906–1907 to 12·20 in 1909–1910. I would therefore humbly suggest that enhanced and special fees for grazing be collected only as an exception; that the limits of the forests be set back where they are too near inhabited villages or at any rate where that cannot be done, some concession should be shown to such villages, that strict limits be imposed upon the discretion of Forest officers especially in the matter of compounding offences who in their excess of zeal make the Government exceedingly unpopular and that the departmental system of exploitation be resorted to as little as possible, thereby leaving greater time to Forest officers for the actual improvement of the forests and supervising the subordinate staff.

"With regard to the justice of giving an increment to the pay of Sub-Magistrates which has been promised from time to time, I would not repeat the remarks which have been made by my Honourable friends, but I would associate myself with them in pleading for greater expenditure on these Sub-Magistrates. Your Excellency will also remember that Magistrates feel that they have been degraded in some sort of way, because Police Inspectors that appear before them draw much larger pay and are supposed to occupy a better status. I would also respectfully urge that there should be a larger employment of Honorary Magistrates both in the Presidency and mufassal towns in order that there may be a quicker disposal of cases and that people may have greater confidence in the magistracy of the land.

"Before I sit down, I would respectfully invite your Excellency's attention to what is rather an unpleasant subject. It is my cheerful duty to state that there is no body of officers in this land who command greater confidence and from whom better justice is expected than the British officer, and it is a matter of wonder to many an ignorant villager as to how a British officer can resist the temptation of receiving a bribe of lakhs of rupees. But, at the same time, there have been loud complaints in various quarters that the very same British officer, who would spurn a bribe of a lakh of rupees or even four lakhs, is negligent in the matter of supplies. I know that it is absolutely necessary sometimes that in order that an officer may not be harassed, village officers should promptly supply him with the provisions that are required, so that his attention may not be diverted to such petty matters. But to me it appears that, having regard to increased facilities of communication, the net work of railways traversing from one end of the country to another and the introduction of motor-cars, it seems to me absolutely unnecessary that this supply system should be allowed to continue any longer. Nobody can attribute any the slightest evil intention to these officers, but I am only complaining that they are negligent and sometimes wilfully negligent. I have been told that in various villages or taluks there are certain lists showing that a goat is worth so much, a sheep is worth so much and so on and the payments are made according to these lists. These are antiquated prices and the village officials dare not refuse to supply articles at those rates. There is a complaint that, in the matter of the receipt of these amounts, some payable justly to persons that supply, do not reach them. I, therefore, earnestly hope that the Government will take steps to see that, as far as possible, public officials are prevented from receiving any supplies whatsoever from any officers connected with the department. In some cases it has been stated that a head constable or an inspector has to spend nearly three times his pay if an officer tours round his place for three weeks. I do not say that all these statements are correct, but still it is an impression among the people. It is necessary, in the interests of the purity of administration, such an impression should not go abroad. I hope, therefore, the Government will revise the table and call for a report as to what prices are being paid by officials in the districts if the present system is to be continued."

The Hon'ble Mr. FORBES:—"There is no system and there is no table."

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(Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma; Mr. Abbott.)

The Hon'ble Mr. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"Then instructions should be issued to officials that they should pay the proper prices for the supplies they receive and that price lists should be drawn up.

"It only remains for me to thank your Excellency for the prompt attention which has been paid to the representation that I made in behalf of the people of North Arcot in connection with the Kaveripak tank and also for the measures that are being adopted by this Government for the promotion of the cause of the Vizagapatam harbour. It is true, as your Excellency remarked, that during the past year much progress has not been made; but having regard to the fact that your Excellency has visited the site of the harbour—and I hope you are impressed with the utility of the scheme—measures will be taken in the near future to solve the problem of the Vizagapatam harbour which has been hanging fire for upwards of 50 or 60 years. If the people of Vizagapatam are to be told that they cannot have a harbour on a large scale, the time has come when an improvement should be effected by means of dredging operations, so that greater facilities may be afforded to shipping, as large quantities of manganese are exported from that port every year. I am sure that your Excellency will watch during the year the progress of the seasons which at this time cannot be said to be very hopeful in the Circars; and your Excellency will only be too ready to start any relief works that may be necessary in parts which may be badly affected. I thank you Excellency once again for the various measures which have been or are proposed to be adumbrated in the direction of improving the administration of this country. With these few remarks, I resume my seat."

The Hon'ble Mr ABBOTT:—"There are two or three matters connected with planting that I want to ask some information about. But first I would allude to a subject that has been already referred to.

"I don't suppose that your Excellency's Government suspects any of my Indian colleagues of disloyalty because they did not specially profess their loyalty to the British Government at this meeting. The reason for the omission is, I believe, partly that given by the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma that sedition has not yet become a serious danger in Madras, and partly what Mr. Sarma could not well say, but what perhaps I may venture to say without offence. The Indian members here are the intellectual pick of their countrymen, presumably if the various hopes that have been raised are to be fulfilled, it may be assumed that some of them will have them fulfilled in their own persons. They are in the position of Members of Parliament in my own country. If any Irish nationalist member says a word in favour of British rule and escapes being immediately knocked on the head, he is viciously asked what he is trying to get out of the Government. May I venture to assure your Excellency that the community I have the honour to represent entirely approves of the steps that have been taken to suppress sedition and relies on you to use them for its suppression?

I said that there were two or three subjects connected with planting that I want to ask for some information about. But I would like to first thank your Excellency's Government for the money you have provided for roads in planting districts. You made a grant some time ago at the request of my predecessor here, Mr. Hodgson, and of Mr Yorke to put the Vellera-Mulla road in order with the result that a large tea acreage is being planted in the district it serves, which is giving employment to a number of Coimbatore and Malabar coolies, and from which Government will derive some revenue, not enough to make much difference in the budget figures, but more than enough to pay interest on the money that has been spent. You have also decided to have the Theni bridge built, a work that we have been asking for several years. Of course that bridge will benefit a very large number of residents in Madura who are not planters and who have joined us in asking for it, but it will also be of assistance to the planters in Manaar and Peermade who employ 25,000 coolies nearly all drawn from British territory and whose supplies are purchased there too and have to be taken across the Theni river. I hope the railway there will soon be built, and I was glad to see that the Madras representative on the Viceroy's Council denounced the delays that are taking place.

"I should like to back up what the Hon'ble Mr Krishnan Nayar said yesterday about the ravages of cattle disease in Malabar. We have, in different parts of that district, so the mischief must be extensive. Considering the physical features of the

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district one may be certain that if you had over 10,000 deaths reported in one year the actual mortality must have been about double. During the last outbreak as soon as we told the Collector we had veterinary help sent to Wynaad and it was stamped out. You are doing a great deal now to encourage cattle breeding and at the recent Ongole show you had purchasers from South America and the Phillippines coming to buy your cattle. But, if this sort of thing gets on, you will not only have a frightful local loss, but you will have all these countries forbidding importation. You can stop the disease if you have early notice of it. And as a first step I would suggest that all revenue inspectors and adigaris be made, under all the penalties you can enforce, to instantly report any suspicious death

"There has been a good deal said lately about the position of the Government Cinchona department towards private owners, and some demands have been put forward which Government considers unreasonable. I believe that many years ago when the Government properties at Naduvattam were first planted the avowed intention was principally to supply plants and seed to the public and to encourage the establishment of the industry in private hands But it is very often unfair to bring up a promise that was given under entirely different circumstances The price of bark was then so high that every one wanted to go in for planting it, now it is so low that very little is being planted; the price of quinine has fallen from something like 20 shillings an ounce to 10 pence. I still think that planters have a claim for consideration, but they must put it on business lines Government is now able to sell quinine retail in seven-gram packets at 15 annas an ounce, and what I want to call attention to is the amount of money that is being spent on the purchase of foreign-grown bark. I am not going to say anything about Imperial preference. But the most determined free trader will usually admit that an article ought to be bought at home if it is as cheap and good as the foreign product. Now in addition to the bark harvested from its own estates Government last year spent Rs. 1 82,812 on the purchase of bark for manufacture, and only Rs. 51,126 of that was for locally-grown bark The rest was, I understand, spent on buying bark in Holland This year you intend to spend Rs. 2,00,000 on buying bark and I imagine the proportion of foreign purchases will be maintained. I know that Government must treat the supply of quinine as a business matter. The department cannot be expected to rely on the chance of buying a few thousand pounds of bark here and there. It must be certain of getting large quantities of high class bark regularly. It costs as much to extract 2 lb. of quinine from 100 lb. of inferior bark as 5 lb. from a better quality. And at present the only possible market is Amsterdam where the Java bark is sent, and where it can be purchased in any required quantity with a guaranteed analysis But this business of selling quinine is going to increase enormously. You have 300 million possible customers. The business is in very capable hands now But some day it will occur to the department to do a little advertising. Say even to have a notice put up outside all post offices that quinine can be bought there; and when the sale of quinine approaches what it ought to be in India, you will be at a loss to know where to get the raw material Very little remains either in India or Ceylon. There was at one time an enormous acreage in Java, but very little can have been planted in the last ten years, and it is a fact that a considerable acreage once under cinchona there has been planted with tea Last year the export fell off considerably while the demand for quinine goes on increasing not only in India, but in tropical America, and in the interior of Africa

"As it takes four or five years for cinchona to grow to the bark-yielding stage, I think Government would be wise to provide for the contingency I have mentioned by giving notice of its probable requirements for a series of years, and stating that it is prepared to buy bark delivered at certain depots—which ought to be at a seaport or a railway station—in lots say not less than 5,600 lb. and analysing not less than 5 per cent. of quinine which is about the Java average. Just as good cinchona can be grown in India as in Java. I am not personally interested in bark now. But I have grown bark within 30 miles of the Naduvattam factory that the Government

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Quinologist analysed to contain 10 per cent. of quinine, so there is something economically absurd in Government being obliged to buy bark that has been shipped from Java to Amsterdam, and then to ship it back to India and cart it up 7,000 feet to Naduvattam. You are losing land revenue, and coolies are losing employment.

"Another subject that planters would like some information about is the proposal to make them provide for the education of their coolies' children. We got a circular some time ago in which we were asked what provision we made for educating coolies' children, and in case we made none what we proposed to do about it. There was no explanation. The circular arrived like a demand for taxes or any other unpleasant thing, and we do not know if it was sent to all planters in India or only to those in Madras. Nothing further has happened so far. But we are naturally anxious to know what Government means to do.

"There appears to be an idea amongst some people that planters object to having coolies' children educated because it would make them too independent when they grew up. But I think the idea is quite a mistaken one. The average non-official European has to take very short views, and does not greatly concern himself with problems of the distant future. But what does concern us is what our coolies may think about having education forced on them. My own experience in the matter is very small; perhaps if it is typical it may induce people who are better qualified to speak to come forward and give their views. We have a school for coolies' children on the estate where I live. We provide a building, pay the teacher and pay for the books and writing materials. We started very well, for the cooly is willing as far as he can to give his children a better chance in life than he has had. But the attendance very soon fell off. There ought to be 30 or 40 children. But it has come down to 10 or 12 at most, and those are all children whose parents one way or another are earning something more than ordinary estate pay. The reason is plain enough; if a man comes into an estate with his wife and a couple of children, one of whom ought to be at school and one too small to be left alone, if the bigger child can look after the small one, then the father and mother can work and earn enough to live on. But if one child has to go to school, then the mother has to stay in the lines and look after the other. Or take the case of a widow with two or three children, who perhaps ought to be at school; if all four can go to work, the family is fairly comfortably off. But if the children have to go to school, then their mother's pay is hardly enough to feed them.

"I would not have troubled your Excellency with this very small experiment, except that I really believe it shows in a small way what would happen on a very big scale if all our coolies' children had to be educated and that it would in many cases be inflicting a very great hardship instead of a benefit. And I think it shows that if I have formed an opinion about the present demand for free education, it is not because I object to education. And my opinion is that free education in India would mean educating the children of people who can afford to pay for it at the expense of those classes who are so poor that they could not accept free education if it were brought to their doors."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I regret to say that the Hon'ble Nawab Muhammad Raza Khan is prevented from illness from attending the Council to-day and he has forwarded his speech which, if he had been present, he would have read himself and which I will now ask the Secretary to the Council to read."

The Secretary to the Council then read the following speech:—

"I rejoice to congratulate the Government on the fairly satisfactory character of the budget in a year of some depression caused by distress in a portion of our Presidency and the high prices generally prevailing therein. The very sound and explicit exposition of the figures by the Hon'ble Mr. Forbes, C.S.I., is highly commendable.

"It appears to me from the budget figures that the allotment for 'higher education' which ought to be purely a luxury to be left for those anxious and ambitious to enjoy it at their own cost continues for reasons unexplained to be unremunerative. The Sircar has been, as generally believed, hastily and persistently pursuing

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a policy of encouraging 'higher education' whereby it is rendered ridiculously too cheap in this country. The public money thus expended on it is, as some of the ablest statesmen hold, excessive; and it is to a great extent wasted. I submit it should not be understood that I am striving hard to close the door of 'higher education' to my countrymen. But I firmly advocate that it should be made entirely self-supporting by raising fees considerably as in Great Britain and Ireland, and that it should be intended solely for those actuated by a sincere desire for knowledge, men who could use it when they had acquired it. The savings thus effected may be expended on the expansion of primary, technical, industrial and agricultural education, on the extension of irrigation necessary for the general development of the resources of our country and on a more active programme of sanitation which is requisite for the health of the people.

"Your Excellency, I am firmly convinced that the question of 'higher education' is a crucial point in the existing Indian situation. The yearly manufacture of numberless and unnecessary graduates is by no means profitable. Their supply exceeds the demand; and the superfluous graduates finding no useful career open to them turn hopelessly to the work of fomenting discontent and sedition. India does not require to be ruled by weak and effeminate B.As. and B.Ls.—men devoid of character as they are shown to be by experience. It is therefore my earnest prayer to Government to take early steps to make 'higher education' self-supporting, instead of letting it remain so ridiculously cheap. Cheap as 'higher education' is for Hindus, the fees for Mussalmans are only half. My own son is a student of the Teachers' College, Saidapet, and his higher education there costs me only Rs. 16-8-0 per annum. When this is compared with what education costs at Oxford and Cambridge, does it not appear absurd? I must frankly admit, your Excellency, that Mussalmans in general have not taken advantage of the opportunities thus offered to them. And the list of Muhalmen Matriculates, F.As. and B.As. every year is very disappointing. My community labours under difficulties imposed, not by Government but by faulty social customs. Unwise home influence too often handicaps a Mussalman youth in the race of life. In spite, however, of all our shortcomings and handicaps, it is a fact which I state with the greatest pride that not a single Mussalman name has appeared in any list of deportees, or rebels against His Majesty the King Emperor.

"I am disappointed to notice nothing was said by the Honourable the Home Member in his Imperial Budget speech regarding the proposed experiment which the Government of India are making in Lower Bengal by separating the judicial and executive functions. The only allusion to this was, I recollect, made by the Nawab of Dacca, who announced in his speech that the experiment had proved a failure in the Mysore Province. I observed last year in this very chamber that the one and only effect of such a change would be not merely to weaken the executive but to render it impossible for it to exercise its authority and to discharge its duties satisfactorily as was also the opinion held by the late Sir James Stephens, K.C.S.I., Legal Member of the Viceregal Council. Further, such an innovation would very gravely affect the honourable prestige of the Indian Civil Service. Every one well acquainted with Indian conditions—except the vakils—will agree with my above remarks on the proposed separation of the executive from the judicial functions. The only plausible reason which the vakils can bring forward in support of this proposal is the hasty conduct of a Bengal District Magistrate whose conduct, however, was absolutely *bona fide* and did not constitute a grievance.

"In conclusion, I wish to congratulate the Government on the appointment of my friend Mr. Schmidt to the post of Inspector-General of Registration in succession to the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur K. V. Srinivasa Aiyar, B.A., C.I.E., whose death we all lament. I have known Mr. Schmidt for nearly twenty years; I made his acquaintance once when he was working under Dr. C. D. Macleane, I.C.S., Collector of Nellore, whose Head Assistant and Sub-Collector I was. Dr. Macleane held him in the very highest esteem for his integrity, efficiency and gentlemanly manners. I consider no better man could have been found for the post."

The Hon'ble Dr. BOURNE:—"Your Excellency, very little has been said on the subject of education which calls for any elaborate reply. We have not, in the course of the year, made any great strides, but I hope we have gone forward to some

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extent. The Hon'ble Mr. Sarma has expressed the hope that we may educate everybody in the presidency. I am sure that your Excellency's Government is in full sympathy with such a hope. But we cannot expect to do it all at once. I should just like to point out that, when he mentioned that we spend only 37 lakhs on the education of 40 millions of people, that is only the amount that is spent directly out of Provincial revenues. It is not to be compared with the total amount of money which is being spent in the country on education, which is, at any rate, about three times that amount. But still that is not very much after all. Then again the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma evidently throws to a large extent the responsibility for education upon the Government, but I think it would be possible at the present moment to double the number of pupils at school without spending anything extra, because the schools are not full and there is room in the great majority of village schools for plenty of pupils, and if only people would send their children to school I fancy we could double the number of children at school before we need spend anything more.

"As I have pointed out year after year, even if we had more money we could not advance without more teachers. We are doing what we can in that respect.

"It is perhaps more difficult to budget for expenditure on education than under most other heads, as so much of our expenditure is contingent upon the amounts spent by other people. I make this remark in reply to what fell from the Raja of Kollengode with regard to our relations to local bodies in this matter. I say it is very difficult in any case to budget for the amount that we can spend. I have to send in the budget in October; it is now April, and it will be October or November before I could possibly have any clear idea as to what money I could spend in the way of grants. Of course, the amount to be spent has hitherto been provided from two sources, Provincial and Local. The local contribution depended upon the financial position of a large number of local bodies. The difficulty of estimating the Provincial contribution which was required has always been very great indeed. Formerly, moreover, the amount paid to local bodies was always considered to be applied to purposes of aid towards their own schools, and of aid to the schools under private management. All this complicated matters very much. Your Excellency's Government has endeavoured to simplify the position. That is what the Raja of Kollengode referred to. We are now paying or going to pay a large sum of money in the way of grants direct. The Honourable Raja suggests that we have thrown into the back ground the principle that local bodies are primarily responsible for education. I submit that we have not done this. We have merely arranged that the first charge on any money which they can afford shall be to provide for their own schools, and if they cannot provide enough themselves we provide the balance and pay all the grants which they have to pay to schools under private management. We still expect them to provide schools and to provide for schools as well as they can, and the responsibility for it remains with them, but what they cannot provide we pay as far as funds allow and pay direct. The object of this is that by this way we can apply the Provincial funds at any moment to any part of the presidency; whereas if you made over the money to a local board it could not be transferred from one part of the presidency to another, as it becomes property at the disposal of the particular local board. I presume that these large Provincial subsidies may be expected gradually to diminish, or that the local bodies may provide more and more for the purpose.

"It is suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Guruswami Ayyar that it will be necessary to have a local cess for education. That is a matter that I devoutly hope for.

"In regard to secondary education remarks fell from Mr. Krishnan Nayar and later from Nawab Raza Khan. I think these remarks certainly open up for consideration the question whether the time has not now come for raising the school-fees. That is a matter which has been brought to my notice by various private managers. No doubt any financial difficulty in secondary institutions is due to their having now to provide better teachers and laboratories and altogether to supply a better article; and it is only reasonable that a larger fee should be paid for the education afforded. Managers of private institutions are very anxious that the Government should set the lead in charging a higher fee in institutions under public management in order that

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they may do the same. I have not done anything yet about it, because up to the present the fees have hardly worked up to the standard rates. They have been gradually raised; very much larger sums were paid in the way of fee income last year than in the previous year; very nearly a lakh of rupees was paid in Mission institutions alone more than was ever paid before, owing to greater pressure being brought to bear upon them. We may now possibly go on raising the fees to provide more funds for the provision of better teachers and better laboratories.

"One or two remarks I may make in regard to the Law College, about which specific reference was made. I agree that the state of things in that college is not ideal just at this moment. The Principal is on leave, and he is the one member of the staff who gives his whole time to the college. However, I think, after all, the state of things there is not very bad. As a matter of fact, lectures are given from 10 to 11 and again from 2 to 3, and between these hours it is hoped that the students will read in the library. The students in this country seem to be unable to use the library along with the lectures."

The Hon'ble Mr. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR:—"There are 300 or 400 students."

The Hon'ble Dr. BOURNE:—"When I was a student I used to go and spend 2 or 3 hours in working at the library, thinking over what had been said and writing out what had been said. But here the students scribble notes during the time of the lecture and they very seldom amplify them or think over the lectures. After all, what has to be considered is how the best arrangements could be made, and perhaps the only way to get the best men is to get those who have an opportunity of practising at the same time.

"A reference was made by the Hon'ble Mr Krishnaswami Aiyar to the Girls' School at Mylapore. It is a matter which is now under the consideration of Government. No doubt at times I very much like to say that this is an experiment which may be tried, but at other times, when the papers come back to me and I am asked to justify the expenditure, I feel very great difficulty in justifying such a large expenditure with such apparently small results. Rs. 12,000 a year for 20 or 30 girls does seem a great deal. However, we may still hope to do something, especially if we can combine with the school an arrangement for training more women teachers, who are badly wanted, and that would certainly offer considerable justification for this large expenditure.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar had urged the scheme which he urged at the Industrial Conference, namely, compulsory manual training in all secondary schools. We have not done anything in the matter as yet. We have provided for an entry as to manual training in the school leaving certificate, which examination, we hope, will soon come into force. But it is very difficult to make such training absolutely compulsory. You cannot compel every boy to learn everything. You can provide opportunities for such training, you can give other inducements for boys to go and use those opportunities; but you cannot say you must learn this. It is very difficult to make it absolutely compulsory, which I understand is the main idea that the Hon'ble Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar has.

"The last remark that I wish to touch upon relates to schools in planters' estates. My Honourable friend Mr Abbott seems to think that we will suddenly plunge the planting community into a set of schools in which the attendance will be compulsory. There is no immediate fear of that; enquiry was made in regard to the matter, and though we still hope to do something, I do not think we shall do anything which will make education compulsory in such cases. I think, however, that we ought to offer opportunities for these children to go to school, by establishing schools to which the parents might send their children if they like."

At this stage the Council adjourned at 1-55 P M. and reassembled at 2-45 P M.

The Hon'ble Mr. CASTLESTUART STUART:—"Your Excellency, before I pass to an examination of some of the specific statements and proposals put forward by certain Honourable Members, I would make a few preliminary observations, which if somewhat critical in character, are not certainly intended to be unfriendly. I think if strangers, uninformed as regards the conditions of this country, had heard some of the remarks made by Honourable Members in the course of this debate, they would have come to the conclusion that a great number of our Indian subordinates

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must be a peculiarly bad lot—from the Collector's establishment at Jamabandi down to village officers, police subordinates, forest officers, and in fact even sub-magistrates, whose pay is sought to be increased in order to secure a better class of men for these appointments. I think that an ignorant stranger hearing these remarks might easily go away with the erroneous impression that the whole of our Indian subordinate staff is corrupt, dishonest, and untrustworthy. After an experience of nearly thirty years in this country with many friends, I am glad to say, among Indians, I at any rate should be sorry if they had no defender in this Council. I may therefore say at once that among many of my old subordinates I have had the pleasure of knowing in the course of the last thirty years many of great ability and absolute rectitude of character.

"I proceed to touch upon two or three points so far as they refer to the departments under my control. First of all I would deal shortly with what the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai said in regard to Revenue Settlement. He observed that he 'did not propose to deal with the settlement policy which has been engaging the attention 'of the public so much' and proceeded to say 'the fact remains, and none can 'seriously dispute it, that the vast majority of the ryot population are impoverished 'and indebted, and endure a life of misery and dejection.' From the context I am inclined to think that according to the Honourable Member, the 'settlement policy' is injurious to the interests of the people and a contributory, if not the main, cause of the low economic condition of a large number of people If that be his meaning, in defence of the department I must say that I entirely differ from the Honourable Member's view in regard to that question. He is no doubt aware of the principles under which resettlement is now-a days conducted and of the share that the Government are entitled to take in consequence of settlement operations. I would point out that the settlement policy adopted in this presidency as regards various districts that have been resettled has been extraordinarily generous to the ryots and that the assessments have been fixed with the most studied moderation by your Excellency's Government. The facts speak for themselves.

"(*a*) *Salem district.*—In the five taluks of the Salem district which were resettled in 1902–1904, viz., (*a*) Atur, (*b*) Salem, (*c*) Tiruchengodu, (*d*) Namakkal, (*e*) Uttangarai, prices had risen by 31 to 40 per cent. since the original settlement. Nevertheless the old rates of assessment were enhanced by only 12½ per cent. The same percentage enhancement was adopted in the resettlement of the remaining taluks which was completed in 1906–1907, although prices showed an increase of from 59 to 61 per cent.

"(*b*) *Kurnool district.*—In 'Kurnool Proper' which comprises the four taluks of Ramallakota, Nandikotkur, Nandyal and Sirvel, resettled in 1905–1906, there had been an increase of from 59 to 87 per cent. on in the prices of dry grains, but in consideration of the peculiar circumstances of this tract, Government were pleased to impose an uniform enhancement of only 8 17 per cent. on dry lands In the Pattikonda and Koilkuntla taluks the prices of dry grains had risen by 6 and 4 per cent., respectively, but in view of the small rise in prices and the economic history of these taluks Government were pleased to direct that no enhancement of the dry rates should be made.

"(*c*) *The Nellore district* and the Ongole taluk of the *Guntur district* were resettled in 1906–1907. The prices of dry grains had risen by 25 to 56 per cent. subsequent to the original settlement, but in view of the fact that Nellore is a somewhat backward district Government decided to exempt from enhancement the dry lands in the western taluks which had been less benefited by improvements in the matter of communications and to impose on the dry lands in the rest of the district an enhancement of 12½ per cent The wet rates throughout the district were raised by 18¾ per cent., although the rise in prices justified an enhancement of 34 per cent

"(*d*) *Cuddapah*.—In the three taluks of Cuddapah, Proddatur and Jammalamadugu, which were resettled in 1908–1909, the prices of dry grains had risen by 8½ per cent. Nevertheless, Government were pleased to direct that no enhancement of the old rates need be made.

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"*(c) Tinnevelly.*—In the taluks of Tinnevelly, Tenkási and Ambásamudram the price of paddy had risen by 45 per cent. and of dry grains by 15 to 22 per cent. Government have however limited the increase in dry rates to only 15½ per cent.

"The Honourable Member seemed to suggest that this liberal settlement policy was responsible for the fact that we have unfortunately many poor people. Even he must realize from the facts I have stated that at any rate 'settlement' cannot be held responsible for the poverty of some classes as, in every case of resettlement in recent years, either there has been no enhancement over the original settlement rates or the maximum increase imposed has been only 12½ per cent. whereas, based on the rise of prices which is one of the main factors to be considered in connection with resettlement, increased prices would have justified a considerable enhancement which has been generously given up. The difference deliberately foregone by Government in the interests of the ryots is 46½ to 48½ per cent in portions of Salem, 20½ to 27½ per cent in other portions of that district, 50 to 79 per cent. in parts of Kurnool and 12½ to 43½ per cent. in Nellore, 8½ per cent. in Cuddapah and 2½ to 30½ per cent. in Tinnevelly. The wet lands were reclassified in some taluks with a view to arrive at equitable rates of assessment; otherwise there has been no reclassification at all. As our resettlements continue for thirty years, the Government, by having deliberately given up what they were entitled to and taken a very much smaller share of the produce than they might justly have taken have foregone their prospective revenue, which is considerable, for at least thirty years and might have expected gratitude rather than undeserved criticism for their policy. In considering the question how far the Government is justified in embarking on large expenditure in consequence of the extension of the operations of this Council we can always bear in mind that land, at any rate, has not been unduly assessed.

"I now pass on to the next point that I have noted, namely, 'jamabandi'. The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai is of opinion that jamabandi, though it 'had its aim and purpose' once has 'not much of justification to exist' at present. In support of that opinion he cites the authority of Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao. He quotes, apparently with approval, the following statement of that gentleman 'jamabandi is a farce and a nuisance to the ryots as they finally bear all its 'legitimate and illegitimate expense. The Tanjore District Association memorialized 'the Government for its abolition but did not succeed' and so on. The Diwan Bahadur makes certain astoundingly incorrect statements in the course of that remarkable letter, as, for example, 'remissions, as a rule, are not granted. Government sell their 'water to the ryots rightly or wrongly, at rates fixed by rules. Puttahs are not granted, 'unless wanted and paid for by the ryots.' The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai thinks that jamabandi may well be dropped with profit to the State and portrays a picture of the reddi and the karnam not being overjoyed when they see the whole staff of the Collector at their village for days together. Considering the important public objects with which annual jamabandis are held in this ryotwari presidency it is difficult to understand how we could do without them altogether. I admit that a great deal of course depends upon the manner in which jamabandi is conducted; but if the standing orders on the subject are carried out, there is no doubt that jamabandi is absolutely necessary under the system of Government in our presidency. The main object of jamabandi is to make an annual settlement of the revenue demand, to scrutinize thoroughly all the village and taluk accounts to afford special opportunity to responsible ryots to meet the ryots, hear what they have to say, make local inspections and so forth. Speaking as a district officer—and my experience has been that of a district officer during all my service—I consider that jamabandi could, with very great difficulty, be dispensed with. No doubt irregularities occur at jamabandi on the part of certain subordinate officials, but that is a part of the difficulty that we have to contend against in this country. It is not due to jamabandi officers if some of their native subordinates extract illegal gratification or live upon villagers, because if the officers came to know of irregularities they would be the first to deal with the offenders. I do not say that the Honourable Member has stated what is not pretty well known as a reason for dropping jamabandi altogether. As regards the particular matter to which reference has been made, namely, the petition of the Tanjore District Association, I

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may say that the petition was signed by Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao and several others and formed the subject of careful inquiry by the district authorities and the Board of Revenue at the time, in 1902, and orders were passed on the subject by Government. A great number of statements put forward in the memorial were found to be totally incorrect, so that it was an unfortunate support for the Honourable Member to lean upon in connection with this subject. As regards the subject of jamabandi which was raised in their petition, the Government said in their order—

'(1) His Excellency the Governor in Council has given full consideration to 'the memorial, dated 8th February 1902, submitted by Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha 'Rao and eight others and has obtained a detailed report thereon from the Collector 'of Tanjore and the Board of Revenue. The memorial, after quoting certain instruc- 'tions, issued many years ago regarding the conduct of jamabandi, now no longer 'literally applicable to the circumstances of the present day, goes on to make several 'very general assertions concerning the manner in which, it is alleged, jamabandi 'officers now conduct their duties. As no definite instances are cited, His Excellency 'the Governor in Council infers that the signatories to the memorial are not moved by 'the knowledge of any special or definite grievance, but discuss the matter from an 'academic point of view; and he regrets to perceive how little they have been at pains 'to equip themselves for the proper discharge of their self-imposed task.

'(2) Owing to the development of the ryotwari system bringing with it 'comparative permanency and fixity of holdings, and owing to the modern ease of 'communication and the frequency of village inspections by revenue officers, which 'give the ryot easy access to these authorities at all times of the year, the operation of 'jamabandi has greatly altered in character. It has happily lost its original character 'in the first half of the last century of an investigation for revenue purposes into the 'circumstances of the individual ryots and into their excuses for failure in the engage- 'ments entered into at the dittam; it is no longer the scramble for remissions neces- 'sitated by the compulsory nature of those engagements and by the weight of the 'assessments. Nevertheless, it is still an essential item of the revenue system and the 'Government concur with the Board of Revenue in the view that, always in the more 'precarious tracts and everywhere in times of seasonal distress or irrigation failure, 'the jamabandi with the personal and local attendance of the village officers and the 'ryots is of the greatest importance to the proper and equitable assessment of the 'demand and that this point is fully and generally recognised both by revenue officers 'and the ryots.'

"As regards the extraordinary statement which the Honourable Member has quoted with apparent approval, viz., 'remissions, as a rule, are not granted,' this is one of the most staggering remarks that I have ever heard. I hold in my hands a statement for the last five years from fasli 1313 to fasli 1317 which shows that in that period the total amount of seasonal remissions amounted to no less than 65 lakhs in the Presidency: and yet we are told that remissions are not granted! Assuming for a moment that that statement refers to the Tanjore district, where there is generally little need for granting remissions, the figures show that in that district remissions amounted to Rs. 21,529 in the year 1903–04, Rs 1,00,410 in 1904–1905, Rs 14,429 in 1905–1906, Rs 44,572 in 1906–1907 and Rs 19,452 in 1907–1908, making a total of Rs. 1,96,992 in five years. I do not, therefore, understand how Diwan Bahadur Raghunatha Rao could have permitted himself to make the absurdly false statement that 'remissions, as a rule, are not granted' or how the Honourable Member could have accepted and made use of it.

"Fortunately the Agricultural department under my control has not come in for attack; on the contrary, the Hon'ble Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar was kind enough to say that he had nothing particular to say about it that was not satisfactory except that he was not satisfied with the provision for the training of Indian officers for higher posts as experts in the Coimbatore Agricultural College and suggested that some provision might be made in that direction. As regards that question, there is nothing in the rules of the college to prevent any Science M.A. who took up Chemistry, Botany, Zoology or Geology from going to the college and undergoing a course of training there. We have not hitherto had any such applicants, but we should be very glad to have students who might qualify themselves for higher posts. It has been

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the great desire of the Agricultural College to train more Indian agriculturists. We sustained an almost irretrievable loss in the death of Rao Bahadur C. K. Subba Rao, than whom no Indian in the Presidency was more fitted for holding a high post in the Agricultural Department. The aim of the department is to provide the country with well-trained agriculturists, and if the University will provide us with suitable specialists for the college, I have no doubt that there will be no difficulty, in course of time, in the way of such men filling posts in the higher ranks of the service.

"As regards Co-operative Credit Societies as to which one of the Honourable Members made some reference, your Excellency will be glad to know that we have at present no less than 175 societies which have been registered up to date. In his latest report, giving figures showing the transactions of 101 societies up to the end of June 1908, the Registrar says that the capital of these 101 societies amounted to Rs. 27,13,974, which is a pretty good achievement for the short time these societies have been at work. As regards grain banks to which reference was made, the late Registrar, the present Diwan of Travancore, very carefully considered this matter and came to the conclusion that grain banks were not really necessary in this Presidency, except possibly in some backward parts, and suggested that it would be much more desirable that we should have money banks. The Government concurred in this view and considered that grain banks were hardly necessary in most parts of the Presidency. I need not trouble the Council with details. The question has been considered and disposed of. One difficulty about grain banks is that of registration under the Act. After all, where money is available by the formation of Co-operative Credit Societies it is as good as grain, as the members can purchase grain with it instead of instituting grain banks.

"Your Excellency, as regards the fodder supply, though this is a branch more particularly within the domain of my Honourable Colleague the Forest Member of the Board of Revenue, I may perhaps be allowed to say a few words inasmuch as the question of grazing and fodder is intimately connected with agriculture and is constantly cropping up in every district that I visit. I have no doubt myself that the time is not far distant when, in order to make proper fodder provision for cattle, we shall have to induce the ryots to alter their methods of dealing with their cattle so far as feeding them is concerned and also endeavour to supply them with cut fodder. In other words, the quantity of fodder now grown in the country is nothing like sufficient for the cattle; and experience shows that the very best cattle in the country are those that are stall-fed and that they are much better than cattle fed far afield on pasture lands. There is a great deal, I think, to be said for the view that some members put forward, that much could be done to bring fodder from the forest reserves to the cattle, that is to say, by cutting grass, making hay and storing it at various depots for sale. If we can induce the ryots to adopt this system, I think we should get over certain difficulties. We should get rid of a number of trespass and theft cases, if we could only induce the ryots to stop outside the reserves and provide themselves with cut grass or hay. That change, of course, cannot be effected in a day; but it is a direction in which we shall have to move. I have just returned from the Ongole Cattle Show where probably the finest cattle in India and certainly the finest in this Presidency were practically those that were stall-fed and fed round the homestead. Apart from this, there are other advantages that would be derived. An enormous amount of manure is lost to agriculturists by cattle being sent away to a distance, and much of this manure would be saved if the cattle were fed round the homesteads on fodder grown for the purpose and on hay obtained from depots instead of being sent away far afield in quest of pasture.

"As regards cattle disease in Malabar, to which reference was made by the Hon'ble Mr. Krishnan Nayar and the Hon'ble Mr. Abbott, I have not heard of any recent outbreak; but on a former occasion, as soon as an outbreak was reported, every endeavour was made to stamp out the disease. In regard to this particular occasion, no reports were received at Madras so far as I am aware. The rules lay down that in all cases of an outbreak any one is at liberty to report it to the nearest Tahsildar and it is the duty of every subordinate official to do so. The Tahsildar communicates with the Collector or with the Veterinary Superintendent at Madras, and in urgent

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cases telegrams are sent and arrangements are forthwith made. One difficulty in connection with this matter is that we have not yet got a sufficient staff, and although more men are now being trained professionally, we have nothing like the number we should have according to the sanctioned scale. Even when we get veterinary students it takes two or three years to put them through the college course and to fit them to go about the country. There are a certain number of itinerating men who are engaged in inoculating and protecting cattle and dealing with reported outbreaks of cattle disease. I quite understand that there may be parts of the presidency where cattle disease is rife, but nothing can be done until it is reported, and then efforts are made to cope with the outbreak.

"As regards the progress of survey and settlement, if I have understood the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma correctly, he hopes that steps may be taken whereby these operations could be brought in a very early close. That is an object which we would all be only too delighted to attain. We have a large staff of survey and settlement men for this very purpose. The reason for survey is to enable an accurate record to be prepared to aid the resettlement which follows close upon its heels. As Honourable Members know, we have now a staff known as the Land Records staff. The idea is that the adangal of each village should be corrected before the settlement is introduced, so that Settlement officers may have something accurate to go upon; and as soon as the settlement is completed, the records must be kept up to date and the boundaries properly maintained. Hitherto it has not been possible to do so on account of insufficient staff and also on account of the fact that very often the old survey was completed years before the settlement came on.

"I do not know if I quite understand correctly what the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma suggested but he seemed to ask 'what is the use of taking an army of men all over the 'districts if resettlement can be introduced by working out figures available in the 'offices of the Board and District offices'. That sounds simple enough, but it is not merely accounts that we go by. It is very necessary that every ryot should be heard; every ryot is entitled to receive his rough pattah to enable him to make his representations. Ryots appear in thousands before the Settlement officers constantly and a great number of alterations are carried out at the time of the resettlement and these necessitate field inspections and the correction of mistakes; and moreover the imposition of ayacats and reclassification of soils often take place. It would, therefore, be impossible to conduct the resettlement in a purely clerical manner as suggested. There is no doubt that our resettlements occupy much less time now than the original settlements occupied.

"Reference was also made to minor irrigation works and your Excellency gave a great deal of information yesterday as regards boring operations, oil-engines, pumps, etc. As regards minor irrigation, one Honourable Member asked that greater attention might be paid to the repair of minor irrigation works. He is not perhaps aware how much is being done in that direction. I have in my hand a short statement showing the works executed under minor irrigation during the last few years. Some Honourable Members may not be aware that there are three classes of works described under 'minor irrigation' viz. works executed by civil officers, works executed by civil officers acting as Public Works department disbursers, and works executed by Public Works department on behalf of the Revenue department. The total expenditure on these three classes of irrigation works was Rs. 8,44,751 in 1904–1905, Rs. 8,59,857 in 1905–1906, Rs. 7,64,723 in 1906–1907 and Rs. 8,24,437 in 1907–1908. I have not got complete figures for 1908–1909, but it may be roughly taken that we spend some 8 lakhs per year on 'minor irrigation'. The position of supervisors and minor irrigation overseers has been revised and a better class of men are now working in this department. The fact that sometimes it is not possible for a Collector to spend all his allotment within the financial year is not altogether his fault. If heavy rain comes while work is in progress—some of these works take some considerable time to complete and minor irrigation work is mostly earth work—the work cannot be carried on. When a tank is full or half full, the work often has to be postponed; and if it cannot be completed within the official year so much money is shown on paper as having 'lapsed'. That is the answer to the criticism aimed against this branch of the administration. I think, your Excellency, there are no further points I need trouble the Council about so far as any of my departments are concerned."

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The Hon'ble Mr. Twigg:—"Your Excellency, I will begin by replying to the criticisms of the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai. He complains that the enquiry into the administration of the Forest department by Mr. Sim came to nothing, because Government refrained from taking action in matters on which Mr. Sim stated that improvements might be carried out. This is not the case at all. The Government issued an order in which I find they approved of a great majority of his proposals. It is true that the Government did not at that time consider it advisable to adopt the suggestion that the unreserved forest lands should be transferred from the control of the Forest department to that of the Revenue department; but in February 1906 the Government accepted the principle that, as a rule, forest subordinates should have nothing to do with the control of unreserved lands on any account. One Honourable Member has argued on lines which seem to show that he would like the Forest department to be abolished or the forest reserves to be made free, and that unrestricted use of them should be allowed. But that is manifestly impossible, because it would mean that, at no distant date, it will result in denudation of the country, and yet, if a forest growth is to be preserved, he must know there must be restrictions and if wholesome restrictions are necessary, there must be establishment for enforcing the restrictions and as long as these are men, there would be mistakes and indiscretion and, I am afraid, at times oppression. The constant aim of the department is, however, to achieve the objects for which it exists with as little interference with, or annoyance to the public as possible consistent with a proper discharge of its duties. We welcome suggestions and if cases of hardship and oppression occur, we should be very glad if they are brought to our notice.

'I must say that the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai has made an indiscriminate condemnation of the department; but I have made a note of what he said as regards the composition of offences. Instructions on this point are that the powers shall not be exercised unless the actual offence is clear and that only in cases where for some particular reason such as the ignorance of the offender or the distance of the Magistrate's Court it is considered inadvisable to prosecute. I don't think that any one could fall out with that principle. The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai considers that the power has not always been exercised with discretion and in support of his statement, he has brought forward an instance from Guntur. Assuming that the Honourable Member's statement is correct, if the compounding fee was large it seems to indicate that the offence was a serious deliberate breach of the law and the question was whether the composition should at all have been allowed. At any rate, it must not be forgotten that the offender was in no way bound to accept the order of composition, if he thought the fee too large and the ordinary process of the law would then have been invoked. I think, however, the Honourable Member was quite justified in drawing attention to the fact which shows an increasing proportion of forest offences dealt with under the compositions rules and a very large increase in the amount of composition fees. I think it will be necessary to draw the attention of the Forest officers to the instructions issued in regard to the matter and make sure that they are complied with.

"Passing on to some other suggestions made by other Honourable Members, I see that Hon'ble Mr Tyagaraya Chetti points to a considerable surplus in the forest revenue and desires it to be used for bringing about improved facilities for grazing, for supply of leaf manure, timber, etc. So far I agree. But I cannot agree with the suggestion he makes for carrying out these objects. As regards grazing, his suggestion is that the department should reserve special areas for the growth of fodder grass; fence this securely and throw everything else where it is anywhere in the neighbourhood of villages open to free grazing. That of course will not do at all. I would like to remind the Honourable Member and the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai that in selecting areas for reservation the greatest care has been taken not to trench upon lands too near villages reserved for the exercise of communal rights, and I may point out in this connection that there are some 25,000 square miles of such unreserved land now available, and if the resources of these lands in the shape of fuel, etc., are properly made use of, it will not be necessary to enlarge this area by reducing the scanty reserves and expose it to the same process of deterioration as the unreserved

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forests. It is not as if the forest reserves are withdrawn altogether from the use of villagers. The Government have distinctly stated in their declaration of the forest policy in 1897, which I would recommend Honourable Members to study that in a great part of the country the chief object of the forest reserves should be the growth and provision of pasture, small timber, fuel, etc., and the forests have been strictly worked on these lines. Last year no less than 89 per cent of the whole of the forest areas were thrown open to grazing at fees which were extremely moderate.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Sarma and some other Honourable Members have, I think, advocated the reduction of grazing fees where they have been enhanced. But they have not given any sufficient reason for this step. Some years ago an attempt was made to make a distinction between agricultural cattle and other cattle so far as the levy of fees were concerned; but it was given up in favour of a low uniform fee, and this fee is so low that one might almost call it nominal. The resources of the forests are not inconsiderable and in some localities it has been found necessary to increase the grazing fees, not with a view to get a higher income but with a view to prevent promiscuous grazing; and that we did only where we had clear and sufficient reasons for the action.

"I submit that the proper way to make use of our surplus is not by throwing open the reserves or by reducing or abolishing grazing fees but by improving the supply of grass and forest products. This is a subject of constant and anxious consideration and a good deal has already been done in this respect. The question of leaf manure has been carefully studied and its provision is to form part of the regular working plans. Hay-making experiments have been widely conducted and attention is also paid to the improvement of grazing partly by crude methods of management and partly by naturally improving the grass by water-supply very much on the lines described by Mr. Tyagaraya Chetti. We have not proceeded as rapidly as we might desire, but that is partly due to the fact that the department is very short-handed and partly to the necessity of doing a good deal of experimenting in that direction before embarking on those operations. I hope that we are within sight of increased establishment and in future there will be no difficulty against spending a large portion of the surplus in a useful manner.

"The Raja of Kollengode has taken a different line; he would like to see revived the old system of village forests which was found unworkable in 1904 and he would like to see forest reserves controlled by village associations. This, I am afraid, is rather going fast. Last year the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Rao made somewhat similar proposals.

"Then the improvement of the village grazing grounds is advocated, but this can only be done by taking under control all free grazing grounds, with all the attendant restrictions and inconveniences to individuals—the very things which are now complained of regarding forest reserves. I am not aware that there is any prospect of the Government changing its policy and of reassuming the control of these areas. I do not think that anyone will say that the village communities are fit to assume control of forests themselves. It is, at the same time, a matter of the greatest importance that the village fuel and fodder areas should be preserved from denudation and if possible improved; but I fear that in this matter very little or nothing could be done until village communities wake up themselves to the necessity for care and economy in their own interests. I am not without hope that we shall succeed in rousing the interest of the village communities. Perhaps we might get at them through local agricultural associations, and in this matter there is certainly scope for all the energy which an enlightened gentleman could spare in endeavouring to form public opinion. I was rather hoping that if the matter came up again this year, we should have some efforts made in the case of individual villages, in which Honourable Members might be interested, in the way of setting examples, which may be of the greatest value as object lessons to others. I need not say that every possible assistance will be given in efforts made in this direction.

"I have just one word to say about the sale of firewood. The Hon'ble Mr. Tyagaraya Chetti objects to the contract system and the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai says that a means of livelihood has been taken away from the people who were allowed to cut wood in forests on permits. Both the Honourable Members and one or two others would like a reversion to the permit system; but I do not think that

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they quite understand or realize the objections to that system. The permit system was found to be so destructive and wasteful that it could not be continued. The only other alternative was the departmental system; but the sale of firewood is not the proper function of the forest staff and I agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma in what he said in regard to that matter and I may say that our intention is to replace it as quickly as possible by the contract system. As regards prices, care will be taken to prevent contractors from charging monopoly prices. As for taking away the means of livelihood from some people, I would point out that there is the same amount of felling going and the conversion of wood into fuel under the present system as under the old system. The only difference is that the labour is now employed for felling and carting fuel to depots, instead of each cooly being allowed to cut fuel and take it to villages. I don't think that any serious objection can be taken to it. Finally, I would ask Honourable Members to remember that the 25,000 square miles of unreserved land ought not to be overlooked and all that has been left to the sole use of the people.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Tyagaraya Chetti said that he did not find in the reports any statement with regard to Forest officers attending jamabandi. It was to be found in all the administration reports until the last one. That report was drawn up on different lines, in which it was omitted. Some remarks do appear in the reports of the various circles that Revenue officers do confer frequently with Forest officers and the Forest officers do attend the jamabandi whenever necessary."

The Hon'ble Mr. HORNE:—"Your Excellency, notwithstanding the considerable amount of attention which has been directed by various Honourable Members to the administration of excise, I do not think that the Excise department has any great cause for dissatisfaction with the course of this debate. Before I had the advantage of listening to the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai, I had really no idea how exceedingly indifferently almost every department of Government in this presidency was conducted, and therefore when I found that out of one hour and twenty-three minutes devoted by the Honourable Member to the melancholy tale of delinquencies, it was a source of satisfaction to me to find that he was asked to compress all that he had to say against the Excise department in the short space of two minutes. I take it also as an acknowledgment of the difficulties with which this department has to contend, that while Honourable Members freely contribute destructive criticism, and while they have no difficulty in pointing out various directions in which the Excise department falls something short of perfection, there is a conspicuous absence of constructive criticism or such helpful suggestions as the department would welcome, as assisting it to attain somewhat nearer to the desired standard. I use the words 'absence of constructive criticism,' because I do not think that the Hon'ble Mr Sarma's suggestion of local option can be considered as either constructive or helpful. The feature of the excise administration which has naturally come in for the greatest amount of criticism is the system of disposing of the right of vend, in fact of shop licenses, by auction. It is asserted that by selling shop licenses by auction we cause the shop-keeper to pay an undely high price for the privilege of vend and that thereby he is obliged to force his sales and the consumption in consequence increases. It is argued that the Excise Committee pronounced an opinion adverse to the auction system, and it is suggested that that system should be replaced by a system of fixed fees, based, as I gather, upon the extent of the shop transactions. It is true that the Excise Committee did not favour the auction system, but I cannot find that its objections were based in any way upon the theory that that system caused sales to be forced. Its objection, as I read it, is based almost entirely on grounds of administrative convenience. It did allude to the so-called forcing of sales as one of the objections made against the auction system. But it certainly did not admit it nor did it attach any particular importance to that view of the matter. Now the theory that the auction system conduces to the forcing up of sales and thereby to the increase in the consumption of liquor is, to my mind, purely imaginative and so fanciful that it will not stand the test of logical examination for a moment. Honourable Members are aware that the duty on spirits is collected at the still head, and, after the duty is collected, unless unlimited drunkenness is to be permitted, it is necessary to limit the places of sale, and it is necessary to select the persons who are to enjoy the privilege of sale. That privilege is keenly contested and has a high monopoly value. If we are not to sell it by auction, but dispose of it at a greater or

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lesser fee, we make an absolutely unnecessary present to the purchaser and enable him to sell liquor cheap. His license has a monopoly value, and it is perfectly right and proper that the State should compel him to put into the public purse any portion of that value which is in excess of a fair profit. No system of fixed fees can ensure that a shop shall pay as much as it ought to pay, that is, as much as it can afford to pay into the public purse. The only means of doing so is the auction system whereby we make the purchaser himself the judge of what he can afford to pay. If we are to accept the theory that the auction system compels a purchaser to pay an unduly high fee and gives rise to forced sales and to increase in consumption, then we are crediting a very acute and businesslike class of men with a very small modicum of brains and with a mad indifference to their own interests, which I for one should be sorry to ascribe to them.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai said that 'recover often than not'—the words are his own—'they lose and become poorer'. That is an absolutely astounding statement. If that is true they are the only class of men that I have ever heard of who keenly and year by year compete for the privilege of losing money. I think I shall not be wrong if I describe the idea to be an absurdity. I think it is equally absurd to say that by forcing the shop-keeper to sell his liquor dear instead of cheap—that is what is done by auction—we are forcing sales. I confess that I have never been able to understand how the shop-keepers can force sales. There is no use in a shop-keeper going into the streets and inviting people to drink unless he is going to give them drinks free or cheap drinks. That is just what the auction system prevents him from doing. He has to sell at such a price as will cover the duty and the vend rent which he has to pay for the shop. If he is to sell at rates which will not cover them, he will become poorer and poorer as his sales increase and I do not think that many will face that fact. The fact is that cause and effect have been confounded; it is not the high price paid for shops at auction which causes the increase in the consumption of liquor but the increased consumption that forces up sales. That the consumption is increasing is a fact which is most exceedingly regrettable; but that fact is not due to the auction system. Your Excellency pointed out that the increasing consumption of liquor was due to the increasing amount of cash at the disposal of the agricultural and labouring classes. That is also the view I take of it. Prices are high; in most districts the harvests are fair and the wages of labourers, as every one knows, have very largely risen everywhere, and the consequence is that the agricultural and labouring classes are in funds, and, owing to the social system of the country, which prevents them from rising in the social scale or increasing their standard of comfort, they have, after satisfying their modest requirements in the shape of food and clothing for their family, nothing else to spend their spare cash upon except drink. That the increase in the consumption of liquor and increased prosperity are more or less parallel is borne out by figures. I will not inflict on you a long list of figures. We have the figures for eleven months of the past year, which show that the consumption of country spirits increased by over 9 per cent. But in the districts of Vizagapatam, Ganjam, Cuddapah, Bellary and Anantapur, in which the season was poor, not only has the consumption not increased, but it has decreased largely; and the prices paid at auctions have in consequence fallen.

"The remedy for the social conditions which produce such deplorable results lies not with the Government or with the system of abkári administration. It has been said that you cannot make a people sober by an Act of Parliament. The remedy—I am exceedingly glad that the Hon'ble Mr. Guruswami Ayyar has pointed it out—lies with the social leaders of the people. I am sorry to say that I know of no effective movement in that direction. There is here a wide field for social reform, and, so far as I know, it is a field which is up to date absolutely unexploited with one small exception. That exception comes not from Madras or any other centre of civilization, wealth and intelligence, but from two ignorant and backward tribes, the Kotas and Badagas of the Nilgiris. For a year past these two communities have conducted among themselves a spontaneous temperance movement which has been so effective that it has resulted in a decrease of the consumption of liquor for the whole district and has also resulted in a considerable decrease in the price paid at auctions for shops. All credit to the Kotas and Badagas. I hope that this humble example will be appreciated by more advanced classes. The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava

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Pillai enumerated a number of abuses which he says are frequent in liquor shops. I may remark that if the recommendation made by the Hon'ble Mr. Krishnan Nayar that the liquor shops should be removed from conspicuous positions and relegated to back streets were accepted, the abuses of which the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai complains would become very much more prevalent. The Honourable gentleman is no doubt aware that the abuses he refers to are offences against the Abkári law, and that we maintain a preventive staff to prevent these offences. If he is speaking of facts within his knowledge, of individual instances of abuse, I have no doubt that, as a public-spirited citizen keenly interested in the advancement and spread of temperance, he has given the necessary information to the preventive staff; if not, I can only suggest that before stating such facts in this chamber, he should verify and check them. That is all I need say about the auction system.

"Very few words need be said about the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma's proposal of local option. I am afraid that before it can be seriously considered, he will have to explain more clearly what he means by local option. What is the locality? Who is to exercise the option? Are Brahmans to impose restrictions upon Sudras, Muhammadans upon Panchamas, or Mappillas upon Tiyyas? Any such system applied to this country must produce very curious and unexpected results. I do not know of any means by which such a system could be applied without resulting in what would amount to an unbearable tyranny of class over class and majority over minority. If the option should take the line, as it very probably would, of absolute prohibition, the only possible result would be a very large increase in illicit practices, so large indeed that illicit manufacture and sale of liquor would be quite common in spite of the efforts of the preventive staff and that licit consumption would be replaced by illicit. Possibly that state of affairs would not be altogether unwelcome to a certain class of temperance reformers. I do not want to associate the Honourable Members, to whose temperate suggestions it is my duty to reply, with that class of reformers. Especially would I disassociate from them the Hon'ble Mr. Guruswami Aiyar whose references to excise matters show an open mind and a disposition to look facts in the face as well as a willingness not to credit the Government and its officers with a desire to debauch the population for the sake of a few paltry lakhs of revenue. But there is a certain class of temperance reformers in the press and on the platform, to whom it would appear to be a matter of indifference how much liquor is consumed so long as that liquor has not paid duty. Their attitude may fairly be compared with that of the old Puritans who were cynically said to have suppressed the then popular sport of bull-baiting not so much because it caused pain to the bull, as because it gave pleasure to the spectators. Various Honourable Members have expressed the hope that the reduction in the number of shops will result in a great reduction in the consumption of liquor. I hope so, but I regret to say that I do not share in their hopes. And if I may wander into the regions of prophecy, I will venture to predict that in the year 1909–1910 in spite of the smaller number of shops in which liquor will be sold, more gallons will be drunk than have been drunk in the past year. Nothing that the Government can do in the way of reducing the shops or raising the duty will bring about a decrease in the consumption of liquor. Nothing short of absolute prohibition will effect it. Anything that is to be done must come from the people themselves."

The Hon'ble Mr. CLEGG —"Your Excellency, I have only a few words to say with reference to what the Hon'ble the Raja of Karupam said regarding the Wards is fully alive to the necessity of training its wards in agriculture, and since October 1906 it has employed a trained instructor to teach them. The proposal to remove the wards from Madras to Coimbatore is not at present feasible. Madras is central for the whole presidency and moreover the proposal will entail the removal of the wards from the direct supervision of the Court of Wards. It is impossible to provide adequate accommodation for them at Coimbatore. It is not true that the minors spend six months in Ootacamund as the Honourable Member states, but they are there for only two or three months in the hottest part of the year. It has already been arranged that the senior wards should visit the various Government farms in charge of their agricultural inspector at suitable seasons; but the hot months are not the jamabandi to which reference was made by Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai, I have

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nothing more to say than what the Hon'ble Mr. Castlestuart Stuart has stated. But I find there is a misstatement in the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai that the officer of one division does as a rule the jumabandi of another and then he goes on to enumerate the various difficulties that are caused to the people thereby. It would have been more correct if he had stated that the officer of the division does, as a rule, the jumabandi of his own division. That is the rule and practice, and therefore his other statements fall to the ground."

The Hon'ble Mr. HAMMICK:—"Your Excellency, the Honourable Members of the Board of Revenue have so fully replied to-day to the criticisms that were made yesterday that I shall not take up more than a very few minutes of your time. I would just reply in a few words to matters with which they have not dealt. First of all as regards the Hon'ble Mr. Tyagaraya Chettiyar's remarks as to the Corporation of Madras, I may say that Mr. Tyagaraya Chetti knows as well as I know, as it has been perpetually discussed, that the question in regard to this is how the Madras city is to find the money in financing its future developments and in satisfying its future wants. I am very much more hopeful this year than I was last year, of the Madras city being able to do it: I think the figures that Mr. Tyagaraya Chetti quoted in his speech—if he did not he must know them—show that whereas in the year 1902–1903 the receipts of the Madras Municipality were 15¾ lakhs, in 1905–1906 17¾ lakhs and in 1908–1909 they rose to 21¾ lakhs. We may hope that if the income should go on increasing in that ratio there will be plenty of money, as much as may be necessary to meet the wants of the Corporation. We only want to raise the annual income of the city to 26 lakhs and I myself believe that we will do so without raising the rates of taxation. A perusal of the revenue report which was brought out last year will show anybody that there are a great number of resources for finding money in the city which have not been worked yet to their full.

"As to the question of drainage I must admit that the matter is no doubt very serious. We are not to blame and our predecessors are to blame. I am not able to divide the blame between the Municipality, the Government of twelve years ago, and the local Engineers who worked out the estimates. But there is no doubt, from what I have seen in going round the city with the Engineer, that the drainage of Mylapore, Pursewalkum and Triplicane has been done most unsatisfactorily. There is no doubt that very large sums will be required to rectify that drainage. I would only say on that point that we must be very careful to avoid the fault which was made before of being too much in a hurry. What really happened at that time was, there had been a scheme for the drainage of the city and it had been before the Government and the Municipal Commissioners for a great many years without anything being evolved out of it, and people became more and more impatient and at last the Commissioners urged the Government to sanction the scheme, and it was sanctioned before, I am afraid, it had been criticised and examined, and the result has been that the work has been more or less a failure. I don't think that there is any reason for despair so far as the progress of the city is concerned and any one who knew the city of Madras thirty years ago and knows it now as it is, will be able to testify to it. A drive round Mylapore, Pursewalkum, Vepery and Triplicane will show it. I remember what the condition of the city was when I first came to Madras. I consider that there is every reason to believe that within the next ten years we shall have more rapid developments and our city will become as good, from a sanitary point of view, as any other town in India. It is nonsense to say that Madras city has gone back and that the Municipal management is bad—our roads are better than they were twenty years ago. The drainage of Mylapore, bad as it is, is infinitely better than it was before and so it is with the state of Pursewalkum and the state of the Cooum. The Cooum is not receiving any drainage at all, but unfortunately owing to the failure of drainage scheme in Pursewalkum some of the drainage of that locality, if it does now get into the Cooum, will have to get into it to avoid greater evils in the streets of Pursewalkum. But with reasonable hope of what the present Engineer, Mr. Mukeley, may do and what the management by Municipal Commissioners and the Standing Committee may do in the next few years, we have every reason to believe that before my time in Council is over the Madras city will be enormously improved sanitarily.

"The only other point that has been mentioned and that I need refer to now in connection with Municipalities is the request that the Hon'ble Mr. Surma has made

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for greater water-supply to villages up-country. All that I can do is to give you a few figures. Of the 3·50 lakhs which the Government of India gave us last year we made grants of nearly 1·50 lakhs to Local Boards specially for water-supply in rural areas, and they spent that money, I believe, to the best advantage. This year also we have had 3·50 lakhs to which we have added 1·50 lakhs from Provincial funds. We have already sanctioned schemes of water-supply for up-country for nearly two lakhs and we hope that before the end of the year a great step will have been taken in the way of giving a better water-supply to scattered villages up-country." That is what this grant is in the main given for and we can only hope that it will be used by Local Boards up-country to the best advantage.

"A further matter which I need touch upon is the one brought forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Abbott who wants notice given of the quantity of cinchona required by Government for the next five years. If he examines the last year's administration report of the Cinchona department—anybody who reads it will see it—he will be able to gather pretty easily what we shall want, at all events for the next five or six years, as we have to meet a demand of about 25,000 lb of quinine every year. At present the Government assist the planters by taking their bark at the prices which prevail in the London market. That is, the Government save them the cost of the transport of their bark to England; and they pay an extra amount for bark analysing over 4 per cent., but we don't take bark which analyses less than 2½ per cent. That in itself gives the planters a considerable advantage because it saves them the freight of the bark to England. Of course, it does sound absurd that we should be buying our bark in Holland whither it has been shipped from Java to Amsterdam and from Amsterdam we have to bring it to Madras and then take it to the Nilgiris to be made there into quinine. The reason of it is that the Java bark yields a very high percentage of quinine, and that our expenses of manufacturing quinine are so small on the Nilgiris that even with the freight of the bark we can still make quinine cheaper than we can buy it in England. I do not see—Mr. Standen agrees—that there is reason to fear, as the Hon'ble Mr. Abbott fears, that the supply of Java bark is likely to fail if ever at all events in the next five or six years. I do not think that from our point of view we need really and seriously feel disconcerted at any prospect that we shall run out of bark for making our quinine.

"The only other point on which remarks have been made is the outcome of the Industrial Conference. On this subject I can assure Honourable Members that the Government are carefully examining all the proposals and are doing what they can to carry them out as far as is possible. As Honourable Members know, we have recommended the sending out to this country experts in dyeing and other matters; we have had a committee sitting for sometime since Christmas on the chemical industries of this presidency and the possibilities of doing anything to extend them: and we have also had a committee to work out the question started at the conference as to the establishment of a Wood Distillation Factory on the Nilgiris. On that matter we will publish all the information that can be gained on it as the the view of the Government of India whether anything is to be done in that direction. My own idea on this subject is—and I think it is the idea of my colleagues also—that the business is much too complicated for the Government to undertake unless there is a distinct requirement on other grounds, for the manufacture of the by-products of wood on the hills; and unless the Government of India are really anxious that we should carry out this work from points of view of their own we shall be satisfied with giving to the general public all the information that we can possibly gain, in the hope that some one may take advantage of it and go into the business. Honourable Members who are not in the Government wish to see the Government going into business; but I must say that when schemes come before me I am frightened at the serious risk to run. I need not say more on the subject of the Industrial Conference.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar has raised a question of sending out touring experts to teach and train artisans in our villages. It is very simple to suggest but an extremely difficult thing to carry out. I was talking to Mr. Chatterton the other day about boring maistries who I am afraid very often do very little work for the money they draw. It seems to me that if the maistries are sent into the

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country without any supervision, there is no guarantee that they will do their best for the pay they get. Mr Chatterton admitted to me that he was somewhat disconcerted about it. There will be the same difficulty about sending out touring maistries to teach the village artisans, because for every one that goes in that way we must send some one else to see how he works. Unless they have somebody superior to them watching their work, they will simply sit idle. That is one difficulty. Another difficulty is to find the men capable of doing the work. At all events the matter will come up in the ordinary course, though we have not yet thought of it, as we have been dealing with other matters suggested by the Conference. Mr. Chatterton has gone away and we have, I hope, an efficient Director in Mr. Cotton. He has experience of statistical work as regards India and he takes great interest in the subject. I hope we shall get a great deal of side light thrown on the subject of the whole department.

"There is one more point to be dealt with, viz, the plague passport system. As medical expert knowledge of plague goes on increasing, we must modify our rules accordingly. But we are loathe to give up the passport system because we are the only presidency in India which has almost gone without plague except in one corner of the Ceded Districts and on the West Coast; and we cannot help thinking that the passport system must have had something to do with it. The first cases that have broken out have been traced owing to the system. I can tell Honourable Members of several cases in Chingleput, Salem and other parts of the presidency, where we have been able to fix the cases from the men having passports not turning up for examination. Whatever may be the cause of plague if you get hold of the first case and take the ordinary precautions of segregation and disinfection, you have a very good chance of its not spreading. As to the city of Madras itself, every case that we have had we were able to trace by the passport system; and when you think of the enormous calamity that it would be for Madras, if we got an epidemic of plague into the city, it makes one cautious before taking off any of the precautions which we are taking at present. That is all that I need say, as everything else relating to the departments of which I have charge has been answered by my Honourable friends on the Board."

The Hon'ble Mr FORBES:—"Your Excellency, the official speakers who have spoken have dealt with the criticisms of the Non-official members at length, so that my task has become easy. I have only a few points to make remarks about, and I shall take them more or less in the order of the departments. The first matter to which I shall refer is the remark of the Hon'ble Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar regarding the difference between the budget figures as given in the preliminary estimates discussed at the Budget Conference and the figures now presented to the Council. These differences are in no way very large, and they arise from the fact that between the date of the meeting of the budget conference and this budget meeting the Government of India have been revising the financial statement and our budget proposals until the very last moment, in the same way as we ourselves receive suggestions and proposals from the Board of Revenue and other heads of departments, so that it has been found necessary to alter the figures slightly. I don't think that there is any marked difference in the figures."

The Hon'ble Mr KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR:—"Except Excise."

The Hon'ble Mr. FORBES.—"Yes. That is the only alteration of any importance, and that alteration by 5 lakhs was due entirely to the Government of India, who in altering our estimate practically went on the actuals of former years. They say if your consumption was so much last year and the year before, on the figures we think yours is an under estimate. In revising finally the budget they go on the actuals they have before them of the previous years, subject to any explanations we may make.

"Some remarks were made about the large existing balance—as to why we have not utilised the balance to a greater extent. I explained in my opening speech the difficulty that there was in making charges against the balance until we could foresee exactly what ultimate charge might be thrown on the annual revenues. It is also explained in the statement that a portion of the balance is ear-marked for carrying out the Police reforms, the reforms have not all been carried out and 20 lakhs have still to be expended on them. I think it is also explained that there are several schemes

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in contemplation, and all these schemes have to be provided for. Our provincial settlement is new, and we were started off by the Government of India with a balance of 100 lakhs, and we have got to make the best of it for the future. Some Honourable Members spoke as if there was some revision of settlement in contemplation. But I think it has been explained more than once that our settlement is practically permanent, unless any calamity or unforeseen state of circumstances should arise. I am not going to follow the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma with his old fetish of the disproportionate amount which we receive of our revenues from the Government of India. That is a matter which must be settled by the Government of India. It is not for us now to make any complaint, as we accepted the settlement as a fair settlement, and we do not see any reason to make any proposals to alter it. The Hon'ble Mr. Sarma rather forgets that besides the revenues for maintaining the departments which we administer the Government of India supply us with a great many administrative demands instead of our attending to them locally. They provide protection for us both by sea and land: they supply us with Telegraphs, Post and Railways, and capital for all our large protective irrigation works. At any rate for the present we cannot complain.

"On the subject of Education the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction has, I think, said everything that need be said on the various topics that have been started in connection with education. The Hon'ble Mr Krishnan Nayar was very anxious that second-grade colleges should be further supported. I think it was explained that we have been giving them liberal grants for equipment and laboratories in order that they may fulfil the new educational requirements both under the Grant-in-Aid Code and the University Regulations. The question for the future is whether the general tax-payer should pay for the support of the collegiate education which is so much in demand. We are no doubt aiding it at the present moment; but the question is whether secondary and collegiate education should be supported by the general tax-payer and whether the people who want it should not pay for it as in other countries. We shall go on for sometime to come to a certain extent giving grants-in-aid, but it must be remembered that those who desire that sort of education for their sons must face the fact that it must be paid for much more largely than at present by those who benefit by it. The Hon'ble Mr. Sarma complained of the small amount devoted to primary education. Dr Bourne has very clearly shown that, with our present equipment of schools, primary education has not been taken advantage of to the extent it might be; and that it would cost no more to educate double the number at present undergoing instruction. As to elementary girls' schools, the Government have practically accepted the present necessity of maintaining them. That brings me to the question which has been brought before this Council more than once by the Hon'ble Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar, of the Mylapore Caste Girls' High school as it is called."

The Hon'ble Mr KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR:—"I did not say Mylapore; but caste girls' school, Madras."

The Hon'ble Mr. FORBES:—"It was originally called Mylapore Girls' school, but I shall call it 'The Madras High School for Caste Girls.' The question is whether the general tax-payer should pay for the higher education of girls in one locality. If the tax-payer is to pay for a high school for caste girls in Madras, is he to be called upon to pay for similar schools in Tuticorin, Kumbakónam, Bellary, and so on?"

The Hon'ble Mr. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR:—"Begin somewhere."

The Hon'ble Mr. FORBES:—"The argument is that it is only in the beginning it is wanted. There is enough wealth, I think, in Madras to start a high school for girls, without coming upon the poor tax-payer. The tax-payer is always supposed to be poor. When Honourable Members make complaints as regards various departments they talk of the burden of the poor tax-payers. Dr. Bourne has however mentioned that the matter has taken a new turn and that there is a proposal to combine with it a Training school. That proposal I have not seen in definite form. It may be possible for the Government to give the scheme assistance in that form, because a Training school for caste women teachers is a desideratum. As to the school leaving certificate I do not wish to say anything more than what has already been said. I only wish to clear up a statement of mine which seems to have been misunderstood

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when I referred to the fact that nothing had been done in Bengal and in other provinces. Evidently, Bengal has not been able to formulate any proposal on account of the difficulties which surround the whole question. I mentioned Bengal only to show that the question is not one of mere delay, but there are inherent difficulties in regard to the subject. A main object of the leaving certificate is to denote the work of a boy while at school. Many difficulties have centred round the Committee's scheme when the practical effect of it came to be considered. One difficulty is in regard to the moderating of marks; and there is the further question as to how far the leaving certificate should be a qualification for Government employment. It is quite clear that the leaving certificate, if it is introduced, will in a short time become a thing that every school boy will demand. But as the certificate will not contain anything more than that the boy has passed through the school with certain credit it will be valueless as a test of competent literacy. If, on the other hand, we declare that it shall be a passport to Government service if the boy gets 50 per cent. of the total marks, we shall be introducing the very question of passing examinations which it was the object of the leaving certificate to avoid. One suggestion is that different departments should require different percentages. I only mention some of the difficulties that have arisen. The Hon'ble Mr. Tyagaraya Chetti referred to the desideratum of having a technological institute. He is, I think, under some misapprehension as to what a technological institution means. The Tata Institute combined with the Engineering College at Madras will perform the functions of a technological institute. Together they will supply all the fundamental technical instruction that is required at present, the Bangalore Institute taking up the arts and industries founded on a chemical basis, and the Engineering College being developed so as to include in its curriculum more mechanical subjects, including electricity. By making proposal to assist the Bangalore Institute and to develop our Engineering College, we consider that we have carried out, so far as can now be done, the intention of the Octacamund Committee. A large number of technological subjects cannot be taught without factories in the neighbourhood which the students can attend and see the industries and arts carried on. The instruction to be given in the Bangalore Institute and in the Madras College will be sufficient for the study of the technical subjects which are at the present moment being developed or exploited in India. As industries develop it will be easy to add special branches. The Hon'ble Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar is very anxious that more studentships should be founded—I do not know by whom, whether by the University or by the Government—for sending young men abroad to be taught subjects which will qualify them for Directorships and Professorships in this country."

The Hon'ble Mr. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR:—"I am afraid the Honourable Member has misunderstood my meaning. What I said was that more money should be given to research students to be trained by the University."

The Hon'ble Mr FORBES:—"The Honourable Member explains that his intention was that funds should be provided for research studentships in connection with the University. I do not think that any scheme has been formulated yet by the University. I think the Honourable Member stated that the funds were sufficient to found four studentships. Before he comes and asks for more money, it would seem appropriate that students should be found for these four research studentships. I do not think that at the present moment there is a specific demand for assistance in that direction.

"As in the Law College, the subject has given us recently a considerable amount of trouble. It is more or less an accident that the Principalship is at present not filled by some one who can leave his practice at the Bar. When Mr. Nelson went on leave we could not get any one to occupy his place who would devote his whole time to the college. We thought that Mr. Nelson was going for a much shorter term than it eventually turned out. When the temporarily acting Principal understood that he might have to give up practice he was quite willing to throw up the Principalship. I hope that before the vacation is over the present difficulties will be removed.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar is anxious that the Government should not lose sight of extending optional registration. The question was no doubt considered by the late Mr. Srinivasa Aiyar, and though he proposed a reduction of fees in compulsory and not in optional registration, etc., I do not think the Government have come to

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any definitive decision with regard to optional registration, which is certainly of great importance in view of the advantage it offers in diminishing perjury and fabrication of documents. I think that the Government will be willing to look into that matter again.

"In the Judicial department the old question of the pay of Sub-Magistrates has been raised and I was reminded of various promises. The question originally started with the pay of Sub-Magistrates, which no doubt was considered low. But the idea was not to increase the pay of the 100-rupee grade but to add a third grade on higher pay. I do not think that Rs. 100 as initial salary is unsatisfactory. But the question of raising the pay of Sub-Magistrates became complicated with other questions on which there has been a great deal of discussion.

"As to the recruitment of Sub-Inspectors of Police, I entirely agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Krishnaswami Ajyar. I think we cannot be too careful in obtaining for the post of Sub-Inspectors men with as high literary qualifications as we can. One of the very objects of the Police Commission in making their recommendations was to procure for the Police department men who can be depended upon to conduct prosecutions—not only to give them a pay which would secure to some extent their honesty, but to secure a class of officers who will be able to master more or less the criminal law and to conduct criminal prosecutions in a proper and satisfactory manner. But to put in Matriculates with only the minimum qualification required in this Presidency is, I think, a mistake, and, so long as persons with higher qualifications than the Matriculation are available, it is not at all desirable to put in only Matriculates. Ordinarily a Matriculate cannot possess that knowledge of English necessary to master the exposition of criminal law, and these men can rise from Sub-Inspectorships to Inspectorships and Deputy Superintendentships, and for that purpose it is undesirable to recruit men who are able to do very little more than read and write English. I think the necessary qualities as regards physical training and moral capacity which are required in those who are to fill these appointments can be obtained by judicious selection from those who have passed higher examinations.

"As to the subject of Excise it has been dealt with by the Hon'ble Mr. Horne in the most complete and convincing manner. As regards jamabandi, I agree with what has been said by the Honourable Members on this side of the table, that it is one of the most useful institutions in the presidency. It obliges the District officer to see every village in his district once in the year. There is a sort of idea that all that the Divisional officer does during jamabandi is to settle the revenue accounts, but the duties of the jamabandi officers are far more than that. They take the opportunity to ascertain the condition of the village, the state of crime, the progress of vaccination and sanitation and in fact everything which concerns the village welfare. When, for instance, a complaint is made against the Forest department the Forest officer is asked to attend and the jamabandi officer with the Forest officer enquires into the complaint in the presence of the people in the open air.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai has treated us to a great deal of destructive criticism upon every portion of the administration. I don't think that there is any part of the administration left untouched by him. In most of the departments he has been fully answered. If the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai's description of the administration of this presidency is correct, the Madras Presidency is certainly not the place to live in. Though he criticised every department he has not at the same time given us assistance by formulating any other form of administration. Having destroyed the credit of Government in every department of Government, he finally goes on to accuse the Government in effect of the murder of prisoners in jail."

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI:—"I have only adopted the words of the Madras Manual of the Administration."

The Hon'ble Mr. FORBES:—"I know nothing of any 'Manual,' I am referring to the words the Honourable Member has himself used. The Madras Government is responsible for every rule and regulation of the Jail department, and it has adopted and approved everything that appears in the report of the Inspector-General of the Jail department which the Honourable Member has criticised."

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI.—"Nn."

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The Hon'ble Mr. FORBES:—"It is quite possible that the Honourable Member does not know the force of his own words. I am only dealing with the statements he has made and construing their meaning. The Honourable Member began by saying: 'A careful study and analysis of the jail report, leaving afone other versions'—I do not know what other versions there are—'reveals a state of things, which call for 'reflection and prompt action if the sentence of short terms and unsuitable diet should 'not become "one of capital punishment" in several cases'. Then he goes on to criticise a number of details about short-term prisoners and tries to make out that the death-rate among them is something monstrous. If the Honourable Member will only look at the figures in paragraph 42 of the last administration report he will find a statement of death-rate from 1903 to 1907, the total death-rate in the whole of the jails during these five years being respectively 18·1, 16·1, 15·0, 20·8 and 18·3 per mille. If the Honourable Member had made himself acquainted with vital statistics either in this country or in England, he would find that a death-rate of 16 or 15 per mille is one which obtains only in the healthiest towns in England, and that only in very recent years. The death-rate of Madras is 40, while that in villages may be taken at about 30."

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI:—"That includes infantile mortality and old people mortality."

The Hon'ble Mr. FORBES:—"Yes. You will see that the death-rate in jails has been reduced to only 15 or 16 in seasons when there is no cholera, while it goes up to 18 or 20 in years of cholera: those are figures which show an excessively low mortality, considering the character of the jail population. These figures include the mortality of prisoners from say 14 years of age up to those of advanced age. I don't think that anybody can complain of that death-rate, who remembers that a large proportion of prisoners on admission to jail are diseased and broken down in health. I do not know if the Honourable Member has ever been a visitor of a jail or gone over a district or central jail."

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI:—"No."

The Hon'ble Mr. FORBES:—"Before launching on these criticisms, he might have inspected one of the jails and made himself acquainted with actual jail life; but he has gone, he says, upon figures. He then proceeded: 'one thing is however clear 'that short-term prisoners as a rule suffer the most.' The Honourable Member is of course quite right that during the first six months the mortality is higher among prisoners sentenced to six months' imprisonment. The mortality among prisoners sentenced to six months' imprisonment is between 19 and 20, that amongst prisoners who have been sentenced to over a year is 12·75. But this would equally show that the prisoners who stay longer in jail than six months become better in health under prison care. The short-term prisoner is not long enough in jail to benefit by the medical aid which he receives in jail, and the consequence is that the mortality in the first six months is higher. Take the prisoner who is there for a year, the mortality is 12·75, which is an extremely low figure for this country."

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI:—"I am taking the length of the original sentences."

The Hon'ble Mr. FORBES:—"I also take it is the same way. The tables in the report classify prisoners in respect of mortality with reference to the total length of the original sentence, and accordingly men who are under imprisonment for a year or more do not include those who are sentenced to six months, and therefore there is no room here for arguing that the lower mortality among prisoners of the former class is due to the weeding out of weaklings in the first six months. Each class is taken separately; and these figures would rather show how great the effect is of jail discipline, jail diet, and medical attendance in improving the health of the prisoners. Indeed it has been stated that a prisoner who has been in jail one and a half or two years has added ten years to his life. Then the Honourable Member went on to say 'further, the treatment accorded to prisoners and the punishment 'awarded in jails by some Superintendents and jailors must account for all abnormal 'mortality'. He says 'must account,' I do not think that a more monstrous statement was ever uttered."

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI:—"I only quoted an opinion."

The Hon'ble Mr. FORBES:—"That is not an opinion, they are the Honourable Member's own words."

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI:—"I quoted an opinion when I said that some prisoners were not taken into the hospital promptly."

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The Hon'ble Mr. FORBES:—"I am referring to an earlier statement. The Honourable Member has not, I can assure him, the slightest warrant for the statement he has made. The figures show that mortality among prisoners is not by any means abnormal, while the whole treatment accorded to the prisoners improves their health. Then he quotes the words of the Government order upon the report: 'the Inspector-'General should draw the attention of Superintendent and Medical Subordinates to 'the necessity of promptly admitting into hospital all sick prisoners and keeping them 'until they regain sufficient strength to perform the work.' There is no insinuation intended by Government that prisoners were neglected or kept out of the hospital longer than they ought to be, but they simply endorsed the remark of the Inspector-General. In his extraordinary care for the health of the prisoners he pointed out that, notwithstanding this low mortality, their health might even be still better if prisoners sent into hospital when normally recovered were, instead of being sent out for light work, kept in the hospital a few days longer. That shows merely the meticulous care of the Inspector-General, and the Government merely reiterate that advice. It is meant to convey no reflection whatever. If the Honourable Member had read the report right through and not taken extracts here and there he would have seen that the constant care of the Government and the Jail department is for the health of the prisoners. He twists the Government observation to mean that they had found fault with the Jail department. That is absolutely wrong. The Honourable Member then went on to say: 'now short sentences are made most vigorous in the 'working. Lord Lytton's Commission suggested the change. The shorter the 'imprisonment, the harder the task and the scantier is the food. The nature of the 'offence does not at all concern the jailor.' It is a doctrine of jail discipline not only in this country but others that the short term sentences should be made more penal than long sentences. As a matter of fact in this Presidency we have lately abolished the rule, not on the ground that it was a hardship but because cells are wanted and can be used more economically for other purposes. The rule of the Commission that short-term prisoners should be more penally treated was abolished in this Presidency on the suggestion of Colonel Maenamara, not, I say, because the prisoners were required to do work for which they were unfitted but because the cells could be more suitably disposed of. The Honourable Member also said that the nature of the offence does not at all concern the jailor."

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI:—"I mean the offence for which the prisoner is convicted."

The Hon'ble Mr. FORBES:—"The offence for which the prisoner is convicted is determined by the Magistrate, and the Magistrate determines the nature of the punishment when he adjudges rigorous or simple imprisonment or solitary confinement. Does the Honourable Member mean that the jailor should be authorised to say in certain cases 'this is an offence which in my opinion has little moral obliquity and therefore 'the man should be treated leniently?' Then the Honourable Member goes on to say: 'it is, in reality, double punishment on a person—one by the Magistrate according to 'the law and another by jail authorities—in rubbing it in with all the additional vigour 'of hard regulation.' Does the Honourable Member mean that the man who determines the nature of the punishment should be the jailor and not the Magistrate?"

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI:—"Your Excellency, I want to explain myself. My point is that short-term prisoners are treated according to certain rules in the jails. They are given punishments by Magistrates, but when these people are taken to jail some people are put to harder work than others. If a man is sentenced to ten days' imprisonment he is put to a certain kind of work, and so on."

The Hon'ble Mr. FORBES:—"I say that it is the very object that short-term prisoners should be more penally treated. As I said that rule has been abolished here not because the rule is wrong, but because the cells are wanted for something else. The rule itself is an excellent one. The Honourable Member then went on to say 'the 'short-term prisoners are given less food. Further, the natural habits of certain class 'of prisoners are callously ignored.' Short-term prisoners are given somewhat less food, and that is quite true, but that is in the nature more or less of penal punishment. At the same time no prisoner is given less food than is necessary for his sustenance in health and strength. I don't know what are the 'habits of the people' to which the Honourable Member refers. We certainly prohibit opium and tobacco, etc. Then he said: 'all are forced to eat, if necessary with a lash, the staple food of the

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'poorer classes whether they were in the habit of eating such a food or not.' I am informed that there is absolutely no truth in this statement, and that there is no case known in which a person was forced to eat if necessary with a lash. The Honourable Member has made assertions which, if not contradicted, go forth as if they were quite true. They are absolutely incorrect. Then he declared: 'Jail regulations 'do not, however, ignore the habits of all people that get into jail'; and he goes on to give the diet scales for 'Europeans and Eurasians,' that for 'Chinese, Burmese and Malay' prisoners, and that for 'Hindus of all castes.' The diet scale for Europeans would certainly not be regarded by a European as luxurious in either amount or quality. If a prisoner is to be kept alive it is absolutely necessary that there should be some distinction between persons whose native country this is and those whose habits of life are entirely different. For instance the Chinese and Malays, it was believed, would suffer in health if food were not given suitable to their origin. The present Inspector-General, however, now doubts whether there is any reason to maintain a separate diet table for Chinese, Burmese and Malays, and if the table is abolished they will get the ordinary jail food. The Honourable Member declared further that 'When the paternal Government has been so solicitous about the habits of 'the Chinese, Malay and Burmese, and so mindful of the European or Eurasian convicts, 'it is indeed difficult to believe that they were fully aware of the grievous wrong 'which the authorities, who had drawn up the scales of diet, had perhaps un-'consciously inflicted upon the hapless Indian convicts, whose food was rice.' The first observation that I would make is that an Indian ought not to be in jail; he ought not to commit crime. He is given a ragi diet on which at present he thrives and also gains in weight. The Honourable Member further asserted: 'it is popularly 'believed that a Sub-Judge died of the effects of the unsuitable diet of ragi. This, 'if true, was tantamount to a capital punishment. One Parsi jailor who was convicted 'in Malabar piteously implored that he might not be classed as a native and given 'native jail diet.' This allegation as to the Sub-Judge looks like a specific charge of murder against Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI:—"I do not say murder. I am quoting the words of the Madras Manual, in arguing against unsuitable diet."

The Hon'ble Mr. FORBES:—"I know no such authority. I do not know whom the Honourable Member refers to."

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI:—"Kunjunni Menon. It was believed, at the time, that he died of the effects of the ragi diet."

The Hon'ble Mr. FORBES:—"Has he any proof of it? Does the Honourable Member charge the Government with murder on a popular rumour? There is a sentence in the Honourable Member's speech which I do not understand, 'forcing 'down the throat of an unfortunate person into the gates of prison as a prisoner has 'its own dolorous tale to tell'."

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI:—"I am quoting the Inspector-General's opinion as to how the ragi which is given instead of rice to the people who were in the habit of eating rice is responsible for so much ill-health and sickness. I quote so many cases of dysentery, etc., as being due to unsuitable diet."

The Hon'ble Mr. FORBES:—"Then the Honourable Member went on to give statistics about jails and said: 'the Medical officer attributed the prevalence of bowel 'affections in Tanjore to the hardness of water and the general water-logged condition 'of the district. But the Government had an uneasy suspicion and said in their review 'that with regard to the Inspector-General's remarks in paragraph 50 of the report 'regarding the bowel affections in Tanjore jail it should be considered whether 'diet in the jail contributes to the sickness.' The Inspector-General did enquire into the matter and he found that in the year 1903 the Tanjore jail had the lowest mortality of any jail in the Presidency, and though the prisoners were eating the same dietary and drinking the Tanjore water as in 1904, so that the mortality in 1904 could hardly be put down with justice to either the food or water at Tanjore. The Honourable Member deals with each jail individually. Some jails have a high mortality and some a low. If you have a jail with two prisoners and one of the two dies the mortality is 50 per cent. In jails with a small population the mortality in one year may be very small and in another year very high not for any reason connected with the treatment in jails or anything else, but simply by

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purest accident. Jail mortality can be dealt with only on the total figures. Let us however take the district jails which the Honourable Member mentions. In the Central Jail at Rajahmundry the death-rate was only 11·4. There was cholera all round Rajahmundry, but so careful were the Jail authorities for the health of the jail population that no cholera entered the jail although the death-rate in Rajahmundry town was 40. In Vellore jail the mortality was 7·25 against the death-rate in the town of 25 or 26. In the Trichinopoly jail it was 15, while the death-rate in the town was 28. In Coimbatore it was 44 in the jail and 31 in the town. Unfortunately cholera here spread from the town to the jail and accounts for the large number of deaths. At the Penitentiary the death-rate was only 14, while the mortality in Madras was 40. In Cannanore it was 32 in the jail and 29 in the town. This jail has lately been unsatisfactory and has been engaging the utmost care and attention of the Inspector-General who is trying to find out whether there are any special causes of ill-health. In Salem it was 10 in the jail and 26 in the town. In Bellary it was 15 in the jail and 35 in the town. In Berhampur it was 16 in the jail including one death from cholera as against 31 in the town. In Vizagapatam it was 21 in the jail against 23 in the town. At Ellore it was 11 in the jail against 37 in the town. In Cuddalore it was 14 in the jail against 21 in the town. In Tanjore it was 18 in the jail against 35 in the town. In Madura it was 17 in the jail as against 32 in the town, and that is notwithstanding cholera. In Palamcottah it was 14 in the jail against 30 in the town. In Mangalore it was 7 in the jail as against 30 in the town. I think if the Honourable Member had taken the pains to analyse the figures in the report, he would have been satisfied that the mortality in these jails is marvellously low, and instead of trying to condemn the Jail authorities for this mortality, he ought to have given every credit to them for the extraordinary care with which they attend to prisoners. Every prisoner is weighed every week, and if there is the slightest sign of illness he is immediately put into hospital where he gets special hospital diet. The total percentage of persons who lost in weight was only 16. The remaining 84 per cent. either kept their weight or gained weight. As I have already remarked a large proportion of prisoners are found to be riddled with disease when admitted. The Honourable Member then complained as to the increase of punishments for offences relating to work: but what do the figures show that these punishments for short work or neglect of work were much below one punishment per man per annum! As to the severity of the task, the Inspector-General has informed me that the amount of work turned out by the prisoners would not earn the cost of ragi diet, much less of a rice diet. The Honourable Member thinks that a certain portion of the diet sticks to the hands of the subordinates. He said: 'he must be a bold individual with 'sanguine temperament who could declare that the prisoners in all jails are given the 'quantity and quality of food allowed by the Code without some of it sticking to 'others' hands in transmission.' As a matter of fact, if the Honourable Member would only visit a jail, he would find that there is left something over. The meal is so full that many prisoners are not able to eat the whole of it. A Parsi jailor was caught playing one of the tricks to which the Honourable Member refers and was convicted and sentenced, but it is this very Parsi jailor who, the Honourable Member told us, was badly treated because he did not get special diet in the jail."

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI:—"I said that he might have been given suitable diet. I never said that he ought not to have been punished."

The Hon'ble Mr. FORBES:—"The Honourable Member said, I think, that it was hard that he was not given special diet. This is the very man who had been stealing the diet of prisoners. To the Honourable Member 'it is a matter of painful surprise 'that juvenile offenders, both male and female, even under 15 years of age, are sent to 'jail.' I do not know where the Honourable Member expects male and female prisoners of that age not eligible for the reformatory to be sent. But it is not a matter in which the Jail department can do anything. They have only to carry out orders. I hope I have satisfied the Honourable Member that all these assertions which he has made against the Jail department are absolutely unfounded. If the Honourable Member would read the reports he would appreciate what the department does for the prisoners. If the inferences which are drawn by the Honourable Member are justified, is he not astonished that the jail officers are so honest as to give all these details of their iniquities?" The Inspector-General of Prisons makes it clear that what he has done he

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is not ashamed of. He says that there is no reason to doubt that the prisoners are perfectly well treated. The Honourable Member might have adverted to the scrupulous care observed in cases of outbreaks of cholera when the prisoners are taken out into camp; they are given quinine in malarial tracts; tubercular wards have been established to prevent such diseases affecting other prisoners; and the officials have so far been successful in regard to plague as to keep it out of the jails. Instead of giving them credit the Honourable Member has brought the gravest charges. I hope I have satisfied the Honourable Member that the prisoners in the jail are not badly treated in any way and are not likely to be judicially murdered. I don't think that at this late hour I need detain the Council with further observations."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I have but a few words to say after the long harangue which I inflicted upon the Council yesterday. There were two matters in which I was appealed to this morning; one was by the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma who wanted an assurance from the Government that, if the distress in the Northern Circars became grave, we would not hesitate to open test-works. I can quite readily give him the assurance that, if matters should assume a grave aspect, we shall be ready to open test-works. I think it was the Hon'ble Mr. Guruswami Aiyar who invited me to say what was likely to happen in regard to the construction of the Tinnevelly-Tuticorin line. I am sorry to say that we are disappointed by a ruling made by the Secretary of State in regard to the competency of a Provincial Government to either give a guarantee or make small loans for the purpose of building District Board railways. I am glad to say that the Bezwada-Masulipatam Railway was built before this ruling. The ruling is that any funds advanced either from Provincial or Imperial revenues increase *pro tanto* the liability of the Secretary of State and reduce the Government of India's credit. That is to say, any line constructed or guaranteed out of Imperial or Provincial funds must necessarily be brought on the programme of railway construction; and in consideration of the urgency of other railways which the Government of India are desirous of constructing I am afraid they are not likely to help us much in the matter of this railway. The District Board will, I am afraid, have to go to the open market.

"I should have been glad to refrain from any further remarks, but in my opinion the issues raised by the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai in his speech yesterday are so grave that I feel bound to add something to what has been said by the Hon'ble Mr. Forbes. I refer, of course, to the very sweeping condemnation which was brought by my Honourable friend opposite against the whole system of jail administration. I venture to add to what the Hon'ble Mr. Forbes said for two reasons. Firstly, because two other Honourable Non-official Members have spontaneously endorsed what fell from the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai and, secondly, because it is a department in which I take a deep interest. I have visited almost every jail in the presidency once and some of them more than once. It is only within a fortnight from to-day that I spent one morning three hours in inspecting the Penitentiary. I am only sorry that my Honourable friend was not with me on that occasion, because he would I think have modified some of the remarks which he made in his speech. I join issue with him at once. He begins by saying that jail management is an unsavoury matter. I venture to say that it is a branch of the administration of which the Government have no cause to be ashamed. Jails, of course, are a necessary adjunct to any civilised community and I do not pretend that to any body who has a heart to feel or a brain to think a visit to the jail can be anything but a very depressing experience. One cannot fail to be struck by the tragedy which life within prison walls necessarily portrays; one is sensible of the infinite pathos and the infinite pity of it all. But do not let us allow our humane impulses to cause us to shift our ground from the solid rock of common sense merely to flounder in the quicksand of false sentimentalism. I do not want to be flippant, but I would say in a single sentence: Do not let us turn our prisons which should be houses of correction into holiday homes. The Honourable Member has spoken of the docility and tractability of his compatriots, but surely he would not have us believe that that characteristic extends to some of the convicts in our jails to-day. Here in jails you have burglars, decoits, murderers, thieves; you have the scum of the population; and in my opinion it would be simply criminal if we were to relax discipline in jails, because we should thereby inevitably turn these prisons into busy and restless hives of immorality and crime. Do not let us confuse discipline and punishment.

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Discipline, in my opinion, is the essence of order, the main spring of society. If we relax discipline in our jails, we shall be guilty of a gross dereliction of duty. But I am equally opposed to any treatment which savours of any inhumanity, neglect or injustice. I agree with my Hon'ble friend Mr. Forbes that it was impossible to hear or to read the speech, as I have done several times, which the Honourable Member made yesterday without being convinced by the fact—whether he intended it so or not, I cannot say—that the impression which he gave to the Council and through this Council to the world outside is that the prisoners within the jails of this presidency are the victims of inhumanity and neglect. I cannot see how he can argue otherwise.

"Much of his speech consists of hints and innuendoes hung upon facts and figures taken from the Inspector-General's reports. The impression left upon my mind and upon the mind of every body who reads his speech will be that the Hon'ble Mr Kesava Pillai has brought against the administration of this country as grave an indictment as it is possible for any one to bring. After what fell from the Hon'ble Mr. Forbes I do not propose to go over, as I had intended to do, the various charges brought in the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai's speech. But I should like to say this: that if words mean anything at all, the words which he uses are only capable of the interpretation put upon them by the Hon'ble Mr. Forbes. The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai told us yesterday afternoon 'A careful study and an analysis of the jail reports, leaving 'alone other versions, reveals a state of things, which call for reflection and prompt 'action, if the sentence of short terms and unsuitable diet should not become one of 'capital punishment in several cases.'

"If words have any meaning at all, I should say that the interpretation put upon these words by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Forbes is absolutely correct.

"The first real tangible figure upon which we have to proceed is that of the 193 deaths that took place amongst the convicts, 50·26 per cent were amongst those who had undergone six months or less.

"At the first reading that sounds somewhat shocking. But what is the actual death-rate? We examine it and we find that the actual death-rate is less than 2 per cent. Is this a case of capital punishment? Does the Honourable Member, with a full sense of the responsibility which his position carries with it, charge us on these figures with such a crime as that?"

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI (*interrupting*):—"I merely referred to the words of the Madras Manual to point out the consequences of the unsuitable diet system."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I take the strongest exception to the Honourable Member's argument. He says 'some jails show an abnormal number of deaths in 'one year and some in another.' Surely this is easily accounted for by the fact that we live in a country of epidemics. In England cholera is absolutely unknown, plague is unknown, enteric fever is more prevalent here than it is there—we live in a country peculiarly subject to violent epidemics. Is the Jail department to be blamed for that? Then he goes on to say 'further the treatment accorded to prisoners and 'punishment awarded in jails by some Superintendents and jailors must account for 'all abnormal mortality.' Most certainly do I endorse what the Hon'ble Mr. Forbes said in regard to it, that, in the first place, the mortality in jails is by no means abnormal and that in the second place we decline to agree to that statement on the *ipse dixit* of the Honourable Member. The Honourable Member later on in his speech says: 'It is popularly believed that a Sub-Judge died of the effects of the unsuitable 'diet of ragi. This, if true, was tantamount to a "capital punishment"'. If words have any meaning at all, that I say is distinct charge that some unfortunate man was done to death in one of our jails at the hands of one of our officials. It is a grave charge. We are not told who the victim was nor where nor in what manner he met his end. Does the Honourable Member really mean that the Jail department is to be arraigned before the bar of public opinion on a charge like this which is based on an unsubstantiated popular rumour?"

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI:—"I give an opportunity to the Government to deny it. I bring to the notice of the Government what the people believe, so that they may explain or deny it."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Neither I myself nor my Honourable Colleagues have ever heard of any such thing."

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI:—"It was before your Excellency's time."

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His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"I think it is a little unfair on the administration of to-day if, on account of an event which is supposed to have occurred over three years ago, the administration of to-day is to be charged with inhumane treatment of its prisoners."

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI (*interrupting*) :—"I am only charging the jail system."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"I must differ from the Honourable Member. I really regard this as a very grave charge against the administration. The Honourable Member then quotes from the administration report for the year 1903 about Trichinopoly :—

'Ague and bowel complaints caused the largest number of admissions in this 'jail, and the incidence of the latter was chiefly confined to those who were in 'poor health on admission either from constitutional weakness or previous or existing 'disease. A large number of prisoners in this jail were for the above reason given 'special rice diet.'

"If I had read that as an ordinary individual, I should have said that it was a very eloquent proof of the care and solicitude of the Inspector-General for the welfare of the men under his charge. But what does the Honourable Member say? He is not content to accept it as such, but he proceeds to make the following gratuitous pronouncement : 'the work and the usual diet are forced on the prisoners and when 'they break down they are given special rice diet.' That is how he interprets those words of the Inspector-General and I venture to say that there is no justification for such an interpretation. I should like incidentally to mention a case—just such an one as the Inspector-General refers to—which was brought to my notice last week in the Penitentiary. He was sent there as a prisoner and the moment he arrived was admitted to hospital. He was not given half an hour's work or a mouthful of ragi diet. When he dies, as he probably will, of phthisis, will it be charged to us that he has been 'done to death' in consequence of unsuitable diet."

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI :—"Certainly not."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"I should only like, if I may, to say one word more in regard to the statement contained in the speech and that refers to corporal punishment. The Honourable Member says 'The corporal punishment has also 'risen from 19 to 40. Assaults on officials and fellow-prisoners are assigned for 'flogging in most cases, and I hope that these convicts who were flogged were desperate 'and degraded characters, and that the officials did not experiment too much on human 'endurance. It is clear that some of them were flogged for not turning out the 'required work.'

"The Honourable Member if he has studied the report will have hardly failed to read this remark by the Inspector-General in reference to the forty cases of corporal punishment on page 7 of the report. 'I have,' he says, 'from time to time, 'gone into the details of these cases and am of opinion that in no instance was 'corporal punishment inflicted in which it was not thoroughly deserved. Indeed, 'I am rather inclined to think that Superintendents refrained from resorting to 'this form of punishment in some cases when they might reasonably have had recourse to 'it. Assaults on officials and fellow-prisoners are the causes assigned for flogging in 'most instances. The punishment is one not to be lightly resorted to and this principle 'is understood and acted upon.' It would be a grave mistake in my opinion to abolish 'it in jails however desirable it may be to discourage its unnecessary frequency, as 'there are to all our large penal institutions men of such degraded and desperate 'character that they cannot be judged by ordinary standards.' That is the view of the Inspector-General on the subject of corporal punishment. The Honourable Member complains of the fact that vaccination is insisted upon in the case of undertrial prisoners in the Penitentiary."

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI :—"I mean the sub-jails over the Presidency."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"There has not been a single complaint made against this necessary vaccination in the Penitentiary at all. May I point out that if this were done away with, you at once very largely increase the risk to prisoners

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in jail getting small-pox? And so it comes to this: that the only constructive suggestion which is made by the Honourable Member is the one which necessarily entails an increased risk to the prisoners in jail."

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI:—"I am referring to undertrial prisoners."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"They are within the jail. An outbreak of small-pox will affect all prisoners. We are bound to protect prisoners in jail."

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI:—"They are sub-jails your Excellency—I mean sub-jails attached to Sub-Magistrates' offices."

The Hon'ble Mr. FORBES:—"It will affect the undertrial prisoners in sub-jails equally, and the Government would be accused of giving them small-pox."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I have only one word more and I have done. I would again quote from the Inspector-General's report. The words I am going to read I will commend most earnestly to the notice of the Honourable Member:—'The Superintendent of a jail has very responsible and onerous duties to perform in 'maintaining discipline, and he deserves, I consider, the largest measure of support 'which can be consistently given him.' When we think of the violent outbreaks which recently occurred in Vellore, Coimbatore and Palamcottah one realizes that these men are there at the risk of their lives and I think, as the Inspector-General points out here, they have a right to claim support and help from all of us. I venture to assert that any reasonable and fair-minded man who reads the reports for 1906 and 1907, the two years during which Colonel Macnamara has been Inspector-General here, any person who not only studies the facts there brought to light, but really appreciates the spirit in which these reports have been written, will, I think, allow that the men who are responsible for carrying out the administration of jails which has been so severely criticised by my Honourable friend are doing their duty to Government loyally and faithfully. They are not only maintaining discipline as they ought to do, but they are, I believe, with the utmost care and solicitude, doing their best for the men committed to their care. I say we have no need to blush on their account. I do not pretend for a moment that our prisons are perfect. There are many things—matters of structure, site and system—which are capable of great improvement. I cannot here recite the various measures of improvement which we have under consideration but I would ask the Honourable Member to believe that we are endeavouring to improve and remedy defects. I would ask him just to consider, before bringing such a charge as that which he has levelled against men who are trying to do their duty, whether it may not tend perhaps to make the administration in future years a little worse instead of a little better unless their case is considered fairly according to its merits. He may not be willing to give them any measure of support but at least let him give them fair play."

The Hon'ble Mr. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"Having known the working of one district jail, it is only fair to Government to say that from my experience the officers of the jail are extremely solicitous of the welfare of the inmates."

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI:—"My charge is not so much against Jail officers but it is mainly against the unsuitable jail diet to a good many prisoners and the treatment of short-term prisoners."

The Council was then adjourned *sine die* at 5-30 P.M.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Jy. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

ANNEXURE.

MEMORANDUM TO ACCOMPANY THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS FOR THE YEAR 1909-1910.

The transactions with which this memorandum deals are those which under the Provincial settlement have been placed under the control of this Government. Appendix A exhibits the actuals under Provincial funds for 1907–1908, the budget and revised estimates for 1908–1909 and the budget estimates for 1909–1910.

2. Unless otherwise stated, amounts are expressed throughout this memorandum in lakhs of rupees.

I. Accounts, 1907–1908.

3. A complete review of the transactions of the year has already been published in the Accountant-General's appropriation report recorded in the proceedings of Government, No. 33, Financial, dated the 23rd January 1909, which have been placed on the Editors' Table

4. The actual transactions compared as follows with the budget and revised estimates:—

	Budget estimate	Revised estimate	Actuals.
Opening balance	103 96	100 97	102 27
Receipts	489 81	498 05	498 38
Expenditure	505 53	509 64	498 83
Deficit on years' receipts	— 15 72	— 3 59	— 45
Closing balance	87 54	97 38	99 82

5. The actual opening balance of the year fell short of the figure in the budget estimate by 2·99. The actual receipts and charges amounted to 498·38 and 498·83 against 489·81 and 505·53, respectively, anticipated in the estimates and the deficit of 15·72 shown in the budget was thus reduced to ·45 in the accounts The closing balance was thereby raised from 87·54 to 99·82.

6. *Receipts.*—The increase of 8·57 over the budget estimate of receipts occurred principally under LAND REVENUE (1·38), STAMPS (·71), EXCISE (4·68), ASSESSED TAXES (·45), FOREST (1·23), REGISTRATION (·83), and SCIENTIFIC, ETC., DEPARTMENTS (·61), counterbalanced by decreases under INTEREST (·58) and CONTRIBUTIONS FROM LOCAL TO PROVINCIAL (·83).

7. Under LAND REVENUE the assignments from Imperial to Provincial exceeded the budget figure by 2·73 owing to grants of (*a*) 5 for tank restoration works, (*b*) ·57 as compensation for the abolition of the audit fees previously recovered from local bodies, (*c*) ·15 for archæological works and (*d*) ·04 as a contribution to the Pasteur Institute at Coonoor; counterbalanced partly by the adjustments from Provincial to Imperial revenues of (*e*) 2·90 in consequence of the transfer of certain minor irrigation works to the class of major works with effect from the 1st April 1907, and (*f*) ·13 on account of the outlay on the buildings for the Pasteur Institute at Coonoor and the equipment of that institution.

There was a fall in the actual collections of land revenue owing to the grant of large remissions in consequence of the unfavourable character of the season, to the non-introduction of resettlement rates in the districts of Chingleput and Tinnevelly which the budget took into account and to smaller revenue than was anticipated from the introduction of resettlement rates in the Nellore district.

8. The improvement under STAMPS was due to an increase in litigation and to an expansion in trade and monetary transactions

9. Increased consumption and the enhancement of the rate of excise duty in certain districts were chiefly responsible for the rise under EXCISE.

10. Greater promptitude in the collection of income-tax explains the increase under ASSESSED TAXES.

11. Under FOREST the revenue rose with the extension of the departmental system of exploitation of forest produce and the consequent extended sales of timber, firewood and bamboos.

12. An increase in the number of documents registered, attributed partly to the failure of a large banking firm which led to larger investments in immoveable property, contributed to the rise under REGISTRATION.

13. Under SCIENTIFIC, ETC., DEPARTMENTS the increase was caused by the higher price of quinine, the expansion of the chrome-tanning department and larger receipts from the Central Research and Teaching Institute at Coimbatore and from district farms.

14. Of the decrease (·58) under INTEREST, ·52 was nominal and was due to the interest paid by the district board of Kistna on the loan for the construction of the Bezwada-Masulipatam Railway having been taken in deduction of charges instead of as a receipt as was contemplated in the budget.

15. The fall of ·83 under CONTRIBUTIONS FROM LOCAL TO PROVINCIAL was caused by the discontinuance, with effect from the 1st April 1907, of the recovery of contributions from district boards towards the account establishments in the Presidency, by the fact that the amount recovered on account of the charges incurred from Provincial funds in previous years on the enfranchisement of village service inams in proprietary estates fell below expectation, and by a refund, by deduction from receipts, of excess recoveries from district boards erroneously made in previous years in connection with the establishment in the Local and Municipal department of the Government Secretariat.

16. *Expenditure*.—The savings in expenditure occurred mainly in the budget grants under the heads 3. LAND REVENUE (1·52), 13. INTEREST ON ORDINARY DEBT (·50), 20. POLICE (1·12), 43. MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION—CIVIL (1·03), 43. MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (2·48), and 45. CIVIL WORKS—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (5·02). These savings were counterbalanced to some extent by excess expenditure under 19-A. LAW AND JUSTICE—COURTS OF LAW (1·22), 22. EDUCATION (·96), 30. STATIONERY AND PRINTING (·98) and CONTRIBUTIONS FROM PROVINCIAL TO LOCAL (1·68).

17. The saving under the head 3. LAND REVENUE was due to the fact that temporary establishments in Revenue Settlement parties were not employed to the extent contemplated in the budget; to lapses in the provisions for remuneration to karnams, for the checking of field sketches, for the revision of village establishments and for the construction of village chavadis; to the sanctioned number of Land Record Revenue Inspectors not having been employed; to the completion of enfranchisement operations in certain districts and the delay in starting work in other districts; and to the fact that the lump provision in the budget for the constitution of additional districts was not utilized. The saving would have been greater but for expenditure in connection with the settlement of the boundary between the Jeypore estate and the Kalahandi state, for which provision was not made in the budget; the employment of temporary establishments in connection with resurveys and revision of surveys; increased expenditure under salaries of Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars and under travelling allowance of establishments; the conduct of survey operations on a larger scale than was contemplated in the budget and increased expenditure on karnams and assistant karnams.

18. Consequent on the fact that the actual outstanding balance at the debit of the Provincial Advance and Loan Account on the 1st April 1907 was greater by 5·37 than that anticipated in the budget the amount of interest payable to the Government of India rose from 2·59 in the budget to 2·63 in the actuals, but as the amount (·59) of interest on the loan to the district board of Kistna for the Bezwada-Masulipatam railway was taken in deduction of charges in the actuals, the net result was a fall of ·50 under the major head 18. INTEREST ON ORDINARY DEBT.

19. The lapse under 20 POLICE was due mainly to the lump provision of 2·50 for police reorganization not having been utilized as some of the schemes were not ready for introduction.

20. Larger voluntary contributions from private bodies and persons towards repairs to minor irrigation works, which are taken in abatement of charges, the presence of water in tanks and difficulties in procuring labour caused the fall under the head 43. MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION—CIVIL.

21. The lapse under 43. MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT does not take into account the special grant of 5 for tank restoration sanctioned by the Government of India during the course of the year. The transfer of the five irrigation systems of Tirukkóyilúr, Shenatope, Lower Coleroon, Poiney and Cheyeru anicuts from the category of "minor" (Provincial) to that of "major" (Imperial works) and short outlay on tank restoration works for want of sanction to detailed estimates account for the lapse.

22. The saving under 45. CIVIL WORKS—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT was chiefly due to the surrender of the Provincial grants for the water-supply schemes of Berhampur, Periyakulam, Bezwada, Salem, Coimbatore and Tuticorin and for the drainage schemes at Madura and Ootacamund, and to a lapse in the provision for works executed by Civil officers acting as Public Works disbursers.

23. Under 19-A. LAW AND JUSTICE—COURTS OF LAW the excess was caused by the absence of the Chief Justice on privilege leave, the appointment of a sixth Puisne Judge in the High Court and increased expenditure on translation and printing executed on behalf of suitors and on fees to pleaders in criminal cases. The allotments for the salaries and establishments of District and Sessions Judges and Subordinate Judges and for the cost of process service establishments also proved insufficient. The excess would have been greater but for the lapse of the lump provision of ·50 for the constitution of additional districts.

24. Against the total grant of 3·85 from Imperial funds on account of University and Collegiate education up to the end of 1907–1908 a sum of ·52 only had been disbursed up to the end of 1906–1907. The balance, viz., 3·33, was expended in 1907–1908 in grants to the University in aid of the establishment of a University library and for the payment of travelling allowances to Fellows and to private Arts Colleges in order to render them more efficient in those respects in which an inspection by the University showed them to be defective. The provision in the budget estimate was 2. This fact explains the excess under 22. EDUCATION. Larger grants were also made to non-European schools for furniture, apparatus, and other special objects.

25. Larger supplies of stationery to the Police and Registration departments, the Government Press, the Public Works Department and Military offices caused the excess under the head 30. STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

26. The excess of 1·58 under CONTRIBUTIONS FROM PROVINCIAL TO LOCAL was due to increased subsidies to local boards for education; special grants to the district boards of Koraput, Anantapur, Kurnool, Cuddapah and Bellary for the construction of dispensary buildings and to the district board of Kistna for the improvement of communication in and with the island of Divi; and the refund to local bodies of excess recoveries of previous years on account of the buildings and apparatus of the Vaccine Section of the King Institute of Preventive Medicine.

27. The only important change in classification during the year was the transfer of the charges on account of the Fishery department from the major head 32. MISCELLANEOUS to the major head 26. SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS.

II. Revised Estimate, 1908–1909.

28. In the Provincial budget estimate for 1908–1909 the year's receipts were estimated at 561·68 and the expenditure at 551·48 thus working to a surplus of 10·20. The actual opening balance on the 1st April 1908 stood at 99·82 against 97·76 adopted in the budget estimate. The revised estimate shows an improvement of 17·84 under receipts and an increase of 13·36 under expenditure, raising the estimated surplus of 10·20 to 14·68. The closing balance of 1908–1909 is thus expected to stand at 114·50 as against 107·96 anticipated in the budget.

29. *Receipts.*—The increase in revenue is expected mainly under the heads LAND REVENUE COLLECTIONS (1·28), ADJUSTMENTS (3·56), EXCISE (10·50), POLICE (1·28), SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER DEPARTMENTS (·80) and MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS—*Direct Receipts* (·52).

30. The increase under LAND REVENUE is due to the fact that the arrear balance for collection at the beginning of the year was larger than was anticipated when the budget was framed, to the extension of irrigation in the districts of Kistna and Guntúr, and to the fact that the sale-proceeds of the escheated Kondo estate in the district of South Canara, which were expected to be credited in 1907–1908, were not realized until the current year. The improvement would have been greater but for the amount granted as remissions in consequence of the unfavourable character of the season.

31. The addition of 3·56 under ADJUSTMENTS is mainly the result of the inclusion of the Imperial contribution (3·05) of the cost of the bonus granted to Government servants on pay of Rs. 50 and less in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the assumption of the Government of India by the Crown.

32. The budget estimate under EXCISE has proved to be an underestimate

33. The rise under POLICE is due to recoveries on account of the additional police force at Cocanada and at Tinnevelly which were not included in the budget estimate.

34. The improvement under SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS is consequent on a large demand for quinine from the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and from Rajputana, and on the transfer to this head from the head POLICE of the credit of fees for the inspection of boilers.

35. The larger realizations under MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS—*Direct Receipts* are mainly due to the introduction of resettlement rates in Cuddapah, which enhanced the receipts from the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal.

36. *Expenditure.*—On the expenditure side, excesses over the budget grants occur chiefly under the heads ASSIGNMENTS AND COMPENSATIONS (·52), LAND REVENUE (1·80), EXCISE (·50), REGISTRATION (·81), COURTS OF LAW (4·60), JAILS (1·41), POLICE (2·37), EDUCATION (1·27), MEDICAL (·87), STATIONERY AND PRINTING (1·29), MISCELLANEOUS (·52), MAJOR WORKS—*Working expenses* (1·27) and CIVIL WORKS—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (·50), whilst lapses are anticipated under FOREST (·87), MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION—CIVIL (1·50), and CIVIL WORKS—CIVIL (5·95).

37. The grant of compensation for dearness of food and of a bonus of one week's pay to permanent Government servants on Rs. 50 and less, neither of which items were included in the original budget estimate, accounts for a large portion of the excesses. The approximate amounts are shown in the following statements :—

Grain Compensation Allowance.

3.	LAND REVENUE	2·32	
6.	STAMPS	·01	
7	EXCISE	·50	
10.	ASSESSED TAXES	·01	
11.	FOREST	·48	
12	REGISTRATION	·46	
18	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION ..	·11	
19-A	LAW AND JUSTICE—COURTS OF LAW	2·13	
19-B	LAW AND JUSTICE—COURTS OF JAILS	·17	
20.	POLICE	4·17	
22.	EDUCATION	·35	
24	MEDICAL	·21	
25	POLITICAL	·01	
26.	SCIENTIFIC, ETC., DEPARTMENTS	·06	
30.	STATIONERY AND PRINTING ..	·30	
32	MISCELLANEOUS	01	
43.	MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION—CIVIL	02	
45	CIVIL WORKS—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT	·37	
	Total ..	11·69	

Forms in commemoration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the assumption of the Government of India by the Crown.

3.	Land Revenue	1·51	
7.	Excise	·08	
11.	Forest	·02	
12.	Registration	·09	
18.	General Administration ..	·02	
19-A.	Law and Justice—Courts of Law	·38	
19-B.	Law and Justice—Jails.	·03	
20.	Police	·67	
22.	Education	·08	
24.	Medical	·03	
26.	Scientific, etc., Departments	·02	
30.	Stationery and Printing ..	·03	
32.	Miscellaneous	·01	
43.	Minor Works and Navigation	·01	
45.	Civil Works	·07	
	Total ..	3·05	

The chief additional causes which have contributed to the increases are explained briefly below.

38 The excess under Assignments and Compensations represents the payment of malikhana in arrears.

39. Under Land Revenue the excess is due to the employment of additional temporary establishments in the Survey department, the normal sanctioned establishment of a survey party being inadequate to realise the prescribed outturn.

40. The lump allotments in the budget estimate for 1908–1909 under Registration for the reorganization of the clerical and menial staff in Registration offices have proved to be insufficient.

41. The increase under Law and Justice—Courts of Law has been caused by the payment of special fees to counsel in important criminal cases and by the grant of a local allowance of one rupee *per mensem* to process-service peons in the mufussal.

42. The high prices of articles of diet account for the increases under Jails and Medical.

43. Enhanced subsidies to local bodies on account of education and the grant of ·50 to the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore have raised the expenditure under Education.

44. The expenditure under Stationery and Printing has risen owing to the purchase of additional materials and stock for the Secretariat press and to larger issues of stationery than were contemplated in the budget.

45. The decrease under Forest is due mainly to the fact that forest areas have in some places been leased to contractors instead of being worked departmentally and to lapses in allotments for the construction of roads and buildings owing to difficulties in procuring labour.

46. The lapse under Minor Works and Navigation—CIVIL has been caused by the presence of water in tanks which has retarded repairs and by the difficulty of procuring labour owing to the prevalence of cholera.

47. The saving under Civil Works—CIVIL is due to the fact that the Corporation of Madras is unable to utilize during the current year the Provincial grant of 6 entered in the budget for water-supply and drainage schemes.

III. Budget Estimate, 1909–1910.

48. The year 1909–1910 is expected to open with a balance of 114·50. The receipts are estimated at 588·46 and the expenditure at 584 19, thus working to a surplus of 4 27 on the transactions of the year and raising the Provincial balance to 118·77 at the close of 1909–1910. The surplus of the year is, however, not wholly real for the reason that in the revision of the Provincial Settlement the Government of India have allowed for an expenditure of 27 92 on schemes of Police reform whilst the budget estimate contemplates an outlay in this respect of about 25 50 only.

49. The main features of the budget estimate are described in the following paragraphs, the revenue heads being dealt with first and the expenditure heads afterwards. Under several heads of expenditure lump deductions appear. These deductions have, as explained in paragraph 28 of the memorandum issued last year, been made by the Government of India with the view of ensuring greater accuracy in the estimates of total expenditure than has been found practicable in the past.

REVENUE.

I. Land Revenue.

	Budget estimate, 1909–1910.	Revised estimate, 1908–1909.	Budget estimate, 1908–1909	Accounts. 1907–1908.	1906–1907.	1905–1906.
Shared.						
REVENUE—						
Ordinary revenue	640 32	628 11	629 88	624 17	627·32	584 09
Sale of Government estates ..	..	2 23	..	05	·002	..
Sale-proceeds of waste lands and redemption of land-tax ..	1·00	·99	·29	·99	·41	19
Miscellaneous	2·23	2 40	1·67	2 02	1·13	1·39
Total ..	643·55	634·43	631·84	627·23	628·87	585·67
Provincial share	(a)321·78	(a)317·21	(a)316·92	(b)156·81	(b)157·22	(b)146·42
Adjustments	— 17 74	— 15 04	— 18·60	+ 155·93	+ 161·11	+ 105 62
Total ..	304 04	302 17	297·32	312 74	318 33	252 04

(a) One-half. (b) One-fourth.

50. *Land Revenue Proper.*—Under the terms of the Provincial Settlement of 1904 the Provincial share of the revenue under this head was one-fourth, but under the present revised settlement it is one-half.

51. *Ordinary Revenue.*—The high figure in 1906–1907 as compared with the actuals of the previous year was due chiefly to the abolition of the ryotwari village service cess with effect from the 1st April 1906 and to the consequent absence of the deduction, which was formerly made from the gross land revenue collections, of the Government contribution to the Village Service fund. In 1907–1908 the remissions necessitated by the failure of the north-east monsoon affected the receipts.

52. The fall in the revised estimate for 1908–1909 has been caused by remissions of revenue in consequence of the unfavourable character of the season. The fall would have been greater but for the extension of irrigation to the Kistna and Guntúr districts and for the fact that the arrear balance at the beginning of the year proved to be higher than was anticipated at the time when the budget was framed.

53. The budget estimate for 1909–1910 has been framed on the assumption that the season of fasli 1319 will be normal.

54. The revised estimate for 1908–1909 under the second minor head *Sale of Government estates* represents the sale-proceeds of the escheated Kondé estate in the South Canara district which were realised only in 1908–1909 and not in 1907–1908 as was expected—paragraph 40 of the memorandum which accompanied the financial statement for 1908–1909.

55. The increase under the minor head *Sale-proceeds of waste lands and redemption of land-tax* has been caused by the sale of waste lands under the Divi pumping project in the Kistna district.

56. Recoveries from the Proprietary Estates Village Service fund of the cost of enfranchisement of village service inams in proprietary estates, which is met in the first instance from Provincial funds, were formerly credited under the head ADJUSTING HEADS, but have been shown since the 1st April 1908 under the minor head *Miscellaneous* as a consequence of the separation with effect from that date of the Local estimates and accounts from the Imperial and Provincial estimates and accounts.

57. ADJUSTMENTS.—All adjustments between Imperial and Provincial funds are effected by an addition to, or a deduction from, the Provincial share of Land Revenue The details of these adjustments are shown in the following statement:—

	Budget estimate, 1908–1909.	Revised estimate, 1908–1909.	Budget estimate, 1909–1910.	Accounts, 1907–1908
Imperial to Provincial.				
(1) Fixed Adjustment under the Provincial Settlement of 1904	..	..	..	22·57
(2) Sale-proceeds of stationery supplied to municipalities, etc	..	..	..	·32
(3) For European and Eurasian education	..	..	..	·49
(4) Assignment in consequence of the provincialization of the cost of the outside audit establishment of the Accountant-General's office, Madras	..	..	..	·14
(5) Assignment in consequence of the rearrangement of expenditure under 2. ASSIGNMENTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS between Imperial and Provincial	..	..	..	1·42
(6) For Police reorganization	..	..	..	10·00
(7) ,, additional Police reforms	..	..	..	9·50
(8) ,, further Police reforms	..	..	..	1·00
(9) ,, Colleges	..	..	..	·88
(10) ,, Primary education	..	..	..	8·00
(11) ,, Grants in-aid of district boards	..	..	..	14·93
(12) ,, of University	..	..	..	·23
(13) ,, Agricultural and veterinary development	13	..	..	2·00
(14) Tank restoration works	..	..	..	6·09
(15) Assignment in consequence of the abolition of the Ryotwari village service cess	..	..	..	48·28
(16) For Archæological Survey	..	·05	..	·12
(17) Contribution for expenditure on the preservation of ancient sites	..	..	..	·03
(18) Provincialization of charges on account of Joint Salt, Customs and Excise buildings, non-Government cemeteries and isolated tombs	..	..	..	·50
(19) Grant to the Pasteur Institute of Southern India	..	..	..	·05
(20) Remission of audit fees hitherto recovered from local bodies	..	..	..	·57
(21) Assignment to Provincial in connection with the Famine relief scheme	2·60	2·60	2·60	2·60
(22) Assignment for expenditure on improvement of sanitation	3·50	3·50	3·50	..
(23) Contribution on account of the transfer of a Sub-Registrar's office building to the Post office	..	·33	..	..
(24) Contribution on account of the transfer to the Civil department of the payment of military pensions	·10	·10	..	..
(25) Contribution to Provincial towards the cost of the bonus in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the assumption of the Government of India by the Crown	..	2·45	..	..
(26) Assignment in connection with the revision of establishments in Collectors' and Divisional offices	·76	·26	..	..
TOTAL, IMPERIAL TO PROVINCIAL	8·69	9·56	8·60	108·07
Provincial to Imperial.				
(27) Fixed assignment under the Provincial Settlement of 1904	22·57	22·57	22·57	..
(28) Transfer of charges of Cantonment Magistrates to the Military Department	..	..	..	1·11
(29) Assignment from Provincial to Imperial being the amount of contribution made by the Bank Board, Nanasipur, towards the maintenance of mid-level channel banks	..	..	..	·03
(30) Adjustment of the expenditure incurred on account of buildings and equipment of the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, in excess of the allotment of 1·06 lakhs, from the Phipps' donation	..	..	..	1·3
(31) Transfer of minor irrigation works to the class "major works"	2·03	2·03	2·03	2·03
TOTAL, PROVINCIAL TO IMPERIAL	24·60	24·60	24·60	3·14
Net addition to Provincial	..	..	..	104·93
Net addition to Imperial	17·74	15·04	16·00	..

58. The several items appearing in the column "Budget Estimate, 1908–1909," were explained in paragraphs 42 and 43 of the memorandum which accompanied the financial statement for 1908–1909.

59. The fixed assignment of 22·57 from Provincial to Imperial under the existing Provincial Settlement was explained in paragraphs 24 to 26 of the same memorandum and the sum of 3·50 which the Government of India have sanctioned from 1908–1909 onwards for expenditure on the improvement of sanitation in paragraph 43.

60. The new items, viz., numbers (16) and (23) to (26), appearing in the revised estimate for 1908–1909 and in the budget estimate for 1909–10 are self-explanatory.

IV. Stamps.

	Budget estimate, 1909–1910.	Revised estimate, 1909–1909.	Budget estimate, 1909–1909.	Accounts, 1907–1908.	Accounts, 1908–1907.	Accounts, 1906–1906.
REVENUE—						
Sale of general stamps	42·75	40·68	40·60	30·09	36·57	34·16
Sale of court-fee stamps	67·90	65·80	67·00	64·40	60·94	58·38.
Duty on impressing documents ..	·85	·65	·65	·79	·88	·75.
Fines and penalties	·72	·70	·62	·61	·62	·56
Miscellaneous	03	02	·03	·03	·02	·02
Total ..	112·25	108·25	109·60	104·92	99·03	93·87
Provincial share—one-half	56·12	54·13	54·50	52·46	49·51	46·93

61. The receipts comprise the share credited to this major head of the sale-proceeds of the unified postal and revenue stamps, the sale-proceeds of bills of exchange and other general stamps, of court-fee stamps and of stamped papers for copies of documents, the duty for embossing one-anna receipt and cheques stamps, the duty levied under the Stamp Act on documents brought for adjudication and on documents unstamped or insufficiently stamped, and fines and penalties levied by Judicial and Revenue officers under the Stamp Act on insufficiently stamped instruments.

62. The introduction with effect from the 1st October 1905 of the unified one-anna and half-anna stamps for postal and revenue purposes affects the figures. The revenue from these unified stamps is credited to the Imperial head POST OFFICE, whereas prior to that date the proceeds of the sale of one-anna receipt stamps were credited to the major head STAMPS. In order to compensate Provincial revenues for the loss thus arising, the Government of India decided to credit to the head STAMPS sums of 1·35 in 1905–1906 and of 3·50 in succeeding years as representing the share of the revenue from unified stamps, these amounts being included under the minor head *Sale of general stamps*.

V. Excise.

	Budget estimate, 1909–1910.	Revised estimate 1909–1909.	Budget estimate, 1909–1909.	Accounts, 1907–1908.	Accounts, 1908–1907.	Accounts, 1906–1906.
REVENUE—						
License and distillery fees and duties for the sale of liquors and drugs	254·96	246 15	225·87	221 82	196·94	183·98
Transit duty on excise opium ..	..	·18	·10	4 46	4 61	4·40
Gain on sale-proceeds of excise opium	7·00	5 65	5·00	1·51	1·16	·48
Duty on ganja	2·25	2 24	2 10	2·13	2·09	1·53
Fines, confiscations and miscellaneous	·79	·78	·64	·70	·80	·77
Total ..	265·00	255·00	234·00	230·71	205·60	191·14
Provincial share	(b) 132·50	(b) 127·50	(b) 117·00	(a) 57·68	(a) 51·40	(a) 47·78

(a) One-fourth. (b) One-half.

63. The revenue under this head was, on the introduction of the existing Provincial Settlement on the 1st April 1908, apportioned equally between Imperial and Provincial funds, the previous distribution being in the ratio of 3 to 1.

64. Nearly 90 *per cent.* of the receipts is derived from country spirits and toddy, the revenue from which is shown under the first minor head, the balance representing the revenue from foreign liquor, opium and intoxicating drugs. The actuals for 1907–1908 under that minor head were the highest on record.

65. The main items affecting the receipts under "Country spirits" are "Excise duty" and "Vend rents." In spite of the raising of the rate of excise duty in the districts of Ganjám, Vizagapatam and South Canara and in portions of the districts of Malabar and Kistna, the consumption of country spirits has increased in 1908–1909 The actual receipts under "Excise duty" in 1908–1909 have shown an average increase of 1 lakh *per mensem* on the receipts in 1907–1908. It is in contemplation to raise the rate of duty in other districts during 1909–1910, and in framing the budget due account has been taken of the possibility that consumption, which has been increasing in spite of successive enhancements of duty, may be retarded to some extent by increased rates, of a probable decrease in consumption consequent on a reduction in the number of shops, and of the unfavourable season in parts of the presidency.

66. Under "Vend rents" the rentals for 1908–1909 have exceeded those of the previous year by over 4·75 in spite of a reduction in the number of shops. Further enhancement of duty in 1909–1910 and a reduction in the number of shops may affect rentals to a certain extent, but it is not improbable that the remaining shops will fetch larger rentals than at present.

67. The main items under "Toddy revenue" are "Vend rents" and "Tree-tax." "Vend rents" are increasing steadily from year to year. The rates of tree-tax were raised in the districts of Kistna, Guntúr, Nellore, South Canara, Malabar with effect from the 1st October 1907 and in Gódávari during the current year. The budget for 1909–1910 takes into account (*a*) the increase in rentals likely to accrue from the introduction of the auction system in the case of the toddy shops in the Madras Town circle, (*b*) the abolition of the system of assigning rural toddy shops in the districts of Ganjám and Vizagapatam on fixed fees, and (*c*) the effect on toddy consumption of the increase in the price of arrack.

68. The variations in the budget estimate under the minor heads *Transit duty on excise opium* and *Gain on sale-proceeds of excise opium* are due to the fact that with effect from the 1st April 1908 Bengal opium has been supplied for consumption in this presidency in the place of Malwa opium. Malwa opium was bought for cash in Bombay and its cost was taken to a debt head "Stock account, Opium" under Advances. Of the gross sale-proceeds, Rs. 5 per pound of opium sold was credited under the head *Transit duty on excise opium* and the balance to the debt head referred to above. At the close of the year the credit balance under the debt head, *plus* the value of the stock on hand calculated at the average cost price for the year, was removed to the head *Gain on sale-proceeds of excise opium*. Bengal opium being manufactured by Government is supplied free of cost in the first instance. Of the gross sale-proceeds, an amount calculated on the quantity sold at the rate of Rs. 8$\frac{1}{2}$ per seer is credited to the major head 11. OPIUM, which is purely Imperial, and the balance to *Gain on sale-proceeds of excise opium*. As the supply to the storehouses in this Presidency is made direct from the Government warehouse at Patna and the issues to licensed vendors and druggists are made from the storehouses and selected taluk kacharis, there is no levy of pass-duty as in the case of Malwa opium

VIII. Assessed Taxes.

—	Budget estimate, 1909–1910.	Revised estimate 1908–1909.	Budget estimate, 1908–1909	Accounts		
				1907–1908.	1906–1907.	1905–1906.
REVENUE	30·50	29·50	30·50	29·81	27·51	26·05
Provincial share	(*a*) 15·25	(*a*) 14·75	(*a*) 15·25	(*b*) 7·45	(*b*) 6·88	(*b*) 6·51

(*a*) One half (*b*) One fourth

69. Under the terms of the Provincial Settlement of 1904 the Provincial share of the revenue under this head was one-fourth, but under the revised settlement it is one-half.

70. The revenue consists of the collections of income-tax under the provisions of Act II of 1886.

71. Owing to the transfer of the head-quarters of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company from Dharwar to Madras, the income-tax on the surplus profits earned by that Company now accrues in this presidency; the figures for 1908–1909 and 1909–1910 include this item.

IX. Forest.

	Budget estimate, 1910–1911.	Revised estimate, 1909–1910	Budget estimate, 1909–1910	Accounts 1907–1908	Accounts 1906–1907	Accounts 1905–1906
REVENUE—						
Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government Agency	16·33	13·59	15·64	14·17	12·31	9·09
Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers	23·76	23·86	22·42	22·96	18·93	19·05
Confiscated drift and waif wood. .	·17	·13	·12	·15	·14	·17
Miscellaneous	1·60	1·82	1·82	1·66	1·53	1·37
Total ..	40·80	39·40	40·00	38·94	32·91	29·68
Provincial share	(a)20·40	(a)19·70	(a)20·00	(b) 9·73	(b) 8·23	(b) 7·42

(a) One-half. (b) One-fourth.

72. According to the terms of the Provincial Settlement of 1904, the division between Imperial and Provincial of the revenue under this head was in the proportion of three to one. Under the present Settlement the revenue is divided equally between Imperial and Provincial.

73. Rent of forest lands leased out by the department for cultivation, the rent of quarters belonging to the Forest department and fines and forfeitures for illicit grazing and for abuse of forest privileges are the chief sources of revenue credited under the minor head *Miscellaneous*. The remaining minor heads sufficiently indicate the nature of the revenue credited to them.

74. The revenue under the first minor head has increased with the extension of the departmental system of exploitation consequent on the abolition of the permit system, with the opening of depots for the sale of small timber, fuel, hay and agricultural implements and with larger supplies of timber and firewood to railways and factories.

75. The extension of departmental fuel depots introduced in 1905 threw more work on the subordinate officers of the department than they could carry out without neglecting their duties in the forests and it was decided in 1907 to restrict departmental working to felling under departmental supervision, the disposal of the produce being left to the agency of contractors wherever possible. The lack of competent contractors has, however, impeded the abandonment of the departmental working of coupes, and even when such contractors are available it has been found necessary for special reasons to continue the departmental system in particular localities. The difficulty of working fuel depots through the agency of contractors is much less than in the case of coupes and the general policy adopted by the Forest department in this respect is to dispose of its produce as near the forests as possible and to leave the working of the sale depots to private agency, maintaining a certain number of departmental sale depots for the purpose merely of preventing combination and the consequent enhancement of prices.

76. The fall in the revised estimate under the first minor head is due to the introduction of coupe sales to contractors, the smaller demand for firewood and the restricted felling of bamboos owing to scarcity of labour on account of the prevalence of

cholera in Cuddapah and to the abandonment of floating operations in Malabar. The budget estimate for 1909–1910 contemplates the extraction of larger quantities of firewood by departmental agency.

77. The abolition of the permit system in favour of departmental working has affected the revenue under the second minor head, but enhanced receipts have been realized as a result of closer supervision and better prices. An increase in the sale of fallen trees and trees on *darkhast* lands removed by contractors, better prices realised for firewood and minor produce, a larger demand for bamboos for building purposes and the leasing of bamboo coupes account for the higher actuals in 1907–1908. The rise in the revised estimate for 1908–1909 is due chiefly to increased sales of trees on tank-beds, the leasing of a larger number of coupes to contractors and the adoption of the contract system of felling bamboos in South Salem.

78. Under the fourth minor head the revenue was updated in 1908–1909 by the collection of arrear rent of forest lands leased for coffee cultivation on the Anamalais.

X. Registration.

—	Budget estimate, 1909–1910.	Revised estimate, 1908–1909.	Budget estimate, 1908–1909.	Accounts.		
				1907–1908.	1906–1907.	1905–1906.
REVENUE—						
Fees for registering documents	17·15	16·76	16·80	16·34	15·11	14·15
Fees for copies of registered documents . ..	·47	·46	·40	·43	·37	·36
Miscellaneous	2·13	2·18	2·40	2·16	1·96	2·18
Total ..	19·75	19·40	19·60	18·93	17·44	16·69

79. Fees for registering documents form the chief item of revenue. An improvement of 1·28 in 1905–1906, as compared with the previous year, was attributed to the considerable increase in the number of documents registered as a result partly of the unfavourable character of the season and partly of the registration of a large number of Provident societies started in that year. The actuals of 1906–1907 rose by 96 in consequence of a general increase in the number of documents registered. The further rise of 1·22 in 1907–1908 is ascribable to the unfavourable character of the south-west monsoon, to the failure of a large banking firm which led to increased investments in immoveable property, to the natural growth in registration operations and to the increasing facilities given by the department.

80. The drop in the revised estimate for 1908–1909, as compared with the budget estimate, occurs mainly under the minor head *Miscellaneous* where the receipts from fees for searches have fallen.

81. The budget estimate for 1909–1910 has been framed with reference to the revised estimate for 1908–1909, after allowing for the increase due to the natural growth in registration operations. It also takes into account the loss of revenue, amounting approximately to 50, which may at first result from proposals now under consideration which have for their object the alteration of the scale of registration fees chiefly in the direction of reducing the fees paid on documents of low value.

XII. Interest.

—	Budget estimate, 1909–1910.	Revised estimate, 1908–1909.	Budget estimate, 1908–1909.	Accounts.		
				1907–1908.	1906–1907.	1905–1906.
REVENUE	3·76	3·39	3·10	2·73	2·30	2·32

82. The Provincial advance and loan account itself is not included in the terms of the Provincial Settlement and it is outside the Provincial budget so far as the actual advances and recoveries are concerned. The sums placed at the disposal of the Local Government for the grant of loans and advances are in addition to the assignments under the Provincial Settlement and are fixed annually by the Government of India on a consideration of their available resources and of the demands thereon.

83. The revenue represents mainly the interest received by the Local Government on advances and loans made from the Provincial advance and loan account. It also includes the interest on Government securities belonging to institutions taken over by Government along with the endowments for the upkeep of such institutions.

84. The figures are affected by an alteration in the method of crediting the interest on loans granted to district boards for railway construction. Prior to the 1st April 1908 this interest was taken in deduction of the charges but after that date it has been credited as a receipt.

85. Interest for two half-years will be recovered in the current year on the loan to the district board of Kistna for the construction of the Bezwada-Masulipatam railway line, whereas the budget took into account interest for nine months only. This is the main reason for the increase in the revised estimate for 1908–1909 over the budget estimate for that year.

86. In 1909–1910 a sum of 01 is expected to be realized from interest on loans aggregating ·22 lakh disbursed to seventeen rural co-operative credit societies which were registered in 1904–1905 and 1905–1906. Loans to these societies are free of interest for a period of three years from the date of registration.

XVI A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law.

	Budget estimate, 1909–1910.	Revised estimate, 1908–1909.	Budget estimate, 1908–1909.	Accounts.		
				1907–1908.	1906–1907.	1905–1906.
REVENUE—						
Sale-proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property	·15	·30	·15	·14	·14	·16
Court-fees realised in cash ..	·20	·23	·16	·24	·15	·20
General fees, fines and forfeitures.	6 85	6 82	6 85	6·81	6·65	7·09
Pleadership examination fees ..	·09	·10	·08	·09	·08	·07
Miscellaneous fees and fines	·16	·21	·16	11	18	·17
Miscellaneous	10	·11	08	·10	·08	·07
Total ..	7·55	7·67	7·50	7·49	7·31	7·76

87. The revenue depends mainly on the receipts under the minor head *General fees, fines and forfeitures*, which are liable to fluctuations as they depend largely on the amount of magisterial fines realized.

88. The improvement in the revised estimate for 1908–1909 under *Court-fees realised in cash* is due to larger recoveries on account of pauper suits.

89. The fall in the actuals in 1907–1908 and in the revised estimate for 1908–1909 under *Miscellaneous fees and fines* is due to smaller receipts on account of fees for petroleum licenses.

XVI-B. Law and Justice—Jails.

	Budget estimate, 1909–1910.	Revised estimate, 1908–1909.	Budget estimate, 1908–1909.	Accounts.		
				1907–1908.	1906–1907.	1905–1906.
REVENUE—						
Jails	·27	28	27	·27	27	28
Jail manufactures	5 13	5 06	4·93	5·00	4 92	5·11
Total ..	5 40	5 34	5 20	5·27	5·19	5·39

80. The main sources of receipts of the Jail department are the sale-proceeds of articles manufactured in jails and supplied to public departments

91. The budget estimate for 1909–1910 is based on the actuals of previous years.

XVII. Police.

	Budget estimate, 1909–1910.	Revised estimate, 1908–1909.	Budget estimate, 1908–1909	Actuals		
				1907–1908	1906–1907.	1905–1906
REVENUE—						
Police supplied to Public departments, private companies and persons	1·34	1·54	·36	·30	·17	·31
Presidency Police	·57	·56	6·21	·60	·49	·58
Fees, Fines and Forfeitures ..	3·36	3·50	3·461	3·01	3·46	3·44
Superannuation Receipts ..	·01	·01	·01	·01	·01	·01
Miscellaneous	·17	·20	·17	·21	·21	·54
Add—For rounding ..	..	...	·008	..	..	..
Total ..	4·45	5·91	4·03	4·73	4·28	4·78

92. The receipts under this head consist mainly of (*a*) fees and fines levied under the Cattle Trespass Act, (*b*) the recovery of the cost of police supplied to public departments, private companies and private persons, and (*c*) fees levied under the Hackney Carriage Act and the Motor Vehicles Act. The fees levied under the Steam-boilers and Prime-movers Act, which were formerly credited under this major head, have, with effect from the 1st April 1908, been transferred to the major head XXI. SCIENTIFIC, ETC., DEPARTMENTS.

93. Owing to the increase in the pay of constables, the rate of recovery on account of constables supplied to private parties has been raised to Rs. 9½ *per mensem* in the case of the mufassal police and to Rs. 10½ *per mensem* in the case of the City police.

94. The revised estimate for 1908–1909 under the minor head *Police supplied to Public departments, etc.*, takes credit for the recovery in full of the cost of the additional police employed in Cocanada during 1907–1908 and in the Tinnevelly district during 1908–1909. The budget estimate for 1908–1909 did not count upon these recoveries.

XIX. Education.

	Budget estimate, 1909–1910	Revised estimate, 1908–1909	Budget estimate, 1908–1909.	Accounts.		
				1907–1908	1906–1907	1905–1906
REVENUE—						
Fees, Government Colleges, General	·76	·67	·82	·68	·75	·80
Fees, Government Colleges, Professional	·72	·67	·83	·78	·84	·76
Fees, Schools, General	·30	·28	·30	·30	·31	·30
Fees, Schools, Special	·11	·17	·14	·14	·13	·24
Contributions	·003	·003	·003	·003	·003	·003
Miscellaneous	·16	·23	·17	·21	·25	·25
Total ..	2·05	2·00	2·26	2·11	2·25	2·29

95. The figures from 1906–1907 onwards are affected by the following alterations in the classification of the accounts. The receipts on account of the carpentry and miscellaneous (metal work, etc.) departments of the School of Arts, which were shown under the major head XXI. SCIENTIFIC, ETC., DEPARTMENTS up to the end of

1905–1906, have since been transferred to this major head. On the other hand, farm and other receipts of the College of Agriculture, which were credited to the head XIX EDUCATION—*Miscellaneous* up to the 1st April 1906, have since been shown under the major head XXI. SCIENTIFIC, ETC., DEPARTMENTS.

96. The fall under the first two minor heads in the revised estimate for 1908–1909 is due to smaller realizations from fees in Arts colleges and in the Law College and the College of Engineering. The budget estimate for 1909–1910 under these two minor heads is based on the actuals of past years.

97. The receipts under *Fees—Schools—Special* have been affected by the amalgamation of the School of Engineering with the College department from the 1st April 1906 and the consequent transfer of the fees received in the school to the minor head *Fees—Government Colleges—Professional*

98. Under the minor head *Miscellaneous* the rise in the revised estimate is due to larger receipts than were anticipated in the School of Arts although work in that institution is now confined to what is required for educational purposes and large orders are not taken. In 1909–1910 smaller receipts from sales are expected as the pupils of the school will be allowed to retain the proceeds of the sale of their workmanship after deducting as nearly as possible the cost of the raw material supplied by the school

XX. Medical.

	Budget estimate, 1909–1910	Revised estimate, 1908–1909	Budget estimate, 1908–1909.	Accounts.		
				1907–1908.	1906–1907	1905–1906.
REVENUE—						
Medical School and College fees	·31	·36	·31	·32	·30	·31
Hospital receipts ..	·28	·29	·25	·26	·27	·22
Lunatic Asylum receipts..	·17	·16	·17	·17	·17	·16
Contributions	·20	·20	·20	·27	·37	·30
Miscellaneous	·17	·16	·15	·16	·15	·09
Total ..	1·13	1·17	1·08	1·20	1·26	1·14

99. The nature of the receipts credited to the minor heads *Medical School and College fees* and *Hospital receipts* is sufficiently indicated by their designations. Receipts from paying patients in hospitals constitute the main item of revenue under the latter head and their fluctuating character accounts for the variations in the figures.

100. The minor head *Lunatic Asylum receipts* comprises payments by private persons for the maintenance of non-pauper lunatics and the sale-proceeds of work executed by patients in lunatic asylums.

101. Recoveries from municipalities on account of medical services are shown under the minor head *Contributions*, which also includes after the 1st April 1908 similar recoveries from district boards previously credited under the head ADJUSTING HEADS From the same date the contributions from municipalities and district boards towards the cost of the vaccine section of the King Institute of Preventive Medicine have been taken in deduction of expenditure under the minor head 24 MEDICAL—*Sanitation and Vaccination* instead of being credited as a receipt under *Contributions* as was formerly done. The amount to be contributed by each local body on account of the cost of buildings and apparatus of this section of the Institute is calculated with reference to its receipts for the preceding year, no recovery being made for interest on the capital cost. The remaining charges, viz., the cost of the staff, of calves and of repairs to buildings, are recovered in proportion to the quantity of lymph supplied to each body, after exclusion from the total recoverable expenditure of the cost of lymph supplied to Government officers, to private individuals and to customers outside the Presidency.

102. From the 1st April 1908 an important alteration was introduced in the method of calculating the contributions between Provincial and Local and Municipal funds in connection with medical services. The contribution from Provincial funds towards

the salaries of medical subordinates in the employ of local bodies originally stood at one-fourth of the pay and allowances of the medical subordinates and was reduced to one-eighth in 1888. It was not granted in the case of all medical subordinates in local employ but was restricted to subordinates attached to hospitals and dispensaries who performed, in addition to their ordinary duties, work which appertains to general, rather than to local, administration. Further, no contribution was granted in respect of a subordinate attached to a hospital at a station where a medical officer in Government employ was available. The system under which this contribution was given was defective for the reason that the grant was primarily dependent on an application from the local body concerned and because it was obviously impossible to fix a standard by which to judge the amount of work performed for Government by a medical subordinate in local employ. It was accordingly decided to base the contribution from Provincial funds to local bodies for medical services rendered to Government on a fixed percentage of the pay and allowances disbursed by each local body to medical subordinates in its employ. It was also decided to apply the principle of a contribution based on a fixed percentage to the recoveries from local bodies on account of the reserve staff of medical subordinates maintained by Government, and the opportunity was taken to arrive at a net percentage by setting off the recoveries on the latter account against the contributions to local bodies for medical services referred to above. An examination of the figures for a series of years showed that local bodies would be treated with liberality if district boards were granted a net contribution of 10 *per cent.* and municipalities a contribution of 5 *per cent.* of the amount disbursed by them as pay and allowances to medical subordinates. This net contribution has, since the 1st April 1908, taken the place of the one-eighth contribution to local bodies previously shown under the heads 24. MEDICAL—*Hospitals and Dispensaries* and ADJUSTING HEADS and of the recovery from those bodies on account of the cost of the reserve medical staff shown under the heads XX. MEDICAL—*Contributions* and ADJUSTING HEADS.

103. As a result of the foregoing changes, the only item that appears in 1908–1909 and 1909–1910 under the minor head *Contributions* is the annual payment of ·20 by the Madras Corporation towards the maintenance of Government hospitals and dispensaries in the city.

104. Fees for chemical analyses at the King Institute and the sale-proceeds of calves are credited to the minor head *Miscellaneous*. The sale-proceeds of calves at the Institute affect the figures under this minor head after 1905–1906.

XXI. Scientific, etc., Departments.

	Budget estimate, 1909–1910.	Revised estimate, 1908–1909.	Budget estimate, 1908–1909.	Accounts.		
				1905–1906.	1906–1907.	1907–1908.
REVENUE—						
Botanical and other public garden receipts	05	05	·05	·0	·06	06
Veterinary and stallion receipts.	·08	12	·09	·08	·07	·07
Cinchona plantations ..	2 75	3 41	2 67	2·46	2 42	2·40
Receipts on account of experimental cultivation	45	·43	·26	31	21	07
Emigration fees	12	05	·18	·18	·18	·25
Inland Labour Transport fees ..	·01	·01	01	01	·01	·01
Examination fees	69	72	·78	80	77	·85
Miscellaneous	2 05	1·16	1·11	·96	59	·56
Total ..	6·20	5 95	5·15	4 85	4 81	4·25

105. The receipts under *Botanical and other public gardens* represent the sale-proceeds of seeds, plants, fruit and grass at the Government gardens on the Nilgiris and at the Old College Park, Madras.

106. The head *Veterinary and stallion receipts* comprises the fees for the treatment of horses and cattle at veterinary hospitals.

107. Under *Cinchona plantations* appear the sale-proceeds of febrifuge, quinine, bark, seeds, plants and jalap from the Government plantations on the Nilgiris and of manufactures from cinchona bark. The sales of quinine have been steadily rising and with the extending publicity given to the fact that quinine is procurable in pice packets at post offices they are expected to increase largely At the same time endeavours are made to procure bark yielding a high percentage of quinine and thus to reduce the cost of manufacture and therefore the price of the drug. In 1906–1907 the receipts were influenced by a reduction in the price of Howard's quinine, which regulates the price charged to medical depôts, and in the rate charged for quinine supplied to Native States A rise in the price of quinine and the consequent higher rate paid by medical depôts have increased the receipts in 1907–1908 and in 1908–1909. The bulk of the increase in 1908–1909 has resulted from an exceptionally large demand for quinine from the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and from Rajputana. On the other hand, the receipts from the sale of cinchona febrifuge have decreased as a result of the reduction in the price from Rs. 10 to Rs. 5 *per lb.* with effect from November 1908. The budget estimate for 1909–1910 counts upon normal expansion in the demand for quinine.

108. *Receipts on account of experimental cultivation* include mainly sale-proceeds of farm produce at the Central Farm at Coimbatore and at the district farms, and of cotton seed distributed by the Agricultural department.

109. *Emigration fees* represent the fees levied on emigrants to the British Colonies. The decrease in the revised estimate for 1908–1909 is due to the smaller number of coolies shipped to Natal. The estimate for 1909–1910 is based on past actuals.

110. The receipts under *Inland Labour Transport fees* comprise fees for licenses from contractors, recruiters and local agents and fees for registering emigrants in Goojám and Vizagapatam under the Assam Labour and Emigration Act.

111 Under *Examination fees* are credited the fees levied from candidates appearing for the various Government examinations and for reward examinations in the vernaculars. The abolition of the handwriting and dictation test from 1908–1909 and the limitation of the précis-writing test as a requirement for admission to the public service account for the fall in 1908–1909 and 1909–1910 This fall will, it is expected, be counterbalanced to some extent in 1909–1910 by the recent raising of the fees for the elementary, intermediate and advanced grades of the Government technical examinations

112. The receipts from the carpentry and miscellaneous (metal work) departments of the School of Arts, previously included under the minor head *Miscellaneous*, were, with effect from the 1st April 1906, transferred to the head XIX. EDUCATION, while the fees levied under the Steam-boilers and Prime Movers Act formerly credited to the major head XVII. POLICE have, with effect from the 1st April 1908, been shown under this minor head. The other principal items at present included under this minor head are receipts from the weaving and chrome-tanning departments and fees levied under the Births, Deaths and Marriage Registration Act and under the Malabar Marriage Act. There is a steady rise in the sale of manufactured articles in the chrome-tanning and weaving departments. The budget estimate for 1909–1910 also takes credit for a sum of 20 as receipts from the sale-proceeds of manufactured articles at the industrial schools which are proposed to be taken under Government management.

XXII. Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances.

—	Budget estimate, 1909–1910	Revised estimate, 1908–1909	Budget estimate, 1908–1909	Accounts, 1907–1908.	Accounts, 1906–1907.	Accounts, 1905–1906.
REVENUE	·72	·76	·73	·37	35	·44

113 The receipts under this head consist chiefly of contributions for pensions and gratuities on account of officers of Government lent to foreign service for employment under the Court of Wards, Municipalities and Native States.

114. The figures for 1908–1909 and 1909–1910 contain two new items, viz., contributions from Local to Provincial funds, (*a*) on account of Government servants lent to district boards and (*b*) for pensions of local fund servants, both of which have been transferred to this major head as a result of the separation of the Local accounts and estimates from the Imperial and Provincial accounts and estimates and the abolition of the head ADJUSTING HEADS from the 1st April 1908. Ordinarily, Government servants are not permitted to take service under local bodies. If, however, in special circumstances, an officer in service which qualifies for pension under Government is permitted to do so, a contribution is levied from the local body for his pension and the recoveries on this account are credited on the receipt side. Item (*a*) refers to these recoveries. As regards item (*b*), service under local funds does not ordinarily qualify for pension, but the administrators of a local fund may, with the previous sanction of Government, subscribe towards the pension of all or any of the permanent servants paid from the fund, the pensions being met from Provincial funds and the subscriptions from the Local fund being credited as revenue.

XXIII. Stationery and Printing.

	Budget estimate, 1909–1910.	Revised estimate, 1908–1909.	Budget estimate, 1908–1909.	Accounts. 1907–1908.	1906–1907.	1905–1906.
REVENUE—						
Stationery receipts	·08	·09	·08	·09	·08	·07
Sale of gazettes and other publications	·62	·65	·59	·61	·59	·54
Other press receipts	·29	·36	·26	·41	·35	·35
Total ..	·99	1·10	·93	1·11	1·02	·96

115. The cost of printing proceedings of Government in connection with the affairs of district boards and municipalities was from 1886 onwards recovered from the local bodies concerned, but this recovery was waived with effect from the 1st April 1908. This fact accounts for the fall under the minor head *Other press receipts* which included the receipts from municipalities on this account. The actuals of 1907–1908 under this minor head were affected by enhanced receipts on account of private work done by Government and Jail presses.

XXV. Miscellaneous.

	Budget estimate, 1909–1910.	Revised estimate, 1908–1909.	Budget estimate, 1908–1909.	Accounts. 1907–1908.	1906–1907	1905–1906
REVENUE—						
Unclaimed deposits	·73	·78	·80	·77	·59	·83
Treasure trove	·02	·004	·01	·003	·02	·02
Sale of old stores and materials ..	·02	·03	·02	·03	·02	·02
Fees for Government audits ..	·19	·22	·18	·27	·31	·30
Contributions	·66	·60	·66	·62	·91	·88
Miscellaneous fees, fines and forfeitures	·25	·23	·23	·22	·25	·22
Pearl fishery receipts	·13	·20	11	·29	·09	·15
Miscellaneous	·06	·10	·06	·06	·13	·14
Recoveries of famine expenditure.	..	..	..	·001	·01	..
Total ..	2·09	2·16	2·07	2·26	2·31	2·56

116. The minor heads under this major head are for the most part self-explanatory. The budget estimates for 1909–1910 are based, as a general rule, on the average of the actuals for the past three years and on the actual or probable demand.

117. To the minor head *Unclaimed deposits* are credited the value of unclaimed deposits and the value of unclaimed currency notes after deduction of the refunds made during the year; these receipts are of a fluctuating character and vary with the amount of lapses under deposits.

118. The contributions from mufassal municipalities towards the cost of the audit staff employed in the Accountant-General's office for the audit of their accounts and of the controlling staff employed in the Government Secretariat have in the past been shown under the minor head *Contributions*, similar contributions from district boards and special funds being shown under the major head ADJUSTING HEADS. Recoveries on account of the cost of audit from the Bangalore municipality, the Landing and Shipping funds, the Minor Ports fund, the Madras Corporation and the Madras Port Trust have been exhibited under the minor head *Fees for Government Audits*. Local bodies and funds in this Presidency have, however, been relieved, with effect from the 1st April 1907, of the payment of fees for the audit of their accounts and the contributions from district boards and municipalities towards the cost of the controlling staff employed in the Government Secretariat in connection with the administration of their funds have also been discontinued with effect from the 1st April 1908.

119. The figures of 1908–1909 and 1909–1910 under the minor head *Contributions* include a new item "Recoveries from Wards' estates on account of the provincialization of the Court of Wards' establishment in the office of the Board of Revenue". Service on this establishment is now treated as foreign service of the third kind, which is practically the same as Government service, the cost of the establishment being met from Provincial revenues in the first instance and subsequently recovered together with pensionary contribution from the estates under the management of the Court of Wards. The recoveries on account of the cost of the estate establishments in the office of the Collector of North Arcot which have also been provincialized are, however, taken in deduction of charges under the head 3. LAND REVENUE. The budget estimate for 1909–1910 takes into account a recovery of ·05 from the Irrigation Cess Fund in the Salem district towards the liquidation of contributions from Provincial funds in previous years.

120. The higher figures under *Pearl-fishery receipts* in 1907–1908 and in the revised estimate for 1908–1909 are due to the large number of chanks collected and to the price realised for them.

121. In 1905–1906, a special recovery on account of law charges affected the receipts under the head *Miscellaneous*. The loan accounts in the revenue offices in the Chingleput district did not agree with the treasury *plus* and *minus* memorandum and in March 1907 it was decided that the excess repayments credited in the treasury accounts over and above the amounts shown in the Collector's ledger should be credited to this minor head, the excess debits being charged to the minor head 32. MISCELLANEOUS—*Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges*. These credits and debits affected the receipts and charges for 1906–1907.

XXIX. Irrigation Major Works.

	Budget estimate, 1909–1910.	Revised estimate, 1908–1909.	Budget estimate, 1908–1909	Accounts.		
				1907–1908	1906–1907.	1905–1906
REVENUE—						
Direct Receipts	4·92	5·06	4·02	5·00	4·05	3·79
Provincial share (one-half) ..	2·46	2·53	2·01	..	..	..

122. For purposes of classification in the accounts, irrigation works are divided into (*a*) Productive works, (*b*) Protective works and (*c*) Minor works and navigation.

123. *Productive public works* are works of a remunerative character undertaken for the improvement of the country, of which the first cost is usually met from borrowed money; the interest and the cost of maintenance and working is provided out of current revenues, the income being credited thereto. Capital outlay on such irrigation works is recorded under the major head 42. IRRIGATION WORKS, a wholly Imperial head. The revenue from these works is credited under XXIX. IRRIGATION—MAJOR WORKS, and the interest and working expenses are debited to the head 42 IRRIGATION—MAJOR WORKS. To admit of an irrigation work being classed as a Productive public work, the following conditions must be satisfied:—

(*a*) there must be good reason to believe that the revenue derived from it will, within ten years after the probable date of its completion, repay the annual interest on the capital invested with all arrears of simple interest up to that date, and also the capitalised value of the land revenue and of leave allowances and pensions;

(*b*) it must be such that clear capital and revenue accounts can be kept with respect to it;

(*c*) its classification as a Productive public work must be authorised either by the Government of India or by the Secretary of State.

124. *Protective public works* are those which, although not directly remunerative to the extent which would justify their inclusion in the class of Productive works, are calculated to guard against a probable future expenditure in relief of the population. The cost of the construction of protective irrigation projects is paid out of the annual grants under famine relief and insurance and is chargeable to the major head 35. CONSTRUCTION OF PROTECTIVE IRRIGATION WORKS, a wholly Imperial head.

125. The head *Minor Works and Navigation* includes all classes of irrigation works other than the above and is sub-divided into—

(*a*) Works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept.

(*b*) Works for which only a continuous record of expenditure is kept.

(*c*) Works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept.

(*d*) Agricultural works consisting of the conservancy or training of the beds of rivers and the maintenance of their embankments.

126. The receipts from Major Irrigation Works are classified into *Direct Receipts* and *Indirect Receipts*.

127. The *Direct Receipts* are realized in the Public Works department and are derived from the following sources:—(*a*) sale-proceeds of water supplied for irrigation purposes, (*b*) rates imposed on owners of canal-irrigated lands in respect of the benefit which they derive from such irrigation, (*c*) sale-proceeds of water supplied for purposes other than irrigation or town consumption, (*d*) sale-proceeds of water supplied to towns, (*e*) sale-proceeds of produce from canal plantations, (*f*) sale-proceeds of wood and grass from canal banks other than regular plantations, (*g*) charges for water supplied to mills, etc., (*h*) receipts from navigation, and (*i*) rent of buildings, etc. These receipts were prior to the 1st April 1908 credited in full to Imperial revenues, but since that date when the existing Provincial Settlement came into force they, as well as the expenditure under 42. MAJOR WORKS, have been shared equally between Imperial and Provincial funds.

128. The *Indirect Receipts* consist of land revenue due to, or dependent on, major productive works for which capital and revenue accounts are maintained. These receipts are first credited, along with land revenue proper, to the head I. LAND REVENUE and are then transferred to Imperial as Indirect Receipts under the head XXIX. IRRIGATION—MAJOR WORKS.

129. The increase under *Direct Receipts* in the revised estimate for 1908–1909 and the budget estimate for 1909–1910 as compared with the budget estimate for 1908–1909 is due mainly (*a*) to the revenue realised from the new boats constructed for the

Gódávari delta system, (*b*) to the larger number of licenses issued, and (*c*) to the introduction of re-settlement rates in Cuddapah, which enhanced the income from the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal.

XXX. Minor Works and Navigation.

	Budget estimate 1909–1910	Revised estimate, 1908–1909.	Budget estimate, 1908–1909.	Accounts.		
				1907–1908	1906–1907	1905–1906
Revenue—						
Civil officers	·12	·16	·12	·12	·10	·14
Public Works officers	1·60	1·85	1·48	1·79	1·58	1·61
Total ..	1·72	2·01	1·60	1·91	1·68	1·75

130. *Civil officers.*—The receipts, which consist chiefly of fines levied from ryots under section 6 of the Madras Compulsory Labour Act, are fluctuating in character.

131. *Public Works officers.*—The revenue comprises receipts from water-rates, sale of water, canal produce, navigation and rent of buildings, and is derived mainly from the Madras water-supply and irrigation extension project, the Buckingham canal and other similar projects and from ordinary and agricultural works.

132. The budget estimate for 1909–1910 has been based on the actuals of previous years.

XXXI. Civil Works.

	Budget estimate, 1909–1910	Revised estimate, 1908–1909	Budget estimate, 1908–1909.	Accounts		
				1907–1908	1906–1907.	1905–1906.
Revenue—						
Civil officers	·08	·09	·09	·08	·06	·09
Public Works officers	1·60	1·80	1·66	1·73	1·84	1·70
Total ..	1·68	1·89	1·75	1·81	1·92	1·79

133. *Civil officers.*—The receipts comprise the sale-proceeds of grass and fruit in Government cemeteries and tolls levied under the Indian Tolls Act in the Agency tracts of Ganjám.

134. *Public Works officers.*—The receipts are derived mainly from rents of buildings in charge of the Public Works department, from the sale-proceeds of buildings and materials, from the net profits in Public Works workshops and from fines levied from contractors for failure in the execution of works.

135. The recovery from the district board of the Nilgiris of one-third of the tolls collected by the board on the Kullar-Ootacamund road which was, prior to the 1st April 1908, credited under the head Adjusting Heads has since that date been accounted for in the Public Works department as a result of the separation of the Local estimates and accounts from the Imperial and Provincial estimates and accounts. This fact and larger receipts from fines, refunds and miscellaneous items account for the higher figure in the revised estimate. On the other hand the net profits from Public Works workshops will, it is anticipated, not reach the budget estimate for 1908–1909.

136. The budget estimate for 1909–1910 is based on the revised estimate of 1908–1909 and on past actuals.

EXPENDITURE.

137. As already explained in paragraph 37 a large part of the excess of the revised estimates over the budget estimates is due to the grant of grain compensation allowance and of the bonus to Government servants on Rs 50 and under in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the assumption of the Government of India by the Crown, for neither of which items did the budget estimates provide. In comparing the figures under the heads described in the following paragraphs these facts should be kept in view.

In the budget estimate for 1909–1910 provision has been made for the grant of grain compensation for a period of six months in order to provide for the contingency of the continuance of the allowance after the end of March 1909. The distribution of the total provision of 5·41 is shown below :—

Head of Account.	Amount.	Head of Account.	Amount.
3. LAND REVENUE	1·10	25. POLITICAL	·01
7. EXCISE	·24	26. SCIENTIFIC, ETC., DEPARTMENT	·04
10. ASSESSED TAXES	·01	30. STATIONERY AND PRINTING ..	·13
11. FOREST	·22	32. MISCELLANEOUS	·01
12. REGISTRATION	·19	43 MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION—CIVIL	·01
16. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION ..	·03	45. CIVIL WORKS—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT	19
19-A. LAW AND JUSTICE—COURTS OF LAW	1·00		
19-B LAW AND JUSTICE—JAILS ..	·08		
20. POLICE	1·40		
22. EDUCATION	·15	TOTAL ..	5·41
24. MEDICAL	·10		

1. Refunds and Drawbacks.*

—	Budget estimate, 1908–1909	Revised estimate, 1908–1909	Budget estimate, 1909–1910	Accounts— 1907–1908.	1906–1907.	1905–1906.
EXPENDITURE—						
Land Revenue	·35	·33	·45	·16	·24	·30
Stamps	·53	·58	·56	·62	·52	·53
Excise	·12	·15	·07	·05	·08	·02
Assessed taxes	·12	·16	·11	·06	·05	·05
Forest	·08	·12	·07	·04	·03	·04
Registration	·05	·05	·04	·05	·04	·03
Total ..	1·30	1·39	1·30	·98	·96	1·07

* Drawbacks occur under Customs only and are wholly Imperial.

138. The amounts shown above represent the debits to Provincial funds of the expenditure under *Refunds* in proportion to the Provincial shares of the revenues under the respective heads in connection with which refunds are made. In the Provincial Settlement of 1904 these shares were three-fourths Imperial and one-fourth Provincial under all the major heads except STAMPS, which was shared in equal proportions between Imperial and Provincial, and REGISTRATION which was wholly Provincial. In the current Provincial Settlement the expenditure is shared in equal proportions under all the heads except REGISTRATION which remains wholly Provincial as before.

139. The charges under the head are of a fluctuating character and are not subject to any departmental control.

140. The actuals for 1905–1906 under *Land Revenue* included the refund to Maharaja Sri Vikrama Deo of Jeypore of excess Land Revenue collected from him in previous years while those for 1906–1907 were affected by the refund of ·18 to LOCAL being the amount erroneously credited to I. LAND REVENUE in previous years.

141. The actuals for 1905–1906 under *Stamps* were swelled by refunds consequent on the withdrawal from vendors of one anna revenue adhesive stamps with effect from the 1st October 1905.

142. The rise under *Excise* is due to payments on account of rebate of tree-tax to manufacturers of cocoanut toddy arrack from toddy drawn from trees for which tree-tax has been paid.

2. Assignments and Compensations.

	Budget estimate, 1907–1908.	Revised estimate, 1908–1909.	Budget estimate, 1909–1910.	Accounts 1907–1908.	Accounts 1906–1907.	Accounts 1905–1906.
EXPENDITURE—						
Inamdars and other grantees ..	06	07	·06	·06	·16	·15
Pensions in lieu of resumed lands.	1 95	2 20	2·09	2·24	2·06	2 32
Malikana	2 97	3·63	2 74	3 41	2·81	2·57
Miscellaneous Land Revenue compensations	06	·06	·06	·05	·05	·05
Excise compensations	35	38	·35	·32	·27	01
Total ..	5·39	6·34	5 30	6·08	4 85	5 13
Imperial share—One-half ..	2 69	3 17	2 65	4 56	3·64	3 85
Provincial share—One-half ..	2·70	3 17	2·65	1·52	1·21	1·28

143. This head, which was formerly wholly Imperial, has since the 1st April 1905 been a divided head, the minor heads being treated as wholly Imperial, wholly Provincial or divided, according as the corresponding head of revenue is wholly Imperial, wholly Provincial or divided. Under LAND REVENUE and EXCISE the division between Imperial and Provincial was up to the 31st March 1908 in the proportion of 3 to 1; but in the existing Provincial Settlement which came into force after that date the division is in equal proportions.

144. The charges consist chiefly of pensions paid to landholders as compensation for lands resumed by Government, malikana allowances and other special compensations. *Excise compensations* represent mainly the compensation paid by Government in lieu of abkári and opium privileges which have been either leased or resumed in Native States. The main item under this head is the annual payment of ·28 to the Nawab of Banganapalle for the lease to Government of the abkári and opium revenue of that State.

145. In consequence of the decision to exclude the accounts and estimates of Local funds from the accounts and estimates of Imperial and Provincial funds with effect from the 1st April 1908, the contributions to district boards for the maintenance of native choultries in lieu of lands originally assigned for the upkeep of those choultries by their founders and subsequently resumed by Government, which were prior to that date exhibited under the head ADJUSTING HEADS—CONTRIBUTIONS FROM PROVINCIAL TO LOCAL, are now shown under the head *Pensions in lieu of resumed lands*.

146. The higher actuals under *Inamdars and other grantees* in 1905–1906 and 1906–1907 and under *Pensions in lieu of resumed lands* in 1905–1906 and 1907–1908 were due to the commutation of pensions. In 1908–1909 the payment of arrears relating to previous years has swelled the figures under the latter head.

147. The fall under *Malikana* in 1906–1907 and the rise in 1907–1908 were due to the fact that the allowances of the Zamorin of Calicut were not drawn in full during the former year and to the payment of the arrears in 1907–1908. Arrear payments also enter into the revised estimate for 1908–1909.

148. The variations under *Excise compensations* are due to the fact that the compensation for the suppression of ganja cultivation in the Banganapalle State payable in 1907–1908 was not made until 1908–1909.

3. Land Revenue.

	Budget estimate, 1909-1910	Revised estimate, 1908-1909	Budget estimate, 1908-1909	Accounts. 1907-1908.	1906-1907	1905-1906.
Provincial.						
EXPENDITURE—.						
Charges of District Administration	45·35	46·34	44·14	44·83	43·79	43 86
Survey and Settlement	12 42	11 45	10 36	10·28	9 62	9 48
Land Records and Agriculture. .	24·12	24 23	23·46	21 47	20 90	5 79
Inam Commissioner	1·10	1·20	1,24	·82	·88	1 00
Allowances to District and Village Officers .. .	39 52	39 08	38 08	38 63	38·11	..
Lump provision for the constitution of additional districts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lump deduction	1 61	..	1 63	..	..	..
Total ..	120·90	121 30	116 50	115·99	113 30	60 15

149. The charges on account of the Ryotwari Village Service establishments were, on the abolition of that fund on the 1st April 1908, transferred to Provincial. The cost of the establishment of karnams and assistant karnams is shown under the minor head *Land Records and Agriculture*, while that of other village establishments appears under the head *Allowances to District and Village officers*

150. The figures from 1906-1907 onwards under the various minor heads comprised in this major head are affected by the following alterations in the classification of accounts. With effect from the 1st April 1906, charges on account of karnams in the tirvajasti village establishment in the Kistna district and of the establishment for the supervision of resumed villages were transferred from the minor head *Charges of District Administration* to the minor head *Land Records and Agriculture*, whilst the cost of subordinates other than karnams in those establishments and of vettis employed at the cost of Government in proprietary estates were transferred from the same minor head to *Allowances to District and Village officers*. Prior to the 1st April 1906 there were in Collectors' offices a Local Fund audit staff and a Local Fund account establishment. The cost of the former was debited in the first instance to Provincial funds under the minor head *Charges of District Administration* and subsequently recovered, together with pensionary contribution, from Local funds. The cost of the latter establishment was borne by Local funds direct. In the interests of uniformity and in order to avoid duplication of work, both the Local Fund audit staff and the Local Fund account staff were amalgamated in 1906, the charges of the combined staff being debited to Provincial funds in the first instance and recovered subsequently from Local funds along with pensionary contribution. In consequence of the separation with effect from the 1st April 1908 of the Local estimates and accounts from the Imperial and Provincial estimates and accounts the recoveries have since that date been taken by deduction from charges. A small portion of the cost of the special fund audit clerks in Collectors' offices and in taluk offices is recovered from the Proprietary Estates' Village Service fund and this recovery is likewise deducted from the charges in the figures of 1908-1909 and 1909-1910. The cost of the temporary establishments employed for survey purposes in the Madura and Mélúr taluks of the Madura district, which was previously shown under the minor head *Allowances to District and Village officers*, has since the 1st April 1907 been exhibited under the minor head *Charges of District Administration*. Expenditure on the acquisition of village-sites formerly shown under *Charges of District Administration* was transferred to the head 15. CIVIL WORKS—*Miscellaneous Public Improvements* from the 1st April 1907. Charges on account of police talaiyaris and ghát huts, which were formerly shown under the minor head *Allowances to District and Village officers*, have been exhibited under the head 20. POLICE—*Village Police* from the 1st April 1908.

151. *Charges of District Administration.*—This minor head is divided into five sub-heads, the first two of which, viz., "General Establishments" and "Subdivisional Establishments", include the cost of the superior revenue staff, of Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars, Taluk Sarishtadars and Head Accountants and their establishments. One-fifth of the expenditure on almost all these items is transferred to the head 19-A. COURTS OF LAW, and one-fifth of the charges under the head 19-A. COURTS OF LAW—*Criminal Courts*—Charges of Stationary Sub-Magistrates and Hill Tract Agency, etc., establishment is, in turn, transferred to these two sub-heads.

152. The third sub-head "Amindivi Coir Establishment" represents the expenditure incurred by Government in the Amindivi islands under the following circumstances. The Government possess a monopoly of coir, the chief produce of the islands. This is purchased from the islanders at a fixed rate according to the class to which it is sorted on receipt, the islanders receiving payment of three-fourths in rice (the price of which is also fixed) and one-fourth in money, *plus* a certain quantity of duty-free salt. The coir thus received is sold by Government in the open market and the amounts realized form the chief source of revenue from the islands. A small sum is also realized in the shape of rent of Government trees. The expenditure incurred by Government on account of the supply of rice and payment of money to the islanders is shown under this sub-head, while the sale-proceeds of coir and the rent of Government trees are taken to the receipts side under the head I. LAND REVENUE—*Miscellaneous.*

153. The charges under the fourth sub-head "Local and Special Fund Audit establishments in Collectors' offices" have already been explained in paragraph 150.

154. The fifth sub-head "Hospital charges" represents the expenditure incurred in affording medical assistance to the revenue establishments stationed at unhealthy localities in the districts of Ganjám, Vizagapatam, Gódávari and Cuddapah.

155. The following causes have contributed to the excess in the revised estimate for 1908–1909:—(*a*) the employment of additional special revenue establishments in connection with revision survey and resurvey, (*b*) the more frequent travelling of revenue officials and (*c*) larger expenditure on the remuneration of copyists and examiners and on postage. These excesses have been partly counterbalanced by savings in consequence of the absence on leave out of India of a larger number of officers than was anticipated and by the non-utilization in full of the lump allotment of ·60 in the budget estimate for 1908–1909 for the scheme for the revision of establishments in Collectors' and divisional offices. This scheme has now been sanctioned by the Secretary of State and has been introduced with effect from the 20th September 1908. Its main feature is the abolition of all clerks' posts on Rs. 15 in those offices with the exception of the record and account sections of Collectors' accountants in these sections to Rs. 20 *per mensem*. The budget estimate for 1909–1910 contains an allotment of ·76 for both these schemes. It also includes grants aggregating 2·20 for temporary establishments of which a sum of about 1·75 is in connection with the revision survey and resurvey in the districts of Ganjám, Cuddapah, Chingleput, North Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Tinnevelly and Coimbatore.

156. *Revenue Survey.*—The budget estimate for 1908–1909 for *professional survey parties* is expected to be exceeded owing to the employment of additional temporary establishment both in office and for field work, as the normal sanctioned establishment of a survey party has been found to be inadequate to realise the prescribed outturn; and to enhanced expenditure under "boundary pillars" and "measurers and hired labourers" for the demarcation and survey of waste lands brought under cultivation or left uncultivated subsequent to the original survey in the districts of Ganjám and Kurnool.

157. The budget estimate for 1909–1910 provides, as in 1908–1909, for six survey parties and contains larger allotments for temporary establishments in order to realise the prescribed outturn of work.

158. *Revenue Settlement.*—The scale of establishment in the office of the Revenue Settlement department of the Board of Revenue has been revised at an extra cost of ·04, the lowest pay in the register section of that department being fixed at Rs. 20.

The budget estimate for 1909–1910 provides for this additional expenditure. Under "Settlement Parties" the increased rate of salary drawn by the Special Settlement and Assistant Settlement officers of the Indian Civil Service whose emoluments depend upon their position in the gradation list of the service explains part of the increase in the revised estimate for 1908–1909.

159. The budget estimate for 1909–1910 contemplates that there will be work for five settlement parties as in 1908–1909, the parties working in the districts of Chingleput, Coimbatore, Cuddapah *cum* Kurnool, Tinnevelly and Ganjám.

160. In addition to the five Special Settlement officers, two Special Assistant Settlement officers and two Assistant Commissioners previously employed, one Special Deputy Collector and a Tahsildar were recently appointed to the Tinnevelly district to act as mediators between the land and tree pattadars at the resettlement of that district and a Special Assistant Settlement officer has been posted to the Ganjám district in connection with the reclassification of soils in the Berhampur taluk.

161. In May 1908 a permanent addition was made to the establishment working under the Special Settlement officer in Coimbatore, and it is under contemplation to make a further addition in 1909–1910 so as to enable that officer to introduce, if practicable, new settlement rates in six taluks in fasli 1319.

162. The budget estimate for 1909–1910 also contains a larger provision for temporary establishment.

163. The third minor head *Land Records and Agriculture* includes the cost of the establishment of the controlling office in the Board of Revenue and of the Director of Land Records and his establishment, charges on account of Land Records Superintendents, Land Records Tahsildars, Revenue Inspectors and karnams and the expenditure on the checking of field sketches and the maintenance of surveys of municipal towns.

164. The surveyors and chainmen employed on the maintenance of municipal surveys are treated as Government servants and their service qualifies for pension from general revenues. The cost of this establishment is met in the first instance from Provincial funds, two-thirds of the cost of the establishment in mufassal municipalities and one-fourth of the cost in the case of Madras town being subsequently recovered. These recoveries are taken by deduction from charges.

165. The lapse on the budget grant for 1908–1909 occurs in the sub-head "Establishment for preparing Revenue and Agricultural Statistics" under establishment charges and under travelling allowances of Revenue Inspectors. For the latter item, the grant of which was sanctioned with effect from the 1st April 1908, a lump provision of one lakh was made in the budget estimate as stated in paragraph 56 of the memorandum which accompanied the Financial statement for 1908–1909.

166. The budget estimate for 1909–1910 contemplates the revision of the staff of karnams in portions of the districts of Gódávari, Kistna, Salem, Nellore, Madura and Tinnevelly and enhanced expenditure on the checking of field sketches.

167. *Inam Commissioner.*—For the enfranchisement of village service inams in proprietary estates, temporary establishments are employed in the Inam Commissioner's office, and temporary Deputy Collectors and establishments in the mufassal. The cost of these operations is debited to Provincial revenues in the first instance but is subsequently recovered from the Proprietary Estates Village Service fund, as money becomes available from the balance to the credit of the fund of each district. The saving in the revised estimate is due to the fact that the allotment for temporary establishments in districts has not been utilized fully. During 1908–1909, six Deputy Collectors have been employed in connection with enfranchisement in the districts of Trichinopoly, Salem, Kistna, Nellore, Chingleput and Guntur. In addition, a Deputy Collector has also been employed in the North Arcot district on the settlement of inams, other than village service inams, which escaped settlement at the original inam enquiry, and another officer in connection with an investigation into the matter of pre-settlement inams in the Jeypore estate. The work has approached completion in Guntúr and Trichinopoly and in the remaining six districts the work will continue throughout 1909–1910. The budget estimate for 1909–1910 accordingly provides for six Deputy Collectors and their establishments.

168. To the last minor head *Allowances to District and Village Officers* is debited the expenditure on account of village establishments other than karnams and assistant karnams. The budget estimate for 1909–1910 contains allotments for the revision of village establishments in portions of the districts of Gódávari, Kistna, Salem, Nellore, Madura and Tinnevelly and the re-grouping of the village courts in the Trichinopoly municipality.

6. Stamps.

	Budget estimate, 1909–1910.	Revised estimate, 1908–1909.	Budget estimate, 1908–1909.	Accounts. 1907–1908.	1906–1907.	1905–1906.
EXPENDITURE—						
Superintendence	·22	·26	·29	·30	·25	·26
Charges for the sale of general stamps	1·74	1·73	1·78	1·65	1·57	1·55
Charges on sale of court-fee stamps.	·67	·65	·86	·65	·69	·58
Stamp paper supplied from central stores	1·40	1·42	1·38	1·89	1·37	1·40
Total ..	4·03	4·06	4·11	3·99	3·79	3·79
Provincial share—one-half ..	2·02	2·03	2·06	2·00	1·90	1·89

169. The expenditure relates to the central stamp office and the sale of general stamps, of court-fee stamps and of stamp paper.

170. The higher actuals for 1907–1908 under *Superintendence* were due to the grant of privilege leave to the Assistant Superintendent of Stamps. The abolition of the post of Assistant Superintendent of Stamps, with effect from the 1st October 1908, accounts for the decrease in the revised estimate for 1908–1909 and in the budget estimate for 1909–1910. The clerical establishments of the Stationery office and of the Stamp office at Madras were placed on a single list with effect from the 1st January 1908. The scale of establishments for the combined offices was also revised and the total cost of the combined establishment distributed between the heads 6. STAMPS and 30. STATIONERY AND PRINTING in the proportion of 4 to 5.

171. Under the heads *Charges for the sale of general stamps* and *Charges on sale of court-fee stamps*, the actuals for 1907–1908 exceeded the previous actuals almost entirely under "Discount on sale of stamps" as a result of enhanced sales. The revised estimate for 1908–1909 under the former head anticipates smaller expenditure chiefly at the Presidency town. The budget estimate for 1909–1910 under these heads and under *Stamp paper supplied from central stores* is based on the revised estimate for 1908–1909.

7. Excise.

	Budget estimate, 1909–1910.	Revised estimate, 1908–1909.	Budget estimate, 1908–1909.	Accounts. 1907–1908.	1906–1907.	1905–1906.
EXPENDITURE—						
District Executive establishment. .	·02	·02	·02	·02	·01	·02
Loss by drying and wastage of opium	..	..	·03	·03	·03	·05
Portion of the combined Salt, Excise and Customs establishments	17·82	18·09	17·05	10·15	10·05	10·14
Total ..	17·84	18·11	17·10	10·20	10·09	10·21
Provincial share	(b) 8·92	(b) 9·05	(b) 8·55	(a) 2·55	(a) 2·52	(a) 2·55

(a) One-fourth. (b) One-half.

172. Under the head *District Executive Establishment* are recorded the charges for registration of agreements of renters of vend areas and of holders of independent shops the annual rental of which exceeds Rs. 1,000 and expenditure on rewards and contingencies.

173. As Bengal opium has been supplied since the 1st April 1903, wastage is not now recognized and no provision has therefore been made in the budget for 1909–1910

174. The charges under the head *Portion of the combined Salt, Excise and Customs Establishment* mainly depend on those under the head 5 SALT. From the 1st April 1900 five *per cent.* of the cost of the combined departments of Salt, Customs and Excise (excepting charges on account of "Excise licensees' works") and of *Salt purchase and freight*) was debited to the head 9. CUSTOMS, which is wholly Imperial, while of the remainder three-fifths was debited to 5 SALT, which is also wholly Imperial, and two-fifths to 7. EXCISE, which is shared between Imperial and Provincial. This distribution was fixed on the basis of the proportion which the salt revenue bore to the excise revenue in 1897. Circumstances have, however, altered materially since then: the excise revenue has grown steadily while the salt revenue has declined owing to successive reductions of duty. As the proportion fixed in 1897 was found to be no longer appropriate, the distribution of the expenditure was readjusted in 1908–1909 so as to make it conform approximately to the present proportion of salt and excise revenue and at the same time to obtain a simple and workable ratio. With effect from the 1st April 1908, 95 *per cent.* of the expenditure on the conjoint establishments (after deduction of charges on account of "Excise licensees' works" and *Salt purchase and freight*) is distributed between the heads 5. SALT and 7. EXCISE in the proportion of 1 to 2. Further, in the present Provincial Settlement the head 7. EXCISE is shared equally between Imperial and Provincial, while the previous distribution was in the proportion of 3 to 1.

10. Assessed Taxes.

	Budget estimate, 1909–1910	Revised estimate, 1908–1909.	Budget estimate, 1908–1909	Accounts. 1907–1908.	1906–1907.	1905–1906.
EXPENDITURE	·37	·37	·34	·35	·33	·33
Provincial share	·18	·18	(a) ·17	(b) ·09	(b) ·08	(b) ·08

(a) One-half. (b) One-fourth.

175. Under the terms of the Provincial Settlement of 1904, the Provincial share of the expenditure under this head was one-fourth, but under the present settlement, it is one-half.

176. Charges on account of the collection of income-tax under Act II of 1886 are debited to this head.

177. The increase is due to additions to district establishments.

11. Forest.

	Budget estimate, 1909–1910.	Revised estimate, 1908–1909.	Budget estimate, 1908–1909.	Accounts. 1907–1908.	1906–1907.	1905–1906.
EXPENDITURE—						
Conservancy and works	21·24	17·07	19·40	17·11	15·21	13·24
Establishment	12·10	11·03	11·20	10·70	9·60	9·43
Lump provision	·30	..	·63	..	..	..
Lump deduction	·64	..	·48	..	..	..
Total ..	33·00	29·00	30·75	27·81	24·81	22·67
Provincial share	(a) 16·50	(a) 14·50	(a) 15·37	(b) 6·95	(b) 6·20	(b) 5·67

(a) One-half. (b) One-fourth.

178. According to the terms of the Provincial Settlement of 1904, the division between Imperial and Provincial of the expenditure under this head was in the proportion of three to one. Under the present Settlement the expenditure is divided equally between Imperial and Provincial.

179. To the minor head *Conservancy and works* are debited the outlay on the improvement, extension and protection of forests generally and on communications and buildings under the charge of the Forest department, the cost of the extraction and transport to sale depots of timber and other forest produce exploited departmentally and of the supervision of the removal of such produce by private agency, charges for the survey and demarcation of forests and the cost of cattle, stores, tools and plant.

180. The second minor head *Establishment* includes the salaries of the staff of Forest officers and of their establishments, their travelling and other allowances and contingencies.

181. The extension of departmental operations raised the expenditure in 1906–1907 and in 1907–1908 under *Conservancy and works*. The expenditure of the latter year was also increased by enhanced outlay on the erection of rest-houses and the construction of roads to open up the forests. The fall in the revised estimate under this minor head is due *inter alia* to the leasing in some localities of coupes to contractors in place of departmental working, to the want of elephants in the Southern circle for the transport of timber, to the sale of standing trees to contractors and the consequent saving of felling and carting charges, to the absence of demand for firewood in several districts, to the restricted felling of bamboos occasioned by want of labour, and to lapses in the allotments for the construction of roads and buildings owing to difficulties in procuring labour. The budget estimate for 1909–1910 provides for the acquisition, for purposes of reservation, of private forest land and for the purchase of a hydraulic hay-press for the Bellary district for the conduct of experiments in hay-making. As explained in paragraph 75 the estimate for 1909–1910 is also affected to some extent by the continuance of the system of departmental working which cannot yet be abandoned on account of the difficulty experienced in obtaining competent contractors.

182. Under the second minor head the rise in the actuals of 1906–1907 was due to the increased rates of pay sanctioned for Conservators, the revision of the grading and pay of Deputy and Assistant Conservators, the employment of additional temporary establishments, the improvement of the staff of rangers and increased expenditure on touring. During 1907–1908 new forest charges were created in the districts of Cuddapah and Gódávari, the forests in the deltaic tracts in the Kistna and Guntúr districts were exploited, additional ranges were formed in the Nallamalais in the Kurnool district, the staff of rangers was revised and depôt inspectors were entertained for the supervision of the working of sale depôts opened at important centres. The figures of 1908–1909 have been affected by the increased salaries drawn by officers in the superior grades in accordance with the conditions now in force, the appointment of two additional Assistant Conservators and the payment of stipends to candidates selected for direct appointment to the Provincial service after training at the Dehra Dun College.

183. The budget estimate for 1909–1910 provides for three Assistant Conservators recently posted to this Presidency and for the appointment of a special forest officer for the Parlákimedi Maliahs in the district of Ganjam.

184. In order to secure improved supervision over accounts in the Forest offices and to ensure the retention permanently in such offices of trained accountants familiar with forest matters, it was proposed last year to appoint an accountant for each district office, to separate the accounts branch from the ordinary office establishment and to appoint inspectors for the audit of accounts of each district. The budget estimate for 1908–1909 contained a lump provision of 40 on this account and also a further lump grant of 20 for the augmentation of the ranger staff.

185. The scheme for the appointment of accountants has been sanctioned and the budget estimate for 1909–1910 contains provision for a full year on this account. The scheme for the augmentation of the range staff has been sanctioned only recently. Proposals for the improvement of the pay of the Provincial Forest service and for the augmentation of the controlling staff are under consideration and for these the budget estimate for 1909–1910 includes a lump provision of 30.

12 Registration.

	Budget estimate, 1908-1909.	Revised estimate, 1908-1908	Budget estimate, 1908-1909	Accounts.		
				1907-1908	1906-1907.	1905-1906.
EXPENDITURE—						
Superintendence	·49	·50	·40	·45	·45	·38
District charges	11·00	10·71	9·04	9·68	0·27	9 09
Total ..	11·49	11·21	10·40	10 13	9·72	9 47

186. The minor head *Superintendence* comprises charges on account of the Inspector-General of Registration, his office establishment and contingencies, whilst the minor head *District charges* represents the salary of District Registrars, Sub-Registrars and their establishments, and their contingent charges.

187 Owing to the increase in the number of registration offices it was decided to create with effect from the 1st March 1908 one appointment on Rs 250 in the grade of District Registrar in order to provide an officer to work directly under the orders of the Inspector-General and to assist him in the inspection of registration offices.

188. The increase in the revised estimate for 1908–1909 under the minor head *Superintendence* is due to the travelling allowances drawn by the Inspector of Registration offices and to increased travelling expenses of the Inspector-General of Registration on account of his visit to the Bombay Presidency.

189. During 1908–1909 the number of probationary Sub-Registrars has been raised by 32 so as to provide a sufficient number of men trained in the routine work of the department, the clerical establishments in the offices of District Registrars have been strengthened at an annual cost of ·25, additions have been made to the menial establishments in Registration offices and the pay of these establishments has been raised at a cost of ·19 *per annum*, the minimum pay of a peon being fixed at Rs 7 and of a night watchman at Rs. 5.

190. The budget estimate for 1908–1909 under the minor head *District charges* provided for the additional expenditure on account of these three schemes, but the allotments have not proved sufficient. Increased charges under section writing and copying have also contributed to raise the expenditure.

191. The budget estimate for 1909–1910 includes allotments for a full year on account of the three schemes mentioned above, and contains, as usual, a lump provision for the opening of new sub-registry offices. It also provides for the employment of temporary sub-registrars for certain months in each year to work jointly with permanent sub-registrars in offices in which the registration work in those months becomes too heavy to be performed satisfactorily by a single officer. Provision has also been made for the strengthening of the clerical staff in sub-registry offices.

13. Interest.

	Budget estimate, 1908-1909	Revised estimate, 1908-1908	Budget estimate, 1908-1909.	Accounts.		
				1907-1908	1906-1907	1905-1906.
EXPENDITURE	3·00	2·87	2·82	2 09	2·04	2 02

192. The Provincial advance and loan account itself is not included in the terms of the Provincial Settlement and it is outside the Provincial budget so far as the actual advances and recoveries are concerned. The sums placed at the disposal of the Local Government for the grant of loans and advances are in addition to the assignments under the Provincial Settlement and are fixed annually by the Government of India on a consideration of their available resources and of the demands thereon.

193. The interest at 3½ *per cent.* which is paid to the Government of India by the Local Government on sums from time to time placed at their disposal from which to make these advances and loans is shown as expenditure under this head, this interest being calculated on the mean between the outstanding balance of the Provincial advance and loan account at the beginning and the outstanding balance at the end of each year. As, however, no interest is recovered in respect of the loans advanced to co-operative credit societies during the first three years following the registration of such societies, the Local Government are relieved of the payment of interest charges on account of these interest-free loans.

194. The figures are affected by an alteration in the method of crediting the interest on loans granted to district boards for railway construction. Prior to the 1st April 1908 the amount realized as interest in these cases was taken in deduction of charges, but since that date it has been credited as a receipt.

195. The increase in the revised estimate for 1908–1909 is chiefly due to the large demands for loans under Class I. *Advances to cultivators.* The allotment of 6 for such loans in the budget has been supplemented by additional grants aggregating 1·60.

196. The higher figure shown in the budget estimate for 1909–1910 is due to loans which it is anticipated will be granted to municipalities for water-supply schemes.

197. Of the loans advanced to co-operative credit societies, loans aggregating Rs. 11,550 and Rs 10,200 disbursed to the societies registered in 1904–1905 and 1905–1906 began to bear interest in 1907–1908 and 1908–1909 respectively.

18. General Administration.

—	Budget estimate, 1909–1910.	Revised estimate, 1908–1909.	Budget estimate, 1908–1909.	Accounts.		
				1907–1908.	1906–1907.	1905–1906.
EXPENDITURE—						
Salary of the Governor ..	1·20	1·20	1·20	1·20	1·20	1·20
Staff and household of the Governor	·74	·83	·73	·65	·61	·93
Expenditure from contract allowance	·94	·94	·94	·91	1·02	1·27
Tour expenses	·07	·05	·07	·28	·15	·05
Executive Council	1·37	1·51	1·36	1·50	1·33	1·32
Legislative Council	·26	·06	·06	·08	·04	·04
Civil Secretariats	4·31	4·37	4·15	4·08	4·07	4·32
Board of Revenue, Financial Commissioner and Establishments	1·78	1·79	1·79	1·66	1·74	1·69
Civil Offices of Account and Audit.	·88	·81	·77	·78	·81	·78
Total ..	11·55	11·56	11·08	11·17	10·97	11·60

198. To the head *Tour expenses* are debited the travelling expenses of His Excellency the Governor and the charges in connection with the camp equipment of His Excellency. The remaining minor heads sufficiently indicate the nature of the expenditure debited to them.

199. The high figure under the second minor head in 1905–1906 was due mainly to the special expenditure in connection with the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and partly to the transfer to this head from the head 24. MEDICAL of the charges on account of the Surgeon to His Excellency the Governor and of the Government House dispensary. The excess shown in the revised estimate for 1908–1909 has been caused by the purchase of a motor-car for His Excellency the Governor.

200. The increase under the third minor head in 1905–1906 was occasioned by the replenishment of the crockery, plate, glass and linen in the Government Houses and in 1906–1907 by a special adjustment on account of the maintanance of the electric installations in the Government Houses.

201. Repairs and renewals to the camp equipment of His Excellency the Governor in 1906–1907 and 1907–1908 account for the variations in the figures under *Tour expenses* in those years.

202. The figures for 1906–1907 and subsequent years under the minor heads *Executive Council* and *Civil Secretariats* are affected by the debit to a new sub-head "Charges common to all Secretariats" under the minor head *Civil Secretariats* of telegraphic charges incurred by the Civil Secretariats, which were formerly shown separately against each department, the expenditure on the maintenance of the electric installation for the Secretariat buildings at Fort St George, which was shown under *Executive Council*, and other expenditure common to all Secretariat departments The variations under *Executive Council* are otherwise due to the grant of leave to Members of Council.

203 The budget estimate for 1909–1910 under the minor head *Legislative Council* contains a lump provision of ·20 for the probable expenditure that will be incurred on an enlarged Legislative Council.

204 The actuals of 1905–1906 under the minor head *Civil Secretariats* include the cost of the deputation of officers on special duty in the Government Secretariat in connection with the Madras City Municipal Bill, the redistribution of district and divisional charges, the investigation of certain points of plague administration and the revision of the Forest Code. The payment of leave allowances, the placing of an officer on special duty in the Local and Municipal department, increased expenditure on the maintenance of electric installations and on telegrams have contributed to the excess in the revised estimate.

205. As explained in paragraph 104 of the memorandum which accompanied the Financial statement for 1908–1909, the space available for records in the General Record department of the Secretariat at the Fort is now occupied fully and at the same time more accommodation is required for the Secretariat offices. A Central Record office has therefore been constructed at Egmore and to it will be transferred the older Secretariat records and the more valuable records from head-quarter and district offices. Contrary to expectation the new buildings are not yet ready for occupation and the allotment in the budget estimate for 1908–1909 for the new office will not be fully utilised. A small establishment has, however, been entertained for the preparation of the removal of the old records from the Secretariat building in Fort St. George, so that their transfer to the new building may be carried out expeditiously and systematically, and for the commencement of the work which will be undertaken by the Record office when fully established . It is anticipated that the transfer of the records will commence before the close of the financial year and the budget estimate for 1909–1910 contains an allotment of ·20 for the establishment and contingent charges of the new office

206. Service in the Court of Wards branch of the office of the Board of Revenue has not hitherto qualified for pension except in the case of subordinates transferred from Government service. In view of the difficulties experienced in recruiting the staff and in order to make this service more attractive, it has been decided to treat the service as foreign service of the third kind, which is practically the same as Government service. Under this arrangement the cost of the establishment is met from Provincial revenues in the first instance and is subsequently recovered together with the necessary pensionary contribution from the estates under the management of the Court of Wards. The figures for 1908–1909 and 1909–1910 under *Board of Revenue, Financial Commissioner and establishment* include the cost of this provincialization, credit being taken under XXV MISCELLANEOUS—*Contributions* for the recovery from the estates under the management of the Court of Wards (paragraph 119).

207. The budget estimate for 1909–1910 under *Civil offices of Account and Audit* includes a provision of ·08 for the establishment which it has been decided to employ in the Accountant-General's office for the audit of the accounts of Jails, the Pasteur Institute of Southern India and the Secunderabad Cantonment fund.

19-A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law.

	Budget estimate, 1909-1910.	Revised estimate, 1908-1909.	Budget estimate, 1908-1909.	Accounts		
				1907-1908.	1906-1907.	1905-1906.
EXPENDITURE—						
High Court	7·21	6·66	6·49	6·28	6·14	5·84
Law officers	2·04	2·56	1·84	2·39	1·77	1·53
Administrator-General	·02	·02	·02	·04	..	·03
Presidency Magistrates' Court ..	·63	·67	·61	·63	·63	·60
Civil and Sessions Courts ..	29·59	29·71	27·37	27·24	26·92	26·53
Court of Small Causes	1·04	1·03	1·02	·97	·99	·95
Criminal Courts	13·61	13·96	13·31	13·11	12·98	13·11
Pleadership examination charges.	·05	·06	·05	·07	·02	·04
Refunds	·98	1·33	·93	1·90	·91	·88
Lump deduction	·55	..	·23	..	..	..
Total .	54·83	56·00	51·40	51·73	50·36	49·51

208. The actuals for the years 1906-1907 and 1907-1908 and the revised estimate for 1908-1909 under the minor head *High Court*, wherein the salaries of the Judges and the officers and establishments of the High Court and the connected contingent charges are shown, have been affected by large expenditure on printing and translation work executed on behalf of suitors, which is covered by receipts credited *per contra*. The appointment of a sixth puisne Judge has also contributed towards the increase in 1907-1908 and 1908-1909.

209. The budget estimate for 1909-10 contains provision for the appointment of an additional (seventh) puisne Judge for the High Court for the temporary addition of which to the Bench the Government have sent proposals to the Government of India. A lump provision of ·15 has also been included for the revision of the establishment of bench clerks and translators and of the clerical establishment generally in the High Court.

210. The minor head *Law officers* comprises the charges on account of the Advocate-General, the Government Solicitor and the Government Pleaders at Madras and in the mufassal as well as the fees paid by Government to pleaders in civil and criminal cases. The expenditure has been swelled in 1907-1908 and 1908-1909 by fees to pleaders in special cases, *e.g.*, the Arbuthnot prosecution, the Pedda Gummalur irrigation suit, the Gujjaour water-rate suits, land acquisition cases in the Coimbatore district, and the Calcutta Provident Institution cases.

211. Under *Presidency Magistrates' Courts* the expenditure in 1908-1909 and the budget allotment for 1909-10 are affected by the revision of the scale of the clerical establishment. During 1908-1909 there has been enhanced expenditure on batta to prosecutors and witnesses owing to heavy cases in the Magistrates' and Sessions Courts.

212. *Civil and Sessions Courts.*—To this minor head are debited the charges in connection with the City Civil Court, the courts of District and Sessions Judges, of Subordinate Judges and of Munsifs, the establishments of the Government Agents in Ganjám, Vizagapatam and Gódávari, and process-serving and copyist establishments.

213. The grant of a local allowance of Re. 1 *per mensem* to all process-service peons in the mufassal accounts for a large portion of the excess in the revised estimate for 1908-1909.

During 1908-1909 the following additional courts have been in existence:—

(*a*) an additional Sessions Court in Madura;

(*b*) an additional Sessions Court in Coimbatore from November 1908;

(*c*) three temporary Sub-Courts at Madura, Vizagapatam and at Masulipatam subsequently transferred to Ellore, respectively;

(*d*) three permanent District Munsifs' Courts at Kallakurichi in the district of South Arcot, and at Tiruppur in the district of Coimbatore, throughout the year and at Payoli in the district of Malabar from September 1908;

(c) three temporary District Munsifs' Courts at Madura from July 1908, Ariyalur in the Trichinopoly district from October 1908, and at Tiruvannámalai in the South Arcot from the 15th January 1909.

214. The budget estimate for 1909–1910 provides for the continuance of all the temporary courts mentioned above either for the whole or for part of 1909–1910.

215. Under the minor head *Criminal Courts* the revised estimate and the budget estimate follow the corresponding estimates under the minor head 2-A. LAND REVENUE—*Charges of District Administration*, one-fifth of almost all the charges under which are transferred to this minor head.

216. The excess in the revised estimate for 1908–1909 under *Refunds* has been caused by the refund of a sum of ·38 being the dividends remaining unclaimed in the hands of the Administrator General for more than fifteen years and credited to Provincial funds in 1898–1899, but which it has now been decided shall be credited to the estates concerned.

19-B. Law and Justice—Jails.

	Budget estimate, 1909–1910.	Revised estimate, 1908–1909.	Budget estimate, 1908–1909.	Accounts, 1907–1908.	Accounts, 1906–1907.	Accounts, 1905–1906.
EXPENDITURE—						
Jails	10·02	11·03	9·62	10·02	9·98	9·05
Jail manufactures	4·00	4·10	4·10	3·53	4·04	4·29
Total ..	14·02	15·13	13·72	13·55	14·02	13·37

217. Under this head are shown (*a*) the expenditure connected with the staff employed in the supervision of jails, (*b*) the charges for the maintenance of convicts and (*c*) the cost of purchase of raw materials for jail manufactures. Items (*b*) and (*c*) are fluctuating, being dependent on the strength of the jail population and on the demands for jail industries. Variations in the prices of food-grains and outbreaks of epidemic diseases in jails also affect the charges for the maintenance of prisoners.

218. In 1907–1908 the expenditure on dietary charges was the highest on record as a result of a rise in the prison population and of the prevailing high prices of food-grains. On the other hand, there was a fall under the minor head *Jail Manufactures* due to a drop in the demand for jail-made articles from the consuming departments of Government and to the stoppage for a time of the sandal and tent industries in the Central Jail at Vellore.

219. The expenditure on dietary charges in 1908–1909 will, it is expected, exceed even that incurred in 1907–1908.

220. The budget estimate for 1908–1910 is based as far as possible on known actuals.

20. Police.

	Budget estimate, 1909–1910.	Revised estimate, 1908–1909.	Budget estimate, 1908–1909.	Accounts, 1907–1908.	Accounts, 1906–1907.	Accounts, 1905–1906.
EXPENDITURE—						
Presidency Police .. .	5·77	5·76	5·31	5·09	3·73	3·64
Superintendence	1·92	1·97	1·76	1·85	1·82	1·74
District Executive Force	58·39	59·47	54·07	52·29	47·85	41·90
Village Police	·90	·86	·78	·05	·00	·05
Special Police ..		..	..	..	·09	·17
Criminal Investigation Department	1·07	1·06	·92	·85	·33	..
Railway Police	1·17	1·84	1·05	1·60	1·43	1·23
Cattle Pounds	2·60	2·58	2·65	2·57	2·63	2·58
Steam-boiler Inspection establishments	.	..	·18	·18	·18	·16
Refunds	..	·01	·01	·01	·01	·01
Lump provision for reorganization schemes	8·00	..	5·00	..	..	..
Lump deduction	*3·00*	..	*1·50*	..	..	..
Total ..	76·82	73·50	71·13	64·49	58·17	51·48

221. The cost of the establishments maintained in connection with cattle pounds is debited to this head, but the bulk of the expenditure relates to the Police department and includes from the year 1906–1907 onwards the cost of the schemes of police reorganization introduced on the recommendations of the Police Commission.

222. The charges relating to the establishments for the inspection of steam-boilers have, with effect from the 1st April 1908, been transferred from this major head to the head 26. SCIENTIFIC, ETC., DEPARTMENTS—*Miscellaneous*.

223. It is estimated on the data at present available that the total cost of the schemes of police reorganization will ultimately amount to 30 in round figures, or to about 37·50 inclusive of the concomitant contingent charges of the additional establishments. The several reforms introduced and in contemplation and the extra cost involved thereby are—

(*a*)	The revision of the superior grades	1·58	
(*b*)	The creation of the new grade of Deputy Superintendent ..	1·73	
(*c*)	The establishment of a Provincial Training school at Vellore ..	·97	
(*d*)	The formation of the Criminal Investigation department .	·49	
(*e*)	The reorganization of the City Police	1·15	
(*f*)	The increase of the minimum pay of the constabulary to Rs. 9 in the Presidency town and to Rs. 8 in the mufassal (including the grant of first, second and third increments to constables of three, ten and seventeen years' approved service, respectively).	4·49	
(*g*)	The creation of the grade of Sub-Inspector	5·96	
(*h*)	The strengthening of the armed reserves including the creation of the grade of Sergeant	1·30	
(*i*)	The revision of the pay of Inspectors	·30	
(*j*)	The revision of the pay of head constables	·24	
(*k*)	The reorganization of the Railway Police	·49	
(*l*)	The establishment of training schools for constables	·89	
(*m*)	The reallocation of the District Police	10·00	(approximately)
	Total ..	30·68	

The cost of reallocation, item (*m*), will decrease as the cost of the appointments of Sub-Inspectors, item (*g*), increases.

224. Schemes (*b*), (*g*) and (*h*) have been sanctioned but they can be introduced only gradually. Schemes (*a*), (*c*), (*d*), (*e*) and (*f*) have all been sanctioned and full effect has been given to them. As regards (*l*), at least four training schools will be ultimately established in the Presidency at Vellore, Vizianagram, Ooty and Coimbatore. The school at Vellore was opened on the 1st April 1908 and it is expected that the Vizianagram school will be started in 1909–1910. Information as regards the remaining schemes, (*i*), (*j*), (*k*) and (*m*), is given in the subsequent paragraphs of this memorandum.

225. The expenditure under the minor head *Presidency Police* includes the cost of the scheme for the reorganization of the City Police, the introduction of which was commenced in January 1907, and of additions recently sanctioned to the office of the Commissioner of Police and to the Intelligence department. The grant of the third increment of pay to constables from the 1st April 1908 affects the figures for 1908–1909 and 1909–1910.

226. *Superintendence.*—The salaries of the Inspector-General and of the Deputy Inspectors General and of their establishments are accounted for under this minor head. Additional establishments in the office of the Inspector-General and the supply of uniform and forms to the extra police force required under the reorganization scheme explain the increase in the revised estimate for 1908–1909 and the budget estimate for 1909–1910.

227. *District Executive Force.*—The salaries of District Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents and of their establishments, and the cost of the District Police force and of the Provincial Training school at Vellore and of the recruit schools for constables are included under this minor head. The expenditure under this head represents about 75 *per cent.* of the expenditure under the whole major head and is mainly affected by the scheme of police reorganization.

228. The grant of the third increment of pay to constables accounts for a large portion of the excess of the revised estimate over the budget estimate for 1908–1909. Other causes which have contributed to the excess are the inauguration of a central school for recruits at Vellore and increased expenditure on travelling allowances and on contingencies as a result of the general increase in police establishments.

229. In the budget for 1909–1910 provision is made for the 229 additional Sub-Inspectors who passed out of the training school at Vellore in April and October 1908. The allotments for travelling allowances and contingencies have also been enhanced with reference to the revised estimates of the current year.

230. The expenditure in connection with police talayaris which was formerly exhibited under the head 3 LAND REVENUE has, with effect from the 1st April 1908, been transferred to the minor head *Village Police*.

231. The charges of the *Criminal Investigation department*, which took the place of the *Special Police* in September 1906, are shown under the sixth minor head. The finger-print establishment, which previously formed part of the Inspector-General's establishment and was shown under the minor head *Superintendence*, has been transferred to this branch which is controlled by a Deputy Inspector-General who also supervises the Railway police. The increase under this minor head is due to additional establishments and to the renting of quarters by Government on behalf of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of police.

232. The minor head *Railway Police* includes the cost of the police staff employed on railways and one-fourth of the salary of the Deputy Inspector-General for Criminal Intelligence and Railways and of his office establishment. The Railway police administration is conducted by two Superintendents, each helped by an Assistant Superintendent, with head-quarters at Madras and Trichinopoly respectively. The cost of supervision and of the police executive staff is distributed among the railways concerned in proportion to mileage, and to the portion thus distributed pensionary contribution at $7\frac{1}{2}$ *per cent.* on the pay of the establishment is added. Seven-tenths of the aggregate cost thus arrived at is taken as the amount recoverable from the railways, the recovery being shown in deduction of the charges. The cost of the police executive staff employed on the former Madras railway line (excepting the North-East line) was not recovered in accordance with the contract with the Madras Railway Company, but the recovery has been made with effect from the 1st January 1908 on the transfer of the railway lines managed by that Company to the Southern Mahratta Railway and the South Indian Railway.

233. Under the next minor head is shown the expenditure on account of the cattle pounds in the mufassal districts, the charges on account of the pounds in Madras being debited to the minor head *Presidency Police*.

234. A lump sum of 5 was provided in the budget estimate for 1908–1909 on account of the following reforms:—

(i) the improvement of the pay of the Inspectors;
(ii) the introduction of the re-allocation scheme in selected districts;
(iii) the establishment of training schools for constables;
(iv) the third increment of pay to constables;
(v) the additional sub-inspectors passing out from the training school at Vellore in April and October 1908, and
(vi) the additions to the armed reserves.

235. Items (iv) and (v) have been given effect to and the training school for constables at Vellore was opened on the 1st April 1908. The outlay on these schemes in 1908–1909 is estimated at about 1·75. The remainder of the lump provision has been utilized under the major head mostly for the grant of grain compensation. The remaining schemes are not yet ripe for introduction.

236. The introduction of most of the pending reforms depends on sanction to the consolidated proposals relating to subordinate police establishments now with the Government of India. On the assumption that the sanction will be accorded before the commencement of, or early in, 1909–1910 a lump provision of 8 has been entered in the budget estimate. This allotment is intended for (*a*) the revision of the pay of Inspectors and (*b*) of head constables, (*c*) the reorganization of the Railway Police;

(*d*) introduction of the reallocation scheme in selected districts; (*e*) the appointments of Sub-Inspectors who will pass out of the Police Training school at Vellore in April and October 1909, and (*f*) the inauguration of a recruits school for constables at Vizianagram.

237. The additional outlay on schemes of police reorganization is estimated at 23·51 in 1909–1910 against 17 in 1908–1909, 12·75 in 1907–1908 and 6·50 in 1906–1907.

21. Ports and Pilotage.

	Budget estimate, 1909–1910.	Revised estimate, 1908–1909.	Budget estimate, 1908–1909.	Accounts.		
				1907–1908.	1906–1907.	1905–1906.
EXPENDITURE—						
Marine establishments	·16	·18	·16	·16	·16	·15

238. The charges under this head, formerly known as MARINE, relate to the office of the Agent for Government Consignments.

239. The excess in the revised estimate for 1908–1909 is due to expenditure on grain compensation allowance and to heavier landing and shipping charges.

22. Education.

	Budget estimate 1909–10 0.	Revised estimate, 1908–1909.	Budget estimate, 1908–1909.	Accounts.		
				1907–1908	1906–1907.	1905–1906.
EXPENDITURE—						
University	·17	1 37	1 05	3·34	·26	·21
Direction	·71	·69	·68	·72	·85	·76
Inspection	5·08	5·48	5·48	5·23	4·55	4·49
Government Colleges, General.	2·50	2·15	2·24	2 14	2 13	2 13
Government Colleges, Professional	2·09	2·07	2 06	2 16	2 12	2·11
Government Schools, General ..	2 43	5 41	6 17	2 15	1·93	1·73
Government Schools, Special	3·90	3 52	3 50	2 66	2·42	2·02
Grants-in-aid	15·74	6·78	6 88	7·00	6·78	8·03
Scholarships	·71	71	·65	·66	·55	·58
Miscellaneous	2 42	8 48	7 77	·73	75	·19
Refunds	·01	01	01	·01	01	001
Lump provision for provincialization of supervisors of primary schools	...	...	1·00	..	..	
Lump provision for organization and equipment of Arts Colleges	·12	10	2..	..	..	..
Lump provision for Central Provinces talugas ..	..	..	·02	..		..
Lump provision for revision of establishment and schools in Bhadrá hálam taluk ..	·03	..	..		..	..
Lump deduction	..	..	·11	..	..	..
Total ..	37 81	37 77	36 50	26 79	22·83	23·18

240. The figures from 1906–1907 onwards are affected by the following alterations in the classification of the accounts. The charges on account of the carpentry and miscellaneous departments of the School of Arts, which were shown under this major head SCIENTIFIC, ETC., DEPARTMENTS up to the end of 1905–1906, have since been transferred to this major head. On the other hand, the charges on account of the Agricultural College and of the officer on special duty in connection with the

development of technical education, now designated "Director of Industries", which were up to the 1st April 1908 debited to the head 22. EDUCATION, have since been shown under the major head 26. SCIENTIFIC, ETC., DEPARTMENTS.

241. The expenditure under the head of EDUCATION represents the cost incurred by Government directly on education, including establishments maintained in Government colleges and schools, the staff for the inspection and supervision of institutions, both public and private, and the grants-in-aid of educational institutions under the management of private bodies, of district boards and of municipalities. The cost of the construction of school buildings and all charges incurred by the Public Works Department on educational institutions as well as other indirect charges, such as pensions to officers of the department and stationery supplied to Government institutions, are not shown under this major head but under the general heads of account to which such charges are debitable.

242. As a consequence of the separation with effect from the 1st April 1908 of the Local estimates and accounts from the Imperial and Provincial estimates and accounts, the contributions to district boards for education, which were up to that date exhibited under the head ADJUSTING HEADS, are now shown under the major head 22. EDUCATION. Including these contributions the total allotment on account of education in 1909-1910 will be 37·81, or nearly double the expenditure incurred ten years ago.

243. It was explained in paragraph 154 of the memorandum which accompanied the financial statement for 1908-1909 that the lump provision of one lakh for the provincialization of the agency of supervisors of elementary schools had been entered in the hope that the scheme would be sanctioned and introduced before the middle of 1908-1909. It was not, however, practicable to introduce the scheme before the 1st March 1909. The cost of the supervisors of elementary schools now employed under district boards and municipalities will with effect from that date be borne by Provincial funds. The scale of pay of the supervisors has been revised and these subordinates will be placed under the direct control of the Provincial inspecting agency. As these appointments are now pensionable they will, it is hoped, be more attractive. The cost of the scheme is 1·40 *per annum* approximately, or about ·07 in excess of the amount now spent by local bodies. Provincial funds will also be responsible for the contingent liability of pensionary charges. The greater part of the charge on Provincial funds on account of supervisors is, however, met by a reduction of the subsidies heretofore paid to local bodies and the reduction made in the budget for 1909-1910 on this account is 1·26. The effect of this adjustment is that local bodies in receipt of subsidies from Government will not gain financially, while such of them as are not at present in receipt of any subsidy will be required to spend upon elementary schools the amount which they have hitherto expended on the salaries of supervisors.

244. Under the Grant-in-Aid Code, teaching grants on behalf of elementary schools are payable from or through Local funds and all other grants are payable from Provincial funds. This system is based on the principle that local bodies are primarily responsible for the development of elementary education, both in municipal and in rural areas. But as the funds of local bodies are generally insufficient for the purpose of maintaining their own schools with the standard rate of pay prescribed for elementary schoolmasters and are also generally insufficient for the payment, in addition, of teaching grants on the standard scale to managers of aided elementary schools, the Government supplement the funds of these local bodies with subsidies in aid of elementary education, so as to enable them to meet satisfactorily their liabilities in accordance with the provisions of the Code. The allotments for these subsidies have hitherto appeared twice in the accounts—once on the Provincial side and again on the Local side. The local body, whether a district board or a municipality, has been merely a channel through which payments were made to aided schools, the grants being recommended by educational inspecting officers and the bills being passed for payment by the president of the taluk board or the chairman of the municipal council concerned. This course caused delay in payment with a consequent rush upon the treasury in the last few days of each year, and frequently led to bills being left unpaid to certain schools for want of sufficient budget provision, and also occasionally to an unequal distribution of the grants to managers of aided elementary schools in different districts. On the one hand, for want of funds, it was not always possible to make

in the local or municipal budgets the full provision recommended by the Director of Public Instruction as likely to be required for payment of teaching grants. On the other, the Director had no precise knowledge of the amount which each local body, having regard to its other requirements, could find for education from its own resources. An investigation into the net expenditure incurred from Local funds on education in the past and on examination of the budget estimates of the local bodies for 1908–1909 showed that in the majority of cases the total expenditure incurred from Local funds on supervision and the amount of teaching grants paid by local bodies to aided elementary schools were more than covered by the annual subsidies paid to these bodies from Provincial funds. There appeared, moreover, to be no prospect that in the near future local bodies would be able to meet even a portion of this expenditure from their own resources. It was accordingly decided that with effect from the 1st April 1909 teaching grants on behalf of aided elementary schools should be payable *direct* from Provincial funds instead of through local bodies as at present. This decision has necessitated a re-arrangement of the figures under the minor heads *Government Schools—General*, *Grants-in-Aid* and *Miscellaneous*. The following statement shows the method of exhibiting the figures in the budget estimate for 1909–1910 and how they would have been shown, had it not been for this change, after the deduction of 1·26 in the subsidies in consequence of the relief afforded to local bodies by the provincialization of the agency of supervisors of elementary schools :—

	As the figures would have been shown under the old system	As the figures appear in the budget.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
Government Schools—General—		
Payment in support of municipal elementary schools ..	·18	*Nil.*
Payment in support of Local board elementary schools.	3·83	*Nil.*
Grants-in-aid	6·64	15·24
Miscellaneous—		
Contributions to Municipal funds	·50	·16
Contributions to Local boards	6 45	2 10
Total ..	17·50	17·50

245. The minor head *University* comprises the expenditure from the special grants which have been made in recent years by the Government of India for University and Collegiate education. The main object of those grants is to render colleges more efficient in those respects in which on inspection by the University shows them to be defective. A portion of this grant is also intended for University purposes, such as (*a*) the travelling expenses of Fellows proceeding on the inspection of colleges and other duties immediately connected with University business and (*b*) special schemes of University building or University lectures. These Imperial grants reach Provincial revenues as a receipt through the head LAND REVENUE—ADJUSTMENTS and are expended through the present major head. Up to the end of 1908–1909 the total grant from Imperial funds on account of University and Collegiate education has been 4·90, being made up of a grant of ·10 in 1904–1905 and of 1·05 in each of the years 1905–1906 to 1908–1909. A sum of 3·86 was spent up to the end of 1907–1908 and the revised estimate for 1908–1909 contemplates an expenditure of ·87. The principal objects to which the grant has been devoted are—

(1) Purchase of mathematical instruments	·18
(2) Inspection of colleges and travelling allowances to Fellows of the University	·43
(3) Establishment of a University library	1·00
(4) Grants to private arts colleges (first and second grade)	3·12
	4·73

246. The balance available out of the total grant of 4·90 placed at the disposal of this Government by the Government of India, viz., ·17, has been allotted in the budget estimate for 1909–1910. Apart from this special grant, an allotment of ·59 has been sanctioned during 1908–1909 from Provincial funds to the University of Madras towards the cost of establishing University vacation lectures.

247. The slight increase in the budget estimate for 1909–1910 under *Direction* is caused by the accrual of increments to the salaries of officers and by the revision of the scale of pay of the establishment in the office of the Director of Public Instruction.

248. The figures for 1908–1909 under *Inspection* include the charges for two additional Inspectors of Schools in the Indian Educational Service and for their establishments. The increase in the budget estimate for 1909–1910 is caused by the inclusion of 1·40 on account of the provincialization of the agency of supervisors of elementary schools.

249. The budget estimate for 1909–1910 under *Government Colleges—General* includes provision for the supply of additional furniture and apparatus for the laboratories at the Presidency College and for the revision of the staff in the Mangalore College in consequence of the new University regulations, as well as for a gas installation for the Rajahmundry College.

250. Under *Government Colleges—Professional* the budget estimate for 1909–1910 contemplates the payment of larger amounts as stipends to students undergoing training in the Teachers' College at Saidapet and in the Training College at Rajahmundry. This excess is partly counterbalanced by the absence of the provision (·08) for the payment of remuneration to examiners in the College of Engineering as a result of the decision to abolish the system of conducting the departmental examinations by means of an independent board and to entrust the work to the college staff.

251. Under *Government Schools—General* the savings in the salaries of teachers of elementary girls' schools were overestimated in the budget estimate for 1908–1909.

252. In the budget estimate for 1909–1910 all girls' schools hitherto treated as secondary have been transferred to the class of elementary schools with reference to the new educational rules, and provision has been made for new schools for Muhammadan girls at Trichinopoly, Mangalore and Mylapore, and for additional establishments in Muhammadan girls' schools and in the girls' schools at Nellore, Srirangam, Erode and Cannanore. The budget also contains an allotment of ·015 for raising the girls' school at Cannanore to the standard of a secondary school. A contribution of ·10 towards municipal secondary schools is entered against ·065 in 1908–1909. Contributions for municipal elementary schools (·18) and for local board elementary schools (3·83), which are exhibited under this minor head both in the budget estimate and in the revised estimate for 1908–1909, are shown under the minor head *Miscellaneous* in the budget estimate for 1909–1910 in consequence of the decision referred to in paragraph 244.

253. The budget estimate for 1908–1909 under *Government Schools—Special* provided for the cost of the reorganization of training schools for primary teachers. The scheme comprises (*a*) the extension of the course of training from one to two years; (*b*) the remodelling of the course of study in the primary training schools so as to include general studies in addition to training in the art of teaching; and (*c*) the provision of a cadre of teachers for the practising schools attached to the training schools.

254. Enhanced allotments are made in the budget estimate for 1909–1910 for payments of stipends and of travelling allowance to students under training in training schools. The budget also provides for the revision of the scale of the establishment in the School of Arts and for the completion of the illustrated pattern books.

255. Enhanced subsidies to local bodies on account of education account for the rise in the revised estimate for 1908–1909 under *Miscellaneous*. The increase under *Grants-in-aid* and the decrease under *Miscellaneous* occurring in the budget estimate for 1909–1910 as compared with the budget estimate for 1908–1909 are mainly nominal being due (*a*) to the change in the classification of accounts in consequence of the payment of teaching grants to aided elementary schools direct from Provincial funds and (*b*) to the reduction in the Provincial subsidies to local bodies owing to the relief afforded to them by the provincialization of the agency of supervisors of elementary schools.

The revised estimate for 1908–1909 and the budget estimate for 1909–1910 under the head *Grants-in-aid* each include a grant of ·50 to the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore.

256. The lump provision of 12 in the budget estimate for 1909–1910 for the organization and equipment of the three first-grade Arts Colleges, *viz.*, the Presidency College, the Kumbakónam College and the Rajahmundry College, is intended to meet the outlay necessary in order to comply with the new regulations of the University in regard to affiliation. The total cost of the scheme is about 57 but the full staff of additional Professors will not be employed in 1909–1910.

24. Medical.

	Budget estimate, 1909–1910.	Revised estimate, 1908–1909.	Budget estimate, 1908–1909.	Accounts		
				1907–1908.	1906–1907	1905–1906.
EXPENDITURE—						
Medical establishment ..	4 65	4·80	4 79	5 00	5·33	5 33
Hospitals and dispensaries	5 78	5·96	5 15	4·70	4 03	4 16
Sanitation and vaccination.	6 82	5 18	5 13	1 93	1·88	1 72
Grants for medical purposes	1 29	1·42	1·53	1·07	1 30	1·58
Medical School and College.	2 55	2·43	2·48	2 51	2 58	2·25
Lunatic Asylums ..	1 14	1·25	1·06	1·12	98	·94
Chemical Examiner ..	·30	·27	·32	·32	·33	·29
Refunds	·01	·01	·01	07	01	·01
Total ..	22 54	21 93	20 46	17 81	16 37	16·31

257. *Medical Establishment.*—The fall is due mainly to alterations in the scale and in the method of the debit of the pay of medical officers performing professorial duties in the Medical College at Madras. Since the 1st April 1907 the salaries of four medical officers in the General Hospital, one of whom was previously shown under *Medical Establishment* and the remaining three under *Medical School and College*, have been transferred to *Hospitals and Dispensaries* and the salaries of the Surgeons of the second and third Presidency districts, formerly included under *Medical Establishment*, have been exhibited under the head *Medical School and College*. The reduced allotment in the budget estimate for 1909–1910 is due to the retirement of senior officers of the Indian Medical Service.

258. *Hospitals and Dispensaries.*—The appointment of a commissioned medical officer as Assistant Superintendent in the Government Maternity Hospital, the introduction of electric lighting in Presidency hospitals and the purchase of septic furniture for the Government Maternity Hospital account for the rise in 1907–1908. The figures for 1908–1909 contain a new item, viz., the contribution to district boards towards the upkeep of hospitals and dispensaries and the pay of medical subordinates, which in consequence of the separation of Local finance from Imperial and Provincial finance is now, like the similar contributions to municipalities, shown under this head. The budget allotment on this account has proved to be insufficient. The high prices which have prevailed have also raised expenditure on the diet of patients in Government hospitals. The budget estimate for 1909–1910 contains larger allotments for dietary charges.

259. *Sanitation and Vaccination.*—The staff of Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination, the charges on account of whom are shown under this minor head, was increased in 1906–1907 and further strengthened in 1907–1908. Provincial funds assumed the liability for the pay and local allowances of these Deputy Inspectors with effect from the 1st April 1904 and for their travelling allowances and contingencies as well as for the cost of the minor establishments attached to them with effect from the 1st April 1908. The cost of Deputy Inspectors serving in the non-regulation tracts of the Ganjám and Vizagapatam districts has always been borne by Provincial funds. Local bodies have thus been relieved of the entire cost of Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination and their establishments. In 1905 five out of the six appointments of Assistant Superintendent in the Vaccine section of the King Institute at Guindy were, on administrative grounds, transferred to the staff of Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination. The pay of these men is, however, taken into calculation in arriving at the cost of lymph manufactured at the Institute for which local bodies are charged, and is thus recovered.

260. The figures under this minor head include in 1908–1909 and 1909–1910 the special assignment of 3·50 from the Government of India for the improvement of sanitation. During 1908–1909 allotments have been made from this grant to the Corporation of Madras and to district boards and mufassal municipalities for expenditure on works of sanitary importance. In the budget estimate for 1909–1910 the Imperial grant has been supplemented from Provincial funds to the extent of 1·50.

261. The budget estimate for 1909–1910 provides for the appointment of a commissioned medical officer as Assistant Superintendent of the King Institute in place of the existing Deputy Superintendent who is a Military Assistant Surgeon.

262. *Grants for Medical Purposes.*—Charges incurred on preventive measures taken in connection with the bubonic plague and the contribution of Government to the Pasteur Institute at Coonoor are exhibited under this head.

263. The Pasteur Institute at Coonoor was opened on the 1st April 1907. Up to the 31st March 1908 the expenditure on the buildings and their equipment exceeded the Phipps' donation of one lakh by ·18 and this excess has been borne by Provincial funds. Of the working expenses of the institute Provincial funds meet the salary of the Director of the institute, and the grade pay of the Assistant Director, both of whom are officers of the Indian Medical Service appointed by the Government. The staff salary of the Assistant Director and the cost of the subordinate staff are met from Provincial funds in the first instance and subsequently recovered from the institute. The post of Assistant Director was not filled till the latter part of 1908–1909 and this accounts for part of the fall in the revised estimate. In addition to the charges on account of the Director and Assistant Director the Government make an annual contribution of Rs. 3,500 from Provincial funds in supplement of the grant of Rs. 3,500 from Imperial funds.

264. In 1905–1906 heavy expenditure was incurred on plague-preventive measures. In 1907–1908 there was a special outlay of ·50 on the purchase of Clayton's disinfecting machines for the use at ports, and ·24 was expended on the Pasteur Institute at Coonoor. It is anticipated that the expenditure on plague-preventive measures in 1908–1910 will not reach the figure for 1908–1909.

265. *Medical School and College.*—The revised rates of pay sanctioned for the Professors of the Medical College and large purchase of instruments and chemicals for the college account for the high actuals for 1906–1907. In 1907–1908 there were payments of salaries in arrears and of leave allowances to the staff of the Medical College. The fall in the revised estimate is due to the lower rates of salary drawn by the acting professors in the college. The budget estimate for 1909–1910 provides for an additional assistant demonstrator for six months for the Medical College and for the purchase of microscopes for the Pathological department of the College. Provision has also been made for an instructor in gymnastics in the Tanjore medical school and for an additional assistant in the Vizagapatam medical school.

266. *Lunatic Asylums.*—The expenditure has increased owing to the transfer in 1907–1908 of lunatics from Ceylon to Madras. The figures for 1908–1909 and 1909–1910 are affected by the rise in prices and the consequent larger outlay on diet of patients.

267. *Refunds.*—In 1907–1908 a sum of ·06 was refunded to municipalities on account of the excess recoveries made from them towards the expenditure on buildings and apparatus of the Vaccine section of the King Institute of Preventive Medicine.

25. Political.

—	Budget estimate, 1909–1910.	Revised estimate, 1908–1909.	Budget estimate, 1908–1909.	Actuals.		
				1907–1908.	1906–1907.	1905–1906.
EXPENDITURE—						
Political Agents	·87	·83	·75	·78	·83	·76

268. To this head is debited the expenditure on account of Political officers serving under the Madras Government and their establishments and also a moiety of the cost of the Consul at Pondicherry (paragraph 286). The charges in connection with the Resident in Travancore and Cochin and the Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends are shown in full, but the expenditure connected with the Political establishments in Pudukkóttai, Sandur and Banganapalle is recovered together with pensionary contribution from the Native States concerned, the recoveries being taken in the budget in abatement of the charges.

269. The accruals for 1906–1907 include the privilege leave allowances of the permanent Resident in Travancore and Cochin.

270. The cost of a portion of the menial staff employed in the office of the Resident in Travancore and Cochin which has hitherto been met by the Darbars of these States is now defrayed by this Government. The higher figures in the revised estimate and the budget estimate for 1909–1910 are due partly to this cause and partly to the increased rate of salary drawn by the Assistant Resident.

271. As the Banganapalle State has been handed over to the Nawab, no expenditure appears in the budget estimate for 1909–1910 on account of the Assistant Political Agent and his establishment.

26. Scientific, etc., Departments.

	Budget estimate, 1909–1910	Revised estimate 1908–1909.	Budget estimate, 1908–1909.	Accounts 1907–1908.	1906–1907	1905–1906
EXPENDITURE—						
Botanical survey	..	..	..	..	..	·26
Archæological department ..	35	39	·37	40	·36	·31
Provincial Museums	35	39	·40	39	38	·37
Imperial Institute	01	..	·01	..	..	..
Donations to scientific societies ..	02	02	02	28	03	..
Bacteriology	37	32	·28	·29	·30	·32
Experimental cultivation ..	3 25	2·72	3·33	2 70	2 05	2·26
Cinchona plantations	3 33	3 05	3·05	2 64	2·20	1·83
Public exhibitions and fairs ..	04	·04	·04	·05	·01	·01
Veterinary and stallion charges ..	85	·70	·73	·50	·37	·47
Botanical and other public gardens	·37	·38	·38	·35	·33	·34
Emigration	·15	·15	·15	·15	·15	·15
Inspector of Factories	·08	·08	·07	·06	·07	·06
Gazetteer and Statistical Memoirs.	..	..	..	..	·26	·25
Registration of railway traffic ..	09	09	09	07	·07	07
Provincial statistics	15	15	·15	·14	·14	·14
Examinations	64	56	67	·67	65	89
Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies	·45	·41	39	·37	33	24
Miscellaneous	4 34	2 63	2 49	1·47	1 15	·97
Refunds	01	01	·01	·01	·01	·01
	14 80	12 08	12 63	10 54	9 25	8 95
Lump deduction	·61	..	·65	..	..	..
Total, Provincial ..	14 25	12·08	11·98	10 54	9 25	8 95

272. The charges on account of the Government Botanist and his establishment, which were formerly shown under the minor head *Botanical Survey*, were with effect from the 1st April 1906 transferred to the minor head *Experimental Cultivation*.

273. The minor head *Archæological department* includes the charges on account of the Superintendent of the Archæological Survey and the Assistant Archæological Superintendent for Epigraphy. Changes have occurred in the *personnel* of the appointments of the Assistant Archæological Superintendent and in his office, and the new incumbents will start on the minimum pay of their respective appointments. This fact explains the decrease in the budget estimate for 1909–1910.

274. The charges in connection with the Government Central Museum, the Connemara Public Library and the Marine Aquarium at Madras are shown under the

minor head *Provincial Museums*. The decrease in the budget estimate for 1909–1910 is due to the absence on leave of the permanent incumbent of the post of Superintendent of the Government Museum.

275. Under the minor head *Imperial Institute* is placed the annual grant to meet the cost of the purchase of specimens and of enquiries which may be made in connection with the Imperial Institute in London.

276. The minor head *Donations to scientific societies* comprises the grant of ·01 usually made to the Madras Fine Arts Society towards the expenses of the annual exhibition held by the society, and the subvention of 0·15 made to the funds of the Madras Literary Society with effect from the 1st January 1903 in consequence of the vacation by the society of the space it formerly occupied in the Connemara Public Library.

277. The charges relating to the serum and bacteriological sections of the King Institute of Preventive Medicine at Guindy are shown under the minor head *Bacteriology*, the expenditure on the Vaccine section of the Institute being debited to the head 24 MEDICAL—*Sanitation and Vaccination*. The chemical analysis of samples of water from municipalities which has hitherto been conducted by the Chemical Examiner has been transferred to the Bacteriological section of the King Institute. The revised estimate for 1908–1909 and the budget estimate for 1909–1910 provide for the additional staff necessitated by this change and for the supply of chemicals and materials.

278. *Experimental Cultivation.*—The charges on account of pumping experiments which include boring operations to discover subterranean supplies of water are now audited by the Examiner of Public Works Accounts instead of by the Accountant-General as has hitherto been the case, and have, with effect from the 1st April 1908, been transferred from this head to the head 45. CIVIL WORKS—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

279. In 1906–1907 long contemplated additions were made to the expert staff of the Agricultural department, a commencement was made with the building of the Agricultural College at Coimbatore and the work of the department was developed in various directions. The College of Agriculture at Saidapet, which was transferred from the control of the Educational department to that of the Board of Revenue from the 1st April 1906, was closed at the end of 1907 and the new college was opened at Coimbatore in June 1908. The Agricultural department now comprises the following principal officers:—(*a*) a Director of Agriculture, (*b*) a Superintendent of the Central Farm and Principal of the Agricultural College, (*c*) an Agricultural Chemist, (*d*) a Government Botanist, and (*e*) two Deputy Directors of Agriculture for the northern and southern circles, respectively. The department is under the immediate control of the Director who, subject to the general supervision and control of the Board of Revenue, regulates the work of the several agricultural experts and deals with all matters relating to agriculture proper, including agricultural education.

280. The budget estimate for 1909–1910 provides for the appointment of an assistant Director under each of the two Deputy Directors. The operations in connection with the eradication of the fungus disease among palmyra trees in the Gódávari district will, it is expected, be shortly completed, and the intention is to transfer the staff employed on this work to the Kistna district which is also infected with the disease. A lump provision has been made on this account and for minor experiments, such as the reclamation of saline soils and experiments in artificial manures. The budget estimate also includes an enhanced allotment for operations by the Agricultural department in connection with the cultivation of cotton.

281. As regards experimental farms, nine agricultural stations, including the agave plantation at Hindupur and the Central Farm at Coimbatore, are now in existence. The farm at Attur having proved unsatisfactory has been abandoned. The establishment of more farms awaits the supply of an adequate staff with agricultural training.

282. The charges on the Government cinchona plantations on the Nilgiris are recorded under the minor head *Cinchona plantations*. Steps have been taken for increasing the output of quinine by purchasing bark yielding a high percentage of quinine as well as for maintaining a larger reserve stock of bark in the factory. It is proposed to extend the area of the cinchona plantations on the Nilgiris in 1909–1910 and to purchase additional machinery and plant.

283. In 1901 the Government of India sanctioned a scheme for the improvement of the breeding of cattle by the systematic award of prizes at cattle fairs, the allotments for this purpose from Imperial funds being supplemented from Provincial and Local funds. The usual grant from Provincial funds was ·02 and this amount appeared under the minor head *Public exhibitions and fairs* in the budget estimate for 1907–1908. But the Government of India have decided to discontinue their grants with effect from the commencement of this year and to leave it to Local Governments and local bodies to provide money for the purpose.

284. The minor head *Veterinary and stallion charges* includes the expenditure on the Veterinary College, Veterinary Assistants, Veterinary hospitals and dispensaries and cattle and pony breeding operations, as well as the amount debitable to Provincial funds on account of the Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary department and his establishment. The salary and exchange compensation allowance of the Superintendent, who is on the cadre of the Civil Veterinary department, is an Imperial charge, but all other expenditure connected with the office is debited to Provincial funds. A comprehensive scheme has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State for the reorganization of the Veterinary department which contemplates the establishment of veterinary dispensaries at eighty-two selected stations in the Presidency and the formation of a Provincial Veterinary service, which will consist ultimately of three Deputy Superintendents and of fifteen Veterinary Inspectors, and of a subordinate service which will comprise ultimately one hundred and thirty-two Veterinary Assistants. By this means it is hoped that veterinary aid will be available to the agricultural population both at dispensaries and also in their villages by means of itinerating Veterinary Assistants. The scheme can, however, be brought into operation only gradually as the staff is trained at the Veterinary College. The lapse in the budget estimate for 1908–1909 is due mainly to the full sanctioned scale of Veterinary Assistants not having been employed and to smaller outlay on veterinary hospitals and dispensaries. On the other hand, there has been extra expenditure on the feed and keep of sick animals at the Veterinary College. The budget for 1909–1910 makes provision for an addition to the staff of Veterinary Assistants and for the reorganization of the office establishment of the Superintendent and of the teaching staff of the Veterinary College.

285. The charges recorded under the minor head *Botanical and other public gardens* relate to (*a*) the Government botanical and public gardens and parks on the Nilgiris and the old College Park in Madras and (*b*) grants of ·02 towards the upkeep of the zoological collection in the People's Park at Madras, of ·01 to the Agri-Horticultural Society of Madras, and of Rs. 200 to the Agri-Horticultural Society, the Nilgiris.

286. The minor head *Emigration* contains the charges relating to the Protector of Emigrants at Madras, who supervises emigration to the British colonies, and a moiety of the expenditure in the British Consulate at Pondicherry which controls emigration from British districts to the French colonies. The remainder of the latter expenditure is taken to the head 25. POLITICAL.

287. Under the minor head *Inspector of Factories* are recorded fees paid to medical officers who are inspectors or joint inspectors of factories under the Indian Factories Act.

288. The annual subsidy paid by the Government to railway companies in the Presidency on account of establishments for the preparation of railway traffic returns is shown under the minor head *Registration of railway traffic*. In the interests of accuracy and despatch in the compilation of the statistics, an improved system of registration has been adopted on the suggestion of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.

289. Expenditure in connection with (*a*) the registration of road traffic, (*b*) the registration of births and deaths in the mufassal, (*c*) the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages and (*d*) the Malabar Marriage Registration Act of 1896 is recorded under the minor head *Provincial Statistics*.

290. The charges under the minor head *Examinations* appertain to Government examinations, such as the technical examinations and the special tests and departmental examinations. In spite of a reduction in the rate of remuneration, the

expenditure on fees to examiners has risen, partly in consequence of the payment of arrears relating to previous years and partly owing to the additional papers now required for the Revenue tests. The lapse in the budget estimate for 1908–1909 is due mainly to the fact that the remuneration payable to the examiners in the technical examinations held in 1908–1909 will only be paid in 1909–1910.

291. The increase under the head *Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies* is due to the appointment of additional Inspectors necessitated by the increase in the number of Co-operative Societies and to larger travelling expenditure of the touring staff.

292. The charges under the minor head *Miscellaneous* relate to (*a*) the department of industries, (*b*) the weaving department, (*c*) the chrome-tanning department, and (*d*) the fishery department. The charges of the carpentry and miscellaneous (carpet-weaving and metal works) departments of the School of Arts, previously shown under this minor head, were transferred with effect from the 1st April 1906 to the major head 22. EDUCATION, while the expenditure relating to the establishment connected with the inspection of steam boilers has, from the 1st April 1908, been debited to this minor head instead of to the major head 20. POLICE as before.

293. As a result of the deliberations of the Industrial Conference held at Ootacamund in September 1908, a Department of Industries has been inaugurated under the control of a Director, who has at present the aid of an Assistant Director. In 1909–1910 it is proposed to take over and place under the management of the Director the technical institutes at present maintained by the district boards of Madura and Tinnevelly, and to transfer from the Educational department to the Department of Industries the inspection and control of the purely industrial schools in the Presidency. A high class weaving school will, it is hoped, be started at Madura, a town which has been selected as in every way most suited for the establishment of such an institution. To the charge of this school it is proposed to appoint a weaving expert possessing practical knowledge of looms and other weaving appliances. A proposal to start a weaving factory in Jammalamadugu, somewhat similar to that already in existence at Salem, is also under consideration. It is further under contemplation to appoint a dyeing expert to report on the state of the dyeing industry in the Presidency and to make suggestions for its improvement. The question of establishing a trade dyeing school will be considered when this report is received. Another direction in which it is proposed to expand this department is in the establishment of a leather trade school, but it is proposed in the first instance to procure the services of a European expert, who has received a scientific training in tanning and leather dressing in a leather trade school, such as that at Leeds or Bermondsey, and who possesses practical experience in chrome-tanning. The expert on arrival will be required to acquaint himself first with the Indian tanning trade and the requirements of tanners. Allotments on these accounts have been included in the budget estimate for 1909–1910 under this minor head. A lump sum has also been provided for strengthening the establishment under the Director as well as for a bureau of industrial information and an industrial museum with the formation of which it is hoped to make a commencement.

294. Sir Frederick Nicholson, K.C.I.E., continues to be the Honorary Director of the Fishery department, which at present is investigating the fishery industry and enquiring into the causes of the diminution of indigenous fish in the Bhavani and Moyar rivers and their tributaries. The Director is now assisted by a Pisciculturist expert in matters relating to the inland waters of the Presidency, to experiments on the culture of fresh water fish and to practical pisciculture, and by a Marine assistant in connection with the development of marine fisheries. It is proposed to start experimental fishery stations at Enniore and Tellicherry and at other stations. The budget estimate for 1909–1910 provides for these proposals as well as for a fishery museum.

29. Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances.

	Budget estimate 1909–1910.	Revised estimate, 1908–1909.	Budget estimate, 1908–1909.	Accounts, 1907–1908.	Accounts, 1906–1907.	Accounts, 1905–1906.
EXPENDITURE	24·36	23·30	23·19	22·30	21·25	20·69

295 This head comprises charges for pensions and for gratuities and compassionate allowances to Government servants. The expenditure on "Imperial Marine department pensions" formerly shown under this major head as Provincial was transferred to an Imperial head of account with effect from the 1st April 1907. The budget estimate for 1909–1910 provides for the normal expansion of the pension list. The estimates are framed by deducting the lapsed pensions (including pensions transferred to other presidencies or provinces) from, and adding the new pensions to, the estimate for 1908–1909, a lump deduction based on past actuals being made on account of probable savings.

30. Stationery and Printing.

	Budget estimate 1909–1910.	Revised estimate 1908–1909.	Budget estimate, 1908–1909.	Accounts		
				1907–1908.	1906–1907.	1905–1906.
EXPENDITURE—						
Stationery office at the Presidency.	·46	·47	·41	·48	·34	·41
Stationery purchased in the country	·08	·08	·07	·07	·06	·05
Government Presses	4·90	5·08	4·65	4·66	4·88	4·06
Printing at Private Presses ..	·24	·28	·29	·21	·58	·96
Stationery supplied from Central Stores	8·00	8·01	7·21	7·98	7·24	6·84
Refunds	..	·01	·01	·02	..	..
Total ..	13·68	13·93	12·64	13·42	13·10	12·32

296. The chief items of expenditure debited to this head are charges on account of the Stationery office at Madras, of the Government presses at Madras and Ootacamund and of the Collectorate presses, the cost of printing work performed for Government departments at private presses, and the cost of stationery supplied to departments of Government from the Stationery office at Madras. The charges incurred on the transmission of stationery and printed forms from head-quarter offices to subordinate offices are included in the minor head *Stationery purchased in the country*.

297. The fall in the actuals of 1906–1907 under the head *Stationery office at the Presidency* was due to decreased charges for the carriage of stationery, while payments of arrear claims on account of such charges account for the rise in 1907–1908. The increase in the revised estimate for 1908–1909 and in the budget estimate for 1909–1910 is due to the reorganization of the Stationery office and to enhanced allotments for packing and carriage of stationery.

298. The supply of machinery of improved pattern to the Government press, the opening of a branch of the Government press at Ootacamund and the transfer from private presses to the Government press of the printing of settlement registers and of the printing work of the Police department account for the higher actuals under the head *Government Presses* in 1906–1907. The purchase of additional material and stock for the Government press at Madras has contributed to the rise in the revised estimate.

299. The transfer to the Government press of the printing work referred to above and the fact that the branch Government press at Ootacamund undertakes work for offices permanently stationed there and for the Nilgiri Collectorate account for the decrease in the figures under *Printing at Private Presses*.

300 The rise under *Stationery supplied from Central Stores* is due to the increasing supply of stationery and typewriting machines, following on the growth of work in public offices generally. Since 1906–1907 the figures under this head include the cost of stationery, amounting approximately to ·48, supplied to the ryotwari village service establishments which were provincialized with effect from the 1st April 1906. In 1907–1908 there were large supplies to the Police and Registration departments and to the Government press and an increased consumption of stationery

by the Public Works and Military departments. The revised estimate for 1908–1909 and the budget estimate for 1909–1910 are based on the actuals for 1907–1908 and the known actuals of the current year

32. Miscellaneous.

	Budget estimate, 1909–1910	Revised estimate, 1908–1909.	Budget estimate, 1908–1909.	Accounts		
				1907–1908.	1906–1907	1905–1906.
EXPENDITURE—						
Travelling allowances to officers attending examinations ..	·04	·05	·04	·04	·03	·05
Rewards for proficiency in oriental languages, etc.	·05	·05	·05	·05	·06	·05
Subscriptions to periodicals ..	·34	·36	·23	·33	·16	·18
Cost of books and publications ..	·03	·03	·08	·04	·03	·13
Donations for charitable purposes.	·61	·72	·61	·56	·59	·62
Charges on account of European vagrants	·002	·001	·002	..	·001	·002
Rewards for the destruction of wild animals	·16	·16	·16	·15	·15	·16
Pilla establishments	·23	·21	·22	·19	·21	·22
Special commissions of enquiry ..	..	·06	..	·24	·56	·07
Charges on account of pearl fishery	·79	·24	·22	·40	·17	·17
Irrecoverable temporary loans written off	·05	·04	·05	·03	·16	·03
Rents, rates and taxes	·08	·08	·08	·08	·08	·07
Contributions	1·76	1·76	1·76	·59	·48	1·34
Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges	·02	·07	·02	·02	·07	·15
Miscellaneous refunds	·01	·20	·004	·08	·002	·01
Total ..	4·18	4·03	3·51	2·80	2·74	3·25

301. The minor heads under this major head are for the most part self-explanatory.

302. The increase in the minor head *Subscriptions to periodicals* and the decrease in the head *Cost of books and publications* occurring in the figures for the years 1907–1908 to 1909–1910 are due to a rectification in the classification of charges by means of which certain payments debited to the latter head have been transferred to the former head.

303 The head *Donations for charitable purposes* comprises mainly grants to orphanages and charitable institutions. The revised estimate for 1908–1909 includes a grant of ·10 to the Young Women's Christian Association at Madras for which the budget did not provide. In 1908–1909 and 1909–1910 the figures under this head include a provision of ·04 for contributions to district boards for the maintenance of choultries, a charge previously exhibited under the major head ADJUSTING HEADS which has ceased to exist in consequence of the separation of the Local estimates and accounts from the Imperial and Provincial estimates and accounts.

304. Under the head *Special commissions of enquiry* the actuals for 1906–1907 included the charges for three special commissions, *viz.*, (*a*) the investigation of the fishery industry carried out by Sir Frederick Nicholson, K.C.I.E., (*b*) a further independent enquiry conducted by Mr. H. C. Wilson, a specialist in fish culture, into the causes of the diminution of the stock of indigenous fish in the rivers having their origin in the Nilgiris Hills, and (*c*) the examination conducted by a committee into the recruitment, distribution and employment of the subordinate Public Works establishments The last two enquiries were completed by the middle of the year, 1907–1908. The expenditure in connection with the first enquiry under Sir Frederick Nicholson was shown under the minor head *Special commissions of enquiry* until the 1st April 1907, but since that date these charges have been transferred to the head 26. SCIENTIFIC, ETC., DEPARTMENTS—*Miscellaneous*—as the investigation stage has

passed and certain permanent appointments, which will form the nucleus of a Fishery department, have been created. The sum of 06 shown in the revised estimate for 1908–1909 represents the expenditure incurred in connection with the Industrial Conference held at Ootacamund in September 1908.

305. Enhanced expenditure in 1907–1908 under the head *Charges on account of pearl fishery* was caused by the alterations and repairs to the pearl-fishery steamer "Margarita" and by the hire of a steam-launch for the inspection of pearl banks. A sum of ·55 is provided in the budget estimate for 1909–1910 for replacing the "Margarita" by a vessel suitable alike for ordinary and pearl-fishery work.

306. The head *Rents, rates and taxes* represents such charges incurred on that account as are not included under "supplies and services" or "contingencies" in the accounts of individual offices.

307. The minor head *Contributions* includes grants for general purposes to municipalities, such as grants to cover deficits. Since the 1st April 1908, contributions to district boards for general purposes which were previously exhibited under the major head ADMINISTRATIVE HEADS have also been shown under this head. The actuals include grants to the extent of 1·32 in 1905–1906, of ·47 in 1906–1907 and of ·57 in 1907–1908 in aid of municipalities for general purposes. In the budget estimate for 1908–1909 a provision of ·50 was entered for this purpose and this will, it is anticipated, be utilized. The budget estimate for 1909–1910 includes allotments, as in 1908–1909, of ·50 for grants to municipalities and of 1·22 for contributions to the district boards of the Nilgiris (·39) and of Koraput (·23). The grant to the Nilgiris is made in consequence of the comparatively small income which it derives from general sources, whilst that to Koraput is based upon the fact that the revenue of that district board, which was created on the 1st April 1905, falls short of the expenditure on the services to be maintained by it.

308. The expenditure in 1905–1906 under *Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges* included special charges amounting to ·14 in connection with the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Madras. The expenditure shown against this head for 1906–1907 has been explained in paragraph 121. The figures from 1907–1908 onwards include provision for the travelling and maintenance allowances of Government servants and indigent persons proceeding to the Pasteur Institute at Coonoor for treatment.

309. The expenditure in 1907–1908 under *Miscellaneous refunds* includes a refund of ·06 to the Madras Port Trust and the Madras Corporation on account of audit fees previously recovered from them but subsequently remitted. The sum of ·20 shown in the revised estimate for 1908–1909 includes ·18 being the interest on the investment of unclaimed creditors' balances in the hands of the Administrator-General which has hitherto been credited to Provincial revenues but which has recently been refunded to the credit of the estates concerned.

36. Reduction or avoidance of Debt.

	Budget estimate, 1909–1910.	Revised estimate, 1908–1909.	Budget estimate, 1908–1909.	Accounts		
				1907–1908.	1906–1907.	1905–1906.
EXPENDITURE	2·50	2·50	2·50	2·50	..	..

310. The entries under this head relate to the scheme introduced in the early part of 1907 for the apportionment of famine expenditure between Imperial and Provincial funds. Under this scheme Provincial funds are credited annually with a fixed sum of 2·50 subject to a maximum reserve of 25. After this limit has been reached, the annual assignment will cease until the credit balance is reduced by actual famine expenditure. The scheme does not contemplate the creation of any actual fund. The annual assignment is added to the resources of the Presidency by a contribution through the head I. LAND REVENUE—ADJUSTMENTS and is debited in the Provincial account against the head 36. REDUCTION OR AVOIDANCE OF DEBT. An administrative or *pro forma* account is maintained showing on its credit side the amount charged